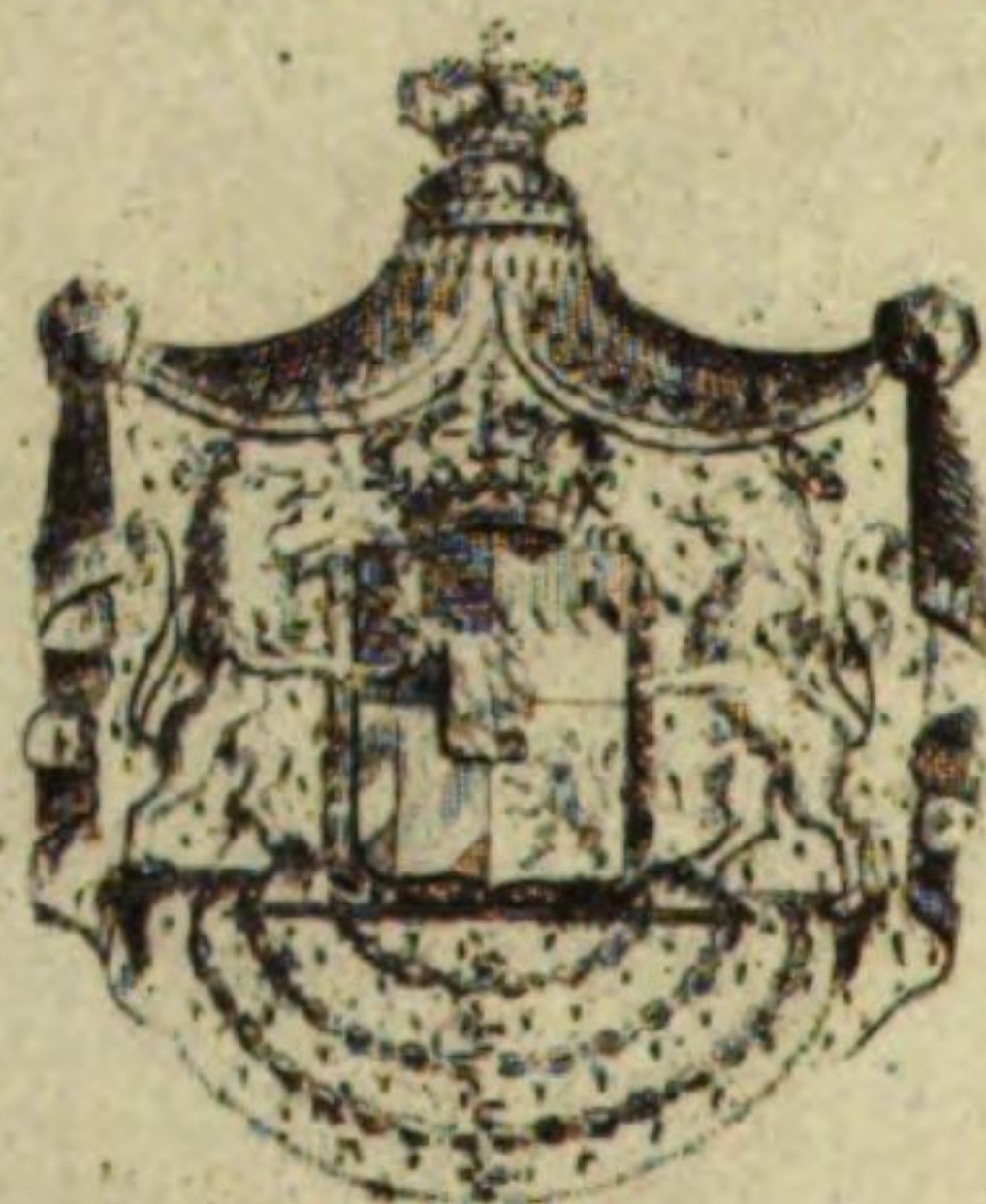


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THE DISPATCHES
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
DURING HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS
FROM
1799 to 1815.

“ Monumentum ære perennius.”

Brit. 551 ¹²/₁₂

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OF

FIELD-MARSHAL

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

INCLUDING HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

IN

THE DISPATCHES

INDIA, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, THE LOW

COUNTRIES, AND FRANCE

FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

BY

JOHN COLOMBE GLENDON

1812 TO 1815

AND

1815 TO 1818

EDITED FROM OFFICIAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS

BY

LIEUT. COLONEL GLENDON

AND HIS ASSISTANT

VOLUME THE TWELFTH

LONDON

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6

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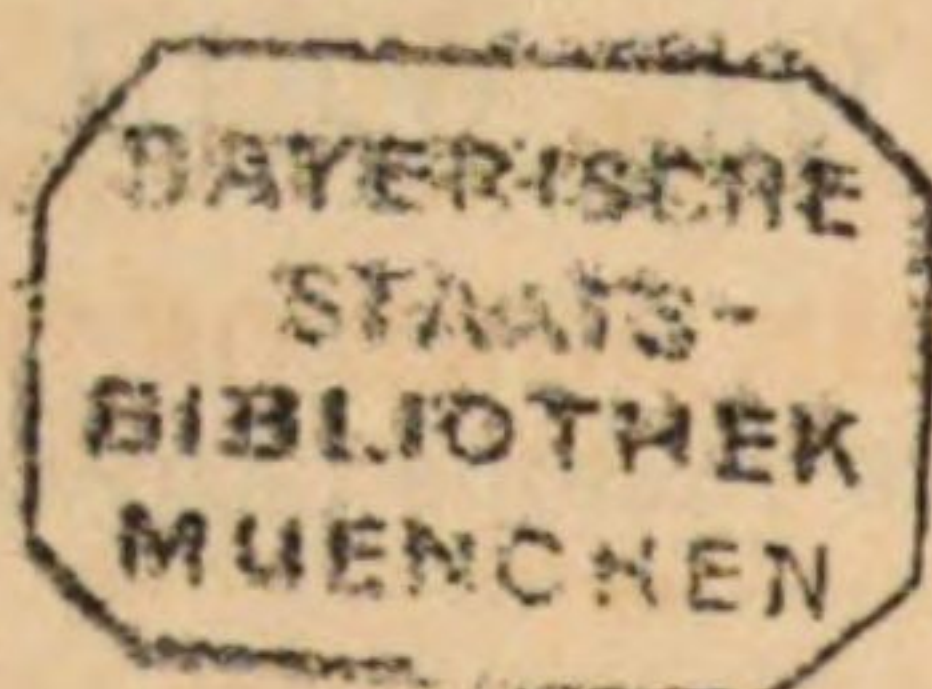
ESQUIRE TO HIS GRACE AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

VOLUME THE TWELFTH.

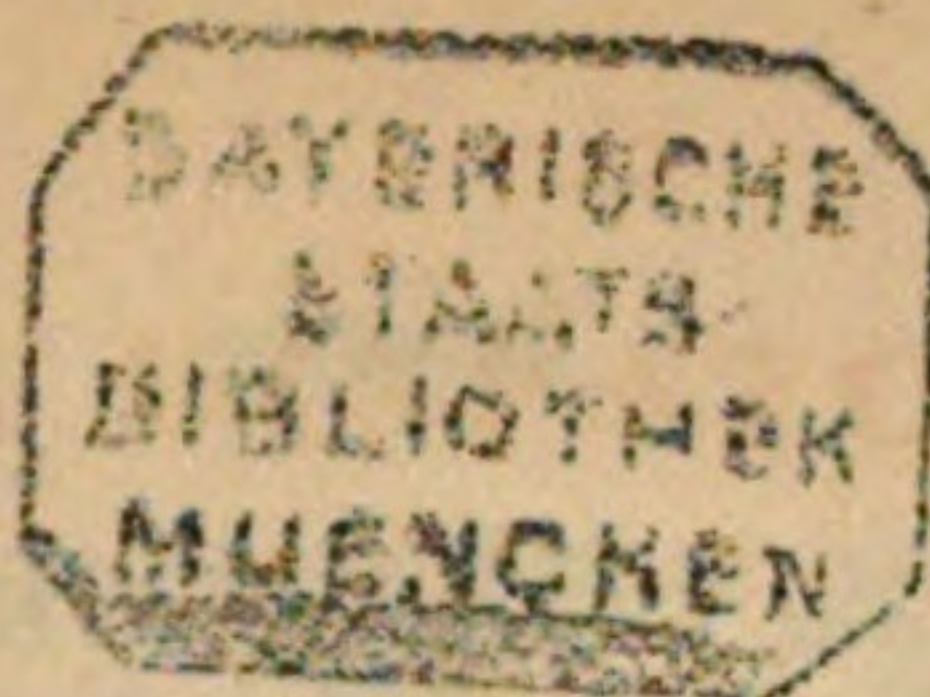
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THE
DISPATCHES
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
IN
FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES,
IN
1814-15.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

‘SIR,

‘Cahors, 1st May, 1814.

‘I beg that, in case the British and German infantry directed by my orders of the 4th and the 8th of March to embark for Gibraltar and Sicily should not have embarked, you will give orders that they may march by Zaragoza on Tudela, following the march of the troops who have moved under the orders above mentioned.

‘You will direct the Commissaries attached to your corps to take measures to provide for these troops till they shall arrive at Tudela, where they will be taken charge of by the Commissariat of this army, and they will there receive further orders.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.’

‘WELLINGTON.

Memorandum with the above Letter.

‘Show this letter and desire Hill to give orders accordingly to Sir Robert Kennedy. These *may* march—the 10th and 67th regiments, and two or three battalions of Germans. Let this letter go by an officer through Narbonne and Catalonia to Tarragona. Let a copy be sent by another officer by Roncesvalles to General W. Clinton. ‘W.’

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HILL,

‘ Paris, 5th May, 1814.

‘ I arrived here yesterday, and I received in the night the enclosed extract of a letter which Lord Bathurst had written to me on the 14th of April, the original of which I ought to have received before I left Toulouse, but which Fremantle delivered to me only this day.

‘ You know as much of the force and object of this expedition * as I do. It is to be 12,000 infantry, the 14th light dragoons, and four companies of artillery. If you should determine to accept the command, you should prepare to set out for England by Paris; and as I shall leave this on Saturday or Sunday, and shall be at Toulouse on Wednesday or Thursday, you might set out immediately after my arrival.

‘ I beg you will desire Murray to order the corps under mentioned to assemble at or near Bordeaux without loss of time.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir R. Hill, K.B.

‘ Pray tell Murray that I do not answer his letter, as I shall be at Toulouse so soon.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 5th May, 1814.

‘ I arrived here yesterday, and received your letter of the 27th, with the extract of the private letter of the 14th.

‘ I received your Lordship’s dispatch (No. 27), of the 14th, before I quitted Toulouse, but not your private letter, nor any instructions from the Commander in Chief to which your Lordship’s dispatch, No. 27, related, notwithstanding that the mails had arrived to the 20th inclusive. I could not, therefore, take upon me to adopt any measures to carry your Lordship’s wishes into execution; and I conclude that

* The projected expedition to North America under General Lord Hill; afterwards divided into separate corps, under Generals Kempt, Power, and Robinson, and sent to serve in Canada. Other corps were also sent under Generals Ross, Pakenham, Gibbs, and Keane.

both your Lordship's private letter and the instructions from the Commander in Chief have been intrusted to a private hand, which as usual has created delay.

'Much inconvenience may not result from the delay as far as regards the troops, as I shall return to the army as soon as Lord Castlereagh will permit me; and I do not believe there are any transports ready for them. But if I had received your Lordship's letter before I quitted Toulouse, I could have settled the matter with Sir Rowland before I came away. From what he said however to me casually, while talking about the intended secret expedition, I am inclined to believe that he will accept the command if it is wished, notwithstanding the desire he feels to remain a little time in England.

'In the night on the road to Paris I received your Lordship's letters of the 20th, directing the embarkation of the 6th and 82nd regiments, and the *march of all* the British and German troops from Catalonia to Pasages.

'I sent the orders accordingly forthwith; and I hope the orders will have arrived in Catalonia in time to stop the embarkation of the troops for Sicily and Gibraltar before ordered under your Lordship's directions.

'Since writing the above I have received your Lordship's private letter of the 14th, and the instructions of the same date from the Commander in Chief; and I only wish I had received them before I quitted Toulouse. The orders for the execution go off by express this day. I think your Lordship will be disappointed in your expectations that some of the officers will go upon this expedition; and the Commander in Chief is very much mistaken in his estimate of the strength of the corps. But I consider his orders positive to send 12,000 men, including the 29th regiment as 1000, and I shall act accordingly. I do not know the strength of the Anglo Sicilian corps.

'I have arranged for the march of the Portuguese troops through Spain.

'Believe me, &c.

'Earl Bathurst.'

'WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

‘MY DEAR LORD, Paris, 9th May, 1814.

‘I have received your Lordship’s letter of the 3rd, and I beg that you will lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent my grateful acknowledgments for the fresh marks which your Lordship has announced to me of His Royal Highness’s grace and favor*. Nothing can be more satisfactory to me than that His Royal Highness should have rewarded the services and merits of my gallant coadjutors, who, I am sure, feel equally grateful with me for His Royal Highness’s favors, and are equally desirous of aiding by every means in their power to forward His Royal Highness’s views for the prosperity of his kingdom †.

‘I beg your Lordship also to accept my thanks for your favorable recommendation of my services to His Royal Highness.

‘I return to the army to-morrow, in order to carry into execution the convention with the French Government, and the orders of the Government for the expedition.

‘I propose to go to Madrid in order to try whether I cannot prevail upon all parties to be more moderate, and to adopt a constitution more likely to be practicable and to contribute to the peace and happiness of the nation. I am afraid that I shall not be in England till the end of June; but I hope I shall be able to do much good by this journey. A very short time in England will enable me to settle all that I have to do there.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Liverpool.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

‘MY DEAR LORD, Paris, 9th May, 1814.

‘I have been informed only since I arrived here of the Prince Regent’s kindness to my mother last year, upon the occasion of the battle of Vitoria; and I am afraid that I shall have appeared insensible of it in not taking an earlier opportunity of making my grateful acknowledgments for it.

* Advancement to a Dukedom.

† Peerages to Sir John Hope, Sir T. Graham, Sir S. Cotton, Sir Rowland Hill, and Sir W. C. Beresford.

‘ I beg that you will inform His Royal Highness that, strange as it may appear, I was not aware till within these few days of this mark of his favor, for which I am equally grateful as for the many others with which he has honored me.

Believe me, &c. ‘ *The Earl of Liverpool.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Toulouse, ce 14 Mai, 1814.

‘ J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que je suis arrivé ici de Paris hier au soir. J'y ai eu l'honneur d'être présenté à Sa Majesté et à Madame la Duchesse d'Angoulême; et j'y ai laissé toute la famille Royale en bonne santé.

‘ Je compte partir pour Madrid le 17, et je passerai à mon retour à Bordeaux; où j'espère toujours trouver votre Altesse Royale.

‘ J'aurai l'honneur de lui écrire encore demain sur les denrées à Bordeaux, ayant reçu une réponse d'Angleterre la-dessus.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *le Duc d'Angoulême.*

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY, ‘ Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

‘ I returned here in the night from Paris, and I propose to set out on Tuesday morning for Madrid. I shall be able to get on by means of post horses, &c., as far as Vitoria; and Alava has written there to have *tiros* prepared at that place, and at Burgos, which will take me to Castillejos de la Cuesta. I shall be obliged to you if you will have a *tiro* for me at Castillejos de la Cuesta, another at Robre-gordo, and a third at San Augustin.

‘ On such a journey it is impossible to fix the period of my arrival. I should hope to be at St. Jean de Luz the 19th, at Vitoria the 20th, Burgos the 21st, and Madrid the

23rd; and I beg you to have a house taken for me, and other arrangements made accordingly, and the mules posted as I have above requested.

‘ Lord Castlereagh communicated to me your dispatches to the 24th, and appeared to think that it was absolutely necessary I should lose no time in getting to Madrid. God send that I may be in time to prevent mischief!

‘ Pole, Mrs. P., and Emily, and Lord and Lady Burghersh, were at Paris. Pole is coming on to Madrid by Bordeaux. Alava and Lord FitzRoy come with me.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I write to Barcnas of the post office, about the *tiros*, in case you should be absent from Madrid when this letter arrives.

‘ I may possibly be at St. Jean de Luz on the 18th, but I am not sure.’

To Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR GENERAL,

‘ Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

‘ I have received a letter from the Commander in Chief, and another from the Secretary of State, in which they have desired me to propose to you to take the command of one of the two divisions of infantry about to proceed on a secret expedition from Bordeaux. I believe that Lord Hill will have the command of the expedition, and that it is destined for North America. It is to consist of two divisions of infantry, and the 14th light dragoons, and four brigades of artillery; each division to form three brigades; and Government have selected the best of the officers and troops for this service.

‘ Let me know by a line as soon as possible whether you have any objection to undertake this concern.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

Sir H. Clinton, K.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

my command ; and I hereby appoint you commissioners to ascertain, in concert with the Commissary General of the army, the amount of the value of the property so captured.

‘ I enclose the copy of the instructions which I have this day given to the Commissary General, and the copy of the letter which I have addressed to His Royal Highness the Duc d’Angoulême.

‘ You will observe that you are to consider as booty to the army only, first, the enemy’s magazines ; secondly, the duties levied and payable to the enemy’s Government on goods kept in magazines as security for those duties ; thirdly, ships belonging to the French Government, whether afloat or on the stocks, it being understood that the former were captured ; fourthly, ships of war or private ships belonging to individuals of a nation at war with any of the allies, with the merchandise on board.

‘ In regard to the latter, you must make a distinction between those captured before and after the period at which the squadron entered the Gironde.

‘ You will report to me your progress from time to time, and will make me acquainted with any difficulty which you may meet in the execution of the trust imposed upon you.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Mr. Ogilvie and Captain Eckersley.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON,

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Paris.

‘ MONSIEUR, ‘ à Toulouse, ce 14 Mai, 1814.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Excellence les notes de la marche proposée en deux colonnes pour la cavalerie Anglaise, afin de la faire embarquer dans La Manche. La marche n’est arrangée que jusqu’à Mantes, parceque je n’ai pas encore reçu les ordres définitifs si cette cavalerie doit s’embarquer auprès de Calais, ou au Havre et Dieppe.

‘ Aussitôt que le lieu de l’embarquement sera arrangé, je proposerai à votre Excellence le renouvellement de la marche des troupes depuis Mantes.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence d’avoir la bonté de donner ses ordres pour que ces troupes soient pourvues des provisions et fourrages et des moyens de transport qui leur seront nécessaires sur la route.

‘ Un commissaire précédera la marche de chaque colonne ; il sera chargé des détails de la subsistance des troupes ; les commissaires attachés à chaque division auront ordre de payer à chaque étape ; et un commissaire suivra chaque colonne, en cas qu’il restât quelque dépense qui n’aurait pas été payée en passant.

‘ Comme je pars pour Madrid je prie votre Excellence, en cas que vous approuviez la marche proposée, d’avoir la bonté d’en écrire au Quartier Maître Général de l’Armée, le Général Sir George Murray, à Toulouse ; et de lui notifier le jour qu’il pourra la mettre à exécution ; et surtout de lui faire dire si aucune des divisions est trop forte.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Ministre de la Guerre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General C. de Lameth, Commanding at Santoña.

‘ SIR,

‘ Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘ I received only yesterday your letter of the 18th April, in which you complain of a misrepresentation in a Spanish newspaper of the transaction between yourself and General San Llorente, in regard to the convention entered into by you with that officer for the evacuation of Santoña.

‘ There can be no doubt about the misrepresentation ; the convention speaks for itself ; and any body who will take the trouble of reading it will see what the nature of the transaction was. I believe the convention is published in the Spanish newspapers ; at all events, I sent it to the Spanish Government ; and it is in your power to publish it wherever and whenever you please.

‘ I beg leave to observe to you, however, that misrepresentation of facts is the common practice of the writers for newspapers, particularly of those who, when they happen to get an authentic document into their possession, prefer to give to their readers an abstract, or what they conceive the sense of the document, instead of the document itself.

‘ I have long learnt to despise this description of misrepresentation ; and I beg leave to recommend to you to take no notice of that respecting yourself, or, if you do notice it, to confine yourself to the republication of the convention between yourself and General San Llorente.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ *General C. de Lameth.*’

MEMORANDUM.

To the General Officers and Heads of Departments.

‘Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘1. As soon as intelligence is received here, on which reliance can be placed, that the fort of Figueras has been given up to the Spanish troops in consequence of the convention of the 19th of April with Marshal the Duc d’Albufera, the troops belonging to the 4th army, now within the French territory, are to break up from their cantonments, those of the 1st and 2nd divisions from the blockade of Bayonne, and from the cantonments at Ascain; and those of General Mina’s division from the blockade of St. Jean Pied de Port; and all these troops are to march by the regular routes into Spain; the troops under Lieut. General Freyre, and the 1st and 2nd divisions being subsisted by the British Commissariat till they shall have passed the frontier.

‘2. When these troops shall march, the 3rd army must move by its right towards Tudela de Ebro, so as to leave the cantonments open.

‘3. The infantry and artillery of the British and Portuguese armies, and the Portuguese cavalry, must, at the same time, be put in motion to descend the Garonne towards Bordeaux, with the exception of General Le Cor’s division of the latter, and the Portuguese cavalry and artillery, which must be put in motion directly upon Bayonne, to march by the regular route to Boucaut, and thence into the Spanish frontier at Irun.

‘4. The brigades of infantry of the Portuguese army at Bayonne, and those of General Le Cor’s division, and those in the British divisions at Bordeaux and in that neighbourhood, and the cavalry, will follow directly the movement of the Spanish troops.

‘5. The brigades in the British divisions are not, however, to separate from the divisions till it shall be convenient to send with them the mules attached to those divisions which are to march with them, with such Spanish and Portuguese women and servants attached to the British regiments in the divisions as it may be intended to send away.

‘6. These women and servants are to be victualled on

the road till their arrival in Portugal; and the British Commissariat Officers will arrange with the Portuguese Commissariat Officers for this purpose, and the account will be settled at the general adjustment.

‘ On the arrival of the Portuguese troops within the Spanish frontier, General D’Urban will arrange their march to the Portuguese frontier according to the directions he has received; and he will receive from Sir Robert Kennedy orders for the delivery to the Portuguese Commissariat of such portions of the magazines at Pasages, Vitoria, &c., as may be necessary for the Portuguese troops.

‘ He will apprise the Portuguese Government of the detail of these movements, and he will arrange for carrying off from the Spanish posts all the sick, convalescents, and stores which remain in them.

‘ 7. When the Portuguese troops shall be separated from the British infantry, the latter are to be cantoned or encamped in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, in the place most convenient for their subsistence, till the vessels arrive to take them away; when they must embark with every thing belonging to them.

‘ 8. The infantry of the 1st and 5th divisions, and Lord Aylmer’s brigade, still at Bayonne, will either proceed to Bordeaux, or embark in the Adour, or in the Spanish ports, as may be settled by the officers of the navy. But, at all events, these troops are not to quit Bayonne till all the Spanish and Portuguese troops shall have passed; till all the stores and sick there, and on the Adour, shall have been embarked; and till the bridge shall have been taken up, and the vessels and stores belonging to it shall have been sent out of the Adour.

‘ 9. Measures must be taken forthwith for the removal to the neighbourhood of Bayonne of all the sick and wounded of the allied army at Tarbes, Pau, Orthez, and on the Adour, and of the Spanish and Portuguese sick and wounded at Toulouse, to Pau, in order to their being prepared for the final evacuation of the country.

‘ 10. The British sick and wounded at Toulouse, and on the Garonne, must go down to Bordeaux by water, as well as the artillery and stores belonging to the army still in this part of the country, as soon as the horses of the cavalry

and artillery march, or as soon as the infantry march, if the infantry should march first.

‘ 11. As soon as the French Minister sends to Sir George Murray his approbation of the proposed route for the march of the British cavalry and artillery horses through France, they are to commence their march according to what the Minister at War shall settle.

‘ 12. All the public hired mules attached to the cavalry must be left behind, and the Commissary General will arrange for their return into Spain, either with the Portuguese troops, or singly, as may be deemed expedient.

‘ 13. The memorandum of orders for the march of the cavalry is to be strictly obeyed by the Commissaries attached to brigades and regiments; and, as these gentlemen have lately too often disobeyed the orders of the Commander of the Forces providing for the regularity of giving receipts and making payments, the Commander of the Forces now gives notice that he will be in a situation hereafter to ascertain whether these orders have, or not, been obeyed; and any instance of disobedience will be reported to the Treasury, with the earnest recommendation of the Commander of the Forces that the most serious notice may be taken of it.

‘ 14. The Commissary General will fix upon an officer to go to Almeida in Portugal, to complete the settlement of the accounts of the muleteers, and to pay them all the arrears due to them. He will make public to them this arrangement, and the name of the officer; and he will take measures with the Commissary in Chief to insure to this officer a supply of money to make good these engagements.

‘ 15. The Captains of companies and troops, the Paymasters and Surgeons of battalions and regiments, who have heretofore received an allowance for the purchase and keeping up of a mule in the public service, are to be permitted to sell those mules at the moment of the embarkation of their regiments respectively, on their own account.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Admiral Lord Keith, K.B.

‘MY LORD,

‘Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘Having received the orders of the Secretary of State to collect in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, for embarkation, a corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six companies of artillery, with their ordnance and equipments, I have directed that this corps should be collected accordingly; and by this time I hope that many of the troops have arrived, and all are on their march.

‘It will rest with your Lordship to make known to Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie when the ships will be ready, and the troops will forthwith be embarked. It will be desirable, however, that Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. Abercromby, the senior officer of the Quarter Master General's department attached to the expedition, should receive the earliest information of the number, size, and capacity, of the different vessels allotted to transport cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and ordnance and ordnance stores, in order that he may be prepared with all the detailed arrangements of the embarkation; and I request your Lordship to give directions accordingly.

‘I have no orders or instructions from England of the destination of this expedition; and of course when the troops shall be embarked they will be at the disposal of your Lordship.

‘I am upon the point of setting out for Madrid; and have to inform your Lordship that I have given directions that the infantry and artillery of the British army should break up from their cantonments on the Garonne, and proceed to Bordeaux to embark, as soon as accounts shall be received of the evacuation of the Spanish fortresses in Catalonia and Valencia. These troops will then embark at Bordeaux, in the vessels which I conclude will be sent for them; and the Quarter Master General will by that time have arrived at Bordeaux; and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will give directions that he may receive such information as may be necessary, in regard to the number, size, and capacity, of the vessels destined to carry the troops

home, to enable him to make the detailed arrangements for the embarkation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Admiral Lord Keith, K.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

SIR,

‘ Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose to your Royal Highness an extract from the report of the King's Advocate to the Secretary of State on the subject of the property and stores captured at Bordeaux, by the troops under my command; in consequence of which I have given directions that the tobacco, salt, and colonial produce of all descriptions in store at Bordeaux, and under the charge of the British Commissaries, shall be delivered up on payment of the duties recently laid on these articles by the French Government, or on giving security for the payment of those duties.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duc d'Angoulême.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Comte Jules de Polignac.*

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

‘ J'ai l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du , et je n'ai nulle objection à faire à l'établissement de gendarmerie dans le district occupé par les troupes sous mes ordres.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte Jules de Polignac.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Comte Jules de Polignac.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer une lettre que je reçois de M. Mallaret, ancien Maire de Toulouse.

‘ Quand je suis entré en cette ville le 12 du mois passé, je trouvais que M. Mallaret avait quitté la ville, en conséquence, je crois, des ordres qu'il avait reçus de ses supérieurs; et ayant trouvé convenable de nommer une personne pour remplir les fonctions de maire provisoirement, et ayant consulté les principaux habitans de la ville, j'ai nommé par

* Afterwards Prince de Polignac.

ma proclamation du 14 Avril, M. Escouloubre, qui en remplit les fonctions à présent. En cela j'ai exercé un droit de la guerre également nécessaire pour les habitans et l'armée.

‘ Si M. Mallaret avait voulu rester dans la ville, ou s'il fût rentré avant que je nommasse M. Escouloubre, il est certain que je n'aurais eu aucun désir de le changer. J'ai toute raison de croire que les habitans étaient satisfaits de sa conduite; et je ne pouvais désirer mieux qu'il continuât d'exercer ses fonctions. Mais, occupant la ville de Toulouse seulement pour un moment, et ayant nommé provisoirement M. Escouloubre dans l'absence de M. Mallaret, et ayant, aussi bien que le public, toute raison d'être satisfait de sa conduite, il me semble que je ne dois pas à présent faire une autre nomination qui de ma part ne peut-être aussi que provisoire.

‘ La justice cependant que je désire faire à tous me fait mettre sous vos yeux la situation de M. Mallaret; et vous prier de la prendre en votre considération et sous votre protection, afin que Sa Majesté, en ayant connaissance, puisse ordonner ce qui sera convenable pour rendre justice à ce digne serviteur.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte Jules de Polignac.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

‘ à Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

‘ J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 13.

‘ J'étais à Paris le 4 Mai, et j'ai eu l'honneur d'y voir Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, et tous les Ministres des Puissances Alliées; et aucun ne m'a parlé de changement quelconque dans les dispositions des conventions faites pour la cessation générale des hostilités et l'évacuation par les troupes Françaises des forteresses dans le territoire des Alliés.

‘ En réponse à la lettre de votre Excellence, j'ai l'honneur donc de vous prier de lire les articles 4, 5, et 6 de la convention faite avec votre Excellence le 19 Avril, et la copie incluse de l'article 3 de la convention faite le 23 Avril avec

les Ministres du Gouvernement Provisoire de la France par les Ministres des Puissances Alliées assemblés à Paris.

‘ Je ne crois pas pouvoir consentir à faire le contraire de ce qui y est stipulé ; mais je remets la lettre de votre Excellence et cette réponse aux Ministres des Puissances Alliées à Paris, afin qu’ils arrangent avec le Gouvernement Français la manière dont doit être mis en exécution cet article ; et je suis bien sûr que le Gouvernement Espagnol consentira à tout ce qui pourra être arrangé par le vœu général de ses alliés.

‘ En attendant il me paraît qu’il conviendrait à la France, aussi bien qu’à l’Espagne, que l’évacuation des places Espagnoles continuât sans interruption, la décision sur les approvisionnemens de ces places restant avec les Ministres des Puissances Alliées et de la France assemblés à Paris.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*
Duc d’Albufera.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d’Albufera.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, ‘ à Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de prévenir votre Excellence que je suis arrivé de Paris avant hier, et que je compte partir pour Madrid après demain.

‘ Je laisse ici des ordres concernant la marche des troupes pour l’évacuation du territoire Français aussitôt que les nouvelles arriveront de l’évacuation des forteresses Espagnoles ; et le Général Sir George Murray, Quartier Maître Général de l’armée, restera ici pour mettre ces ordres à exécution. Je prie donc votre Excellence de la faire prévenir des progrès qui seront faits dans cette opération.

‘ Le Gouvernement Français a consenti que la cavalerie Anglaise passât par la France pour s’embarquer dans La Manche ; et j’ai envoyé hier un officier à Paris avec une lettre pour le Ministre de la Guerre avec la note détaillée des marches qu’on propose qu’elle fasse, et pour prier Son Excellence de donner ses ordres en conséquence.

‘ Le Général Murray aura l’honneur de faire prévenir votre Excellence quand il recevra du Ministre de la Guerre son consentement au projet de marche que je lui ai proposé.

‘Le Général Lord Dalhousie, qui est à Bordeaux, commandera l’armée pendant mon absence.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘*Le Maréchal
Duc d’Albufera.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To M. d’Arcangues.

‘MONSIEUR,

‘à Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

‘Je reçois votre lettre du 1 Mai. Il est très vrai que le château et l’église d’Arcangues font partie d’un camp retranché auprès de Bayonne, et que l’église surtout a beaucoup souffert; et je compte donner un dédommagement aux habitans de la paroisse pour qu’ils y fassent des réparations; mais le dommage fait au château et à la terre n’est absolument rien; et je ne crois pas devoir vous en dédommager.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘*M. d’Arcangues.*

‘WELLINGTON.

*To Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.*

‘MY LORD,

‘Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a correspondence which has passed between Marshal the Duc d’Albufera and me, on the subject of the evacuation of the fortresses in Spain, and the copy of the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of the convention of the 19th April, between his Excellency and me; and I request your Lordship to obtain the decision of the ministers of the Allied Powers and of France on the point referred to by the Duc d’Albufera.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘I arrived here on the day before yesterday, and shall set out on the day after to-morrow for Madrid. Things are getting on very fast, and the army have already taken different sides; O’Donnell and Elio for the King, the former having issued a very violent declaration; and Freyre and the Principe de Anglona for the Constitution. I think, how-

ever, I can keep them both quiet. I shall be at Madrid about the 22nd. The King was expected to leave Valencia on the 5th, and to arrive at Madrid on the 12th.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

‘ SIR,

‘ Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose your Royal Highness a translation of the order which I have given, in order to carry into execution the direction received from your Royal Highness of the 14th April, which I hope will meet with your Royal Highness’s approbation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘ Sir George Murray has communicated to me your letter of the 14th April, in which you have desired that he should go abroad with the expedition now assembled at Bordeaux; but I beg you will observe that there is a good deal of business to do upon breaking up such an army as this, particularly as expeditions are fitting out under my directions to other parts of the world; and that, as my attention is by the orders of Government called to other matters, both at Paris and Madrid, it is quite impossible for me to do without the assistance of the Quarter Master General and the Adjutant General in making all these arrangements.

‘ I hope, therefore, that His Royal Highness will approve of my detaining Sir George Murray, at least till the French territory is evacuated.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Colonel Torrens.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘ I had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s dispatch of the 28th April, No. 33, on my arrival here the day before

yesterday ; and I consider it unfortunate that neither Lord Castlereagh nor I received any intimation of the wish of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief that the infantry should pass through France to the ports in the Channel while I was at Paris.

‘ I transmit, however, by this occasion, to Lord Castlereagh, the copy of your Lordship’s dispatch and this answer ; and his Lordship will determine whether he will or not make application to the French Government for the permission for the march desired by your Lordship.

‘ The enclosed copy of the route proposed to the French Minister at War, for the march of the cavalry as far as Mantes, will show your Lordship the distances the troops will have to march, and the period of time the march will require even for the horses. The infantry will not be able to make such long marches at this season, and they will of course be longer on the road, and I have no doubt would arrive sooner in England, and in better order, by sea from Bordeaux or the ports in Spain, even if they should be obliged to wait for the return of the transports.

‘ It appears to be the wish of His Royal Highness that these troops should march in corps, which will increase the difficulty and inconvenience. At all events, the regiments pointed out are now spread from Toulouse to Bordeaux, and from thence to Bayonne, and no inconsiderable time must elapse before they can be collected and put in a shape for their march.

‘ I would, besides, beg to observe to your Lordship that, although I entertain no doubt the French Government will consent to this proposed march, if it should be wished, they would prefer that the troops should embark in the Garonne or in the ports of Spain.

‘ On all these grounds, I think it proper to wait the further orders of Lord Castlereagh and of your Lordship upon this subject before I take any measures to carry into execution those of the 28th April as far as they relate to the infantry and artillery.

‘ In regard to the cavalry, they will begin their march as soon as the French Minister at War shall have signified his approbation of the route, which I expect in six days from this time ; and before they will reach Mantes I hope to

receive your Lordship's definitive determination regarding the ports for the embarkation of the horses, in order that I may settle with the Minister at War the remainder of the route.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of the instructions and the enclosures which I have given to the Commissary General in consequence of your Lordship's orders, No. 34, of the 4th instant, in regard to the magazines and other property captured from the enemy in France by the troops under my command.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

‘ I am going to Madrid to-morrow, and as Lord Hill is gone to England, the command of the army will devolve upon you in my absence.

‘ I enclose you No. 1, a Memorandum to be carried into execution for the formation, &c., of the troops for the expedition ; No. 2, a Memorandum of the measures to be adopted for breaking up the army and evacuating the French territory as soon as the fortresses in Spain shall be evacuated. The Quarter Master General will remain here to receive from Paris the consent of the Minister at War to the proposed march of the cavalry, and from Figueras the report of the occupation of that fort by the Spaniards ; and he will then put in motion the troops for the execution of these movements, and will join you at Bordeaux, where I expect to be in about three weeks from this time.

‘ I enclose, No. 3, a letter to Lord Keith, which I request you to peruse, and of which I request you to keep a copy ; and No. 4, a letter for Deputy Commissary General Ogilvie on the prize concerns at Bordeaux, which I request you likewise to read and deliver to him.

‘ I request you to give the copy of No. 1 to the senior officer with the troops for the expedition, and attach Lieut. Colonel Abercromby to them, and desire him to attend to their organization, and the arrangements for their embarkation, &c. &c. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. WASHINGTON.’

‘ Believe me, &c. BART BATHURST.’

‘ Lieut. General

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B. To Lord Dalhousie, K.B.

To Lieut. Colonel Ellis, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

‘ SIR, Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.’

‘ I return the proceedings of the General Court Martial held on Deputy Assistant Commissary General —, of which you were the President, and request the Court will reconsider the letter of recommendation which accompanied that case. If conduct such as that of which Mr. — has been upon clear evidence found guilty be passed over, it will be impossible to maintain the necessary discipline of the army, which mainly depends upon Courts Martial performing their duty, and not being misled by false principles of lenity. I beg, therefore, to submit to the Court the propriety of withdrawing that recommendation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Lieut. Colonel Ellis.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of the 31st of March, in which your Lordship has transmitted the unanimous resolution of the House of Lords of the 24th of March, in which their Lordships have declared their approbation of my conduct, and of that of the General Officers, officers, and troops under my command, in the battle fought near Orthez on the 27th of February. I beg that your Lordship will do me the favor to assure their Lordships that the General Officers, officers, and soldiers of the army, are, equally with myself, highly sensible of the value of their Lordships’ approbation; and that you will request their Lordships to accept my most grateful

acknowledgment for this fresh instance of the favor with which they view my services to His Majesty.

‘I beg your Lordship likewise to accept my thanks for the handsome terms with which you have conveyed to me the sense of the House of Lords.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*The Right Hon.*

the Lord Chancellor.’

‘WELLINGTON.

[*A Letter in similar terms to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.*]

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

‘I have the honor to transmit, for your Lordship’s information, a letter which I have received from His Majesty’s Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, suggesting the expediency of making over to the Commissariat at Gibraltar a part of the stores remaining in the public magazines at Lisbon.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Toulouse, 17th May, 1814.

‘Lord Apsley arrived last night, and goes on with me this morning. Suchet has sent here the Chief of his Staff, in consequence of my letter to him, of which I forwarded to you the copy; and he will continue the evacuation of the Spanish garrisons.

‘I beg that you will send here any directions you may have for me, till Colonel Burgh shall let you know that head quarters are leaving this place; and then to Bordeaux.

‘By the accounts from Spain yesterday, it appears that the *liberales* are quitting Madrid, whether from real, or pretended apprehension of the King’s intentions, or with the intention to raise the provinces, I cannot say. They appear to rely a good deal, however, upon the 3rd and 4th armies, upon whom I hope to make some impression on my passage.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

à Rabastens, ce 17 Mai, 1814.

‘MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

à 6 heures du matin.

‘Je viens de recevoir des lettres du Général Clinton de Mequinenza le 7 Mai, dans lesquelles il m'apprend qu'il se trouve des difficultés dans l'évacuation de Tortosa causées par le refus du Général Robert de marcher par la route que lui avait indiquée le Général Copons.

‘Je crois, M. le Maréchal, que, puisque ce sont les troupes Espagnoles qui bloquent Tortosa, c'est au Général qui commande en Catalogne à fixer la route par laquelle la garnison doit passer; et si votre Excellence convient avec moi, je vous serai bien obligé d'avoir la bonté d'envoyer au Général Robert des ordres qui mettront fin à ces disputes.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘*Le Maréchal*

‘WELLINGTON.

‘*Duc d'Albufera.*’

To Viscount Castlereagh.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Rabastens, 17th May, 1814. 6 A.M.

‘I received a letter this morning from the Duque de San Carlos, dated at Valencia, the 4th, but dispatched the 11th, in which he enclosed me a decree, of which the enclosed is a copy, dissolving the Cortes; a second, abolishing the liberty of the press; and others nominating himself to be Minister of State; Lardizabal, the late Regent, to the Colonial Department; Salazar to the Treasury, and Macanaz to the Department of Peace and Justice. I have not time to make any observation on these measures; but communicate them to you immediately, as they may be interesting to you.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Pau, 18th May, 1814.

‘I enclose a letter from Mrs. Hay, the widow of the late General Hay, who fell at Bayonne, in which she requests some provision for her family, of which I enclose the list. Your Lordship and Mr. Perceval have so frequently attended to the requests which I have been obliged to bring

forward of this description, that it is scarcely necessary to apologise for making them; and I will only add to Mrs. Hay's letter my testimony of General Hay's merits as an officer, and the expression of my sense of the unfortunate circumstances under which he fell.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Pau, 18th May, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lord Castle-reagh, in which his Lordship has informed me that the Emperor of Russia had been pleased to confer upon me the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will lay my request before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that he will permit me to accept this mark of His Imperial Majesty's favor.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a correspondence which has taken place between Mariscal de Campo the Principe de Anglona and General Paratell, which the former put into my hands yesterday, with a request that I should forward it to be laid before His Majesty.

‘ It is my opinion that General Paratell has very little, if any, cause for complaint against his Commanding Officer. The Principe de Anglona had no official information of the events at Madrid, even to yesterday; nor any of the contents of the *Madrid Gazette*; and, in strictness, he would have been blamable if he had made any communication to the army of His Majesty's decree of the 4th of May, without having some better authority for such communication than the *Madrid Gazette*.

‘ In regard to the reports in the *Universal* and other newspapers, they are below contempt; but I must observe that, in proportion as there was foundation for such reports

as relating to the 3rd army, it was incumbent on the Principe de Anglona, the Commander in Chief of that army, to be cautious not to take any steps whatever regarding His Majesty's decree without orders.

‘ I must observe also that this army and the 4th, being either on the frontiers or in France, are in a very different situation from others; and that it was peculiarly the duty of their Commanders to preserve discipline and order, and not to interfere, or allow others to interfere, in matters in which they had, as soldiers, no concern, excepting to obey.

‘ Upon the whole, as the Commander in Chief of the army, I cannot approve either the matter or the manner of this complaint. The former appears dictated by a spirit of party, which ought to be discouraged in the army, and the latter is inconsistent with the military *Ordenanzas*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

‘ SIR,

‘ Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

‘ I had the honor of receiving at Rabastens, in the morning of the 18th instant, your Excellency's letter of the 4th instant, enclosing various decrees passed by His Majesty at Valencia on the same day.

‘ As I was then in the neighbourhood of the 4th army, at Tarbes, I deemed it expedient to review it; and I availed myself of the opportunity which then offered of apprising the General and other superior officers of what had taken place; of pointing out to them the peculiar duty of the army under such circumstances; and of urging them in the strongest manner to preserve the discipline of the troops under their command, and to prevent factious persons of any description from influencing the conduct of the officers and troops, in order to produce a civil war in Spain. I likewise availed myself of the opportunity which offered yesterday of reviewing the 3rd army, under Mariscal de Campo the Principe de Anglona; and I repeated to the General Officers and Chiefs of corps the same sentiments and injunctions as to the General and principal Officers of the 4th army; and I have the satisfaction of reporting to

your Excellency, for His Majesty's information, that His Majesty has not in his service officers and troops more devoted to him than those belonging to these two corps.

‘ Having, since I reviewed the 3rd army, found that His Majesty had made public, and carried into execution, his decree of the 4th of May, I have thought it proper to promulgate it officially to the troops, through the channel of the Chief of the Staff in the field.

‘ I send this to your Excellency by a messenger, being detained here for a few hours by an accident to my carriage, but I hope to be at Madrid on the 24th instant.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *El Duque de San Carlos.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

‘ SIR,

‘ Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

‘ Referring to my official letter to your Excellency of this date, I beg to inform your Excellency that I had seen in the newspapers expectations held out that the 3rd and 4th armies would take part in favor of the Constitution; and although I have reason to believe that there was very little, if any, foundation for such expectations, and that the reports on the subject were, as usual, very much exaggerated, I thought it proper to proceed with such caution as should give time for reflection, and should ensure my object, which was to secure for His Majesty and the State the allegiance of those two armies.

‘ I am happy in being able to assure your Excellency that His Majesty may rely upon them entirely; and in case your Excellency should have received any reports to the contrary, I shall be much obliged to you if you will delay to take any steps founded on those reports till I shall have had the honor of paying my respects.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *El Duque de San Carlos.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

‘ Being detained by the breaking of my carriage, I write to let you know that I have seen the 3rd and 4th armies,

and I consider them secure in their allegiance to the King. The whole country, I believe, excepting Cadiz, has declared for the King.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Madrid, 25th May, 1814.

‘I received yesterday your letters of the 14th and 17th, for which I am much obliged to you. From your account, I think Decrés’ house would suit me best; and I shall be obliged to you if you will desire to have the refusal of it, as I should like to see it on my way through Paris to England, if possible, before I should take it.

‘You will have heard of the extraordinary occurrences here, though not probably with surprise. Nothing can be more popular than the King and his measures, as far as they have gone to the overthrow of the Constitution. The imprisonment of the *Liberales* is thought by some, I believe with justice, unnecessary, and it is certainly highly impolitic; but it is liked by the people at large.

‘Since the great act of vigor which has placed Ferdinand on the throne, unshackled by constitution, nothing of any kind has been done, either for the formation of a new system, or for any other purpose, and, as far as I can judge, it is not intended to do any thing. However, I arrived only yesterday, and I have not had time to learn much. Those to whom I have talked, who pretend and ought to know, say that His Majesty will certainly perform the promise made in his decree of the 4th of May, and will give a free constitution to Spain. I have and shall continue to urge this measure upon them, as very essential to His Majesty’s credit abroad.

‘I entertain a very favorable opinion of the King from what I have seen of him, but not of his Ministers. I think they might have managed better than they have; and as they were, or ought to have been, certain of accomplishing their object, they ought to have chosen a less objectionable mode; and they appear to have been little aware of the nature and difficulties of their situation.

‘I have accomplished my object in coming here; that is, I think there will certainly be no civil war at present; and I propose to set out on my return on the 5th of June.’

‘Believe me, &c.’

‘*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*’ WELLINGTON.

‘If Lord Castlereagh should still be at Paris, show him this letter.’

‘I enclose letters for the King and Monsieur from Sir Sidney Smith.’

To Viscount Castlereagh.

‘MY DEAR LORD,’

‘Madrid, 25th May, 1814.’

‘I arrived here yesterday. Sir Charles Stuart will let you know what I think of the revolution lately effected.’

‘It occurs to me that there are modes in which we could get the cession of Olivença for Portugal.’

‘First; to come to a clear understanding with Spain respecting her colonies, and to engage secretly, that, in consideration of certain commercial advantages, or that in the event of the trade to America being laid open as to any province in Spain, Great Britain should be admitted as the most favored nation, we would discourage and discountenance, by every means in our power, the rebellion in the Spanish colonies.’

‘Secondly; to promise to bind North America, by a secret article in our treaty of peace, to give no encouragement, or countenance, or assistance to the Spanish colonies.’

‘These engagements would probably induce the Spanish Government to give up Olivença.’

‘Believe me, &c.’

‘*Viscount Castlereagh.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Major General Pack.

‘MY DEAR PACK,’

‘Madrid, 26th May, 1814.’

‘I have received your letter of the 16th. After I had written to you from Toulouse, I understood that you had not recovered from your wound, and that you had gone to Bordeaux with the intention of returning to England for your recovery. Under these circumstances, as it was neces-

sary to settle the expedition before I should quit France, I made the arrangements for the command of the brigades without you. I have only therefore to thank you on the part of the Commander in Chief and Government for the readiness with which you consented to go, notwithstanding you were not quite recovered from your wound.

‘I shall leave this on the 5th, and expect to be at Bordeaux on the 10th or 11th.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major General Pack.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Baron Linsingen, K.G.L.

‘SIR,

‘Madrid, 26th May, 1814.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 25th of April. I entertain the highest opinion and regard for your regiment, the 1st hussars, than which none in the army has served better, and very few so well or so usefully, and I should be most happy to see them placed in a situation which would be agreeable to them and to you. I would beg to observe to you, however, that the arrangement which you propose is one with which I have no concern whatever. It depends upon the Commander in Chief and the Government; and I can interfere in it in no manner, excepting to give testimony, as I shall always be ready to do, in favor of the 1st hussars.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘WELLINGTON.

‘Lieut. General

Baron Linsingen.’

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘SIR,

‘Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose a memorial transmitted to me by Don José Castro, aide de camp to General Freyre, who was employed by me to carry to Government the reports of the conclusion of the war, and the conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshals Soult and Suchet on the 19th of April, in which he mentions that, contrary to the usual custom, he had not been promoted on that occasion.

‘As I imagine that this circumstance is to be attributed

to the determination of the late Regency to refrain from making any promotions in the army after His Majesty's arrival in Spain, I request your Excellency to recommend this officer to His Majesty for the promotion to which he has aspired; and which, according to usual practice, he would have received, if it had not been for His Majesty's fortunate arrival.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

*To John Imurel, Esq., Secretary to Cordwainers' Company,
Newcastle upon Tyne.*

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th April, in which you have enclosed the unanimous resolution of the Incorporated Company of Cordwainers of Newcastle upon Tyne of the same date, declaring their approbation of my conduct, for which I beg you to request the Company to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *John Imurel, Esq.,*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Newcastle upon Tyne.’

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th instant, regarding the horses of the British cavalry and artillery.

‘ As it has been arranged with the French Government that the British cavalry and artillery are to march through France, and to embark in the Channel, there will be no horses to be disposed of fit for the service of His Majesty, otherwise I should be happy to facilitate any arrangement which might be proposed for their transfer.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter and other papers received from Major General Peacocke, regarding an order recently given by

the Admiralty, to prevent passages being granted in His Majesty's ships, or troop ships, to officers even going upon duty and service, unless on application from me or His Majesty's Ministers at Lisbon or Madrid.

'The execution of this order is quite impossible, unless it is intended to prevent the embarkation of officers in the same ships with the soldiers of the army. My duty has necessarily called me to a great distance from Lisbon for some years past, and great delay and inconvenience to the service would have occurred if the rule now adopted had been in force. Many detachments have been embarked, and officers sent to England or other stations, in the ordinary course of the service, and even by order from the authorities at home, without the delay of reference to me, and upon the application of the General Officer commanding at Lisbon.

'In the same manner, my head quarters are now at a distance from Pasages and Bordeaux; I have come to Madrid on the King's service, and great inconvenience and delay must result if no officer is to be embarked on the public service at either of those places without an application from me, more particularly after, in ignorance of this order, I had placed all the details of the embarkation of the army in the hands of the Quarter Master General, and had requested Admiral Lord Keith to attend to his applications.

'These circumstances, besides the detail of business which this order unnecessarily throws upon the Officer Commanding the army in Chief, would, I hope, induce the Admiralty to relax this order, and to allow the embarkation of officers and troops to be made, as it has been hitherto, upon the application of the General Officers commanding on the spot, or on that of the Staff Officers charged with the details of the embarkation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*'

'WELLINGTON.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR,

'Madrid, 28th May, 1814.

'I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that in the course of last year I recommended to the late Regency several General and other officers for promotion, in conse-

quence of their conduct, either during the last campaign, or in the course of the war, to which recommendations the Regency did not think proper to attend, for reasons stated in the answer from the Minister at War, Don Juan O'Donoju.

‘ Some of these officers were subsequently promoted; and I repeated the recommendations of others to the late Minister, Don Thomas Moreno, who informed me that, His Majesty having arrived in Spain, the Regency thought proper to refrain from making any promotions; and I have now the honor again to bring their names under the consideration of your Excellency, requesting your Excellency to submit them to His Majesty's favor. Mariscal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen and the Principe de Anglona to be Lieutenant Generals; Brig. General Ezpeleta to be Mariscal de Campo. To these I have to add, Brig. General O'Lawlor, an officer of great merit, who has served most meritoriously during the whole war, attached to the British head quarters, and whom I had sent in the month of December last to the late Regency with dispatches, containing accounts of the military successes gained at that period. Contrary to the usual practice, he was not promoted upon that occasion, and I beg leave now to draw your Excellency's attention to his merits.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 29th May, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 27th instant, in regard to the appointment of Captains General of the provinces as heretofore.

‘ Your Excellency will have observed from my letter of yesterday's date the measures which I had directed in consequence of the suspension of hostilities in France, and of the convention for evacuating the French territory; and as there is every probability of a general peace in Europe at an early period, and that circumstances render it probable that it will last, it is highly expedient that measures should be adopted to place the military establishments of Spain on the footing on which they are to be in time of peace; and

among other measures, that a Captain General should be appointed to each kingdom as heretofore, with the powers and authorities given to him by the old laws and ordenanzas of the monarchy.

‘ I beg to submit to your Excellency, however, that, although it may be necessary that the Captain General holding in his hands all the civil, military, and political power of the province over which he presides, and being in fact the King’s deputy within it, should have the superintendence over what is commonly called the *haute police*; and, in order to have this superintendence should be at the head of the *audiencia*, it is very desirable that he should be particularly instructed to avoid interfering in any manner in the judicial decisions of the Courts, which, in every well regulated state, ought to be made solely by persons learned in the laws, who are independent of all other authorities whatever.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of the orders which I send this day to the Adjutant General, to be published to the army for the formation of the General Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart., according to the orders of the Commander in Chief and Secretary of State of the 18th instant.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.’

To the Minister of Grace and Justice, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

‘ I beg leave to enclose to your Excellency some papers which have been put into my hands by Don Alexis Guillen, an ecclesiastic, residing at Salamanca, and lately appointed Vicar General to the army in the field.

‘ I can safely vouch that this gentleman has throughout the war rendered the most important services to his country

in the various modes pointed out in the accompanying papers, with an intelligence, perseverance, and spirit, seldom equalled and never surpassed; that he was very frequently in great personal risk, and I entertain no doubt that he is highly deserving His Majesty's favor. I therefore entreat your Excellency to recommend him to His Majesty.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister of Grace and Justice.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister of the Household, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

‘ His Majesty having been pleased, by His most gracious letter addressed to myself, to confirm the honor conferred by the *Cortes Extraordinarias*, when they raised me to the dignity of a Grandee of Spain of the first class, I request your Excellency to lay my request before His Majesty that he will be pleased to confer the farther honor upon me of admitting me into his presence as such,

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister of the Household.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

‘ I had this day the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 18th, and I have now the honor of enclosing the order I have issued for the assembly of the General Court Martial at Tarragona, for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray. There will remain no General Officers with the troops; but, as I conclude they will soon embark, I have thought it best to render certain the assembly of the Court at an early period, by ordering at once to Tarragona every General Officer who could be spared.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th instant, regarding the inspection of the horses of the cavalry

previous to embarkation, I conclude at Bordeaux or Pasages. As Government and the Commander in Chief have ordered that the horses of the cavalry and artillery should march through France to the ports in the Channel, and the march has been arranged accordingly with the French Government, I have ordered that all horses and mares able to move at all may march.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Adjutant General.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

‘ MY DEAR GENERAL,

‘ Madrid, 31st May, 1814.

‘ I received only this day your letter of the 2nd, in which you desire to go to Barcelona, to which I give my full assent.

‘ I have to inform you, however, that I have got orders from England to assemble the General Court Martial for your trial at Tarragona, and that it will be assembled at that place as soon as the members can arrive there. Sir L. Cole is President ; Mr. Larpent, Judge Advocate.

‘ I have not here the means of sending you any thing but a Spanish passport, which I enclose.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir John Murray, Bart.

‘ I return to the army on the 5th, and from thence to England as soon as the army is broken up.’

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Madrid, ce 31 Mai, 1814.

‘ J’ai dit au Roi et au Duque de San Carlos ce que vous avez désiré sur l’état de votre santé ; et tous deux m’ont paru regretter de ne pas avoir votre aide comme Ministre de la Guerre.

‘ J’ai toute raison de croire qu’on procédera de suite à l’établissement d’une constitution sage qui fera le bonheur du pays ; et je le souhaite bien sincèrement. Je vous envoie une note que m’a donnée le Conde de Correa, qui désire obtenir une compagnie dans les carabiniers. Il est beau-frère

du Duque de San Carlos ; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous pouvez faire ce qu'il désire.

‘ Je pars le 5, et j'espère arriver sur les frontières le 8 ; où probablement j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Don Manuel Freyre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Don P. Giron.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Madrid, ce 31 Mai, 1814.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 26. J'avais déjà parlé au Duque de San Carlos sur votre mission ; mais je crois que la quantité d'affaires et le changement du Ministre de la Guerre, qui est actuellement le Général Eguia, a causé du délai dans la réponse. J'en ai écrit encore aujourd'hui.

‘ Il n'y a rien de nouveau ici que vous n'apprendrez pas par d'autres sources. Je pars le 5 ; et je passerai par Tolosa le 8.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *El General Giron.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 1st June, 1814.

‘ On my return from Paris to Toulouse I received a letter, of which I enclose the copy, dated the 13th May, from Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, in which he lays claim to the provisions in the fortresses within the Spanish frontier, to which I wrote the answer, of which the copy is enclosed, dated the 15th May.

‘ I referred the subject in discussion to the Ministers of the Allied Powers assembled at Paris, by whom the convention of the 23rd April had been made ; and I enclose the answer which I have this day received from Lord Castle-reagh, His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Paris.

‘ I have, in consequence, written the letter, of which I enclose the copy, to the Duc d'Albufera.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘SIR,

‘Madrid, 1st June, 1814.

‘When the French army retired across the Bidasoa, in the month of July last, after the battle of Vitoria, they destroyed the bridge upon that river near Irun, which I believe had been built by Napoleon. I afterwards, with the consent of the late Regency, repaired it for the convenience of the army, and it is now in a perfect state.

‘But as the existence of that bridge is an object of political consequence to the King, and as, if His Majesty should determine that it should be destroyed, it would be best to destroy it before all the troops shall have passed the frontier, I request you to take His Majesty’s orders upon the subject, and to communicate them to me as soon as may be convenient.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*The Minister at War.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d’Albufera.

‘à Madrid, ce 1 Juin, 1814.

‘MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

à minuit.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Excellence copie de la lettre que je viens de recevoir de Lord Castlereagh, le Plenipotentiaire de sa Majesté Britannique à Paris, en réponse à la référence que je lui avais fait sur la lettre de votre Excellence du 13 Mai.

‘Il n’y a donc pas de doute que les approvisionnemens des places en Espagne doivent appartenir au Gouvernement Espagnol.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘*Le Maréchal*

‘WELLINGTON.

Duc d’Albufera.’

To Viscount Castlereagh.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Madrid, 1st June, 1814.

‘Although I propose to set out from hence on the 5th, and shall lose no time in returning to England, if I should find on my arrival at Bordeaux that the army has broken up, I wish to let you know how matters are situated here

before ———, who, I understand, sets out from hence this day, can arrive at Paris.

‘ I have been very well received by the King and his Ministers; but I fear that I have done but little good. The Duque de San Carlos, in a conversation I had with him, promised me, first, that the decree for calling the Cortes should appear forthwith; secondly, that all the prisoners should be released on St. Ferdinand’s day, the 30th May, excepting such as it was determined to bring to trial, who should be *fairly* tried, without loss of time; thirdly, that the King was determined to carry into execution all he had promised in his decree of the 4th of May, and moreover to establish in Spain the independence of the judges. Nothing has yet been done on any of these points. I told him that he must expect that the King’s measures would be attacked and abused in all parts of the world, but particularly in England; and that, until some steps were taken to prove that the King was inclined to govern the country on liberal principles, and that necessity alone had occasioned the violent measures which had attended the revolution, he could not expect much countenance in England. Nothing, however, has yet been done; and I learn that three more persons were imprisoned the night before last.

‘ In regard to foreign politics, it has not been necessary for me to do much. In a conversation which I had with ———, who is *la plus mauvaise tête* that I have ever met with, I discovered that he was going to the Congress to urge the rights of the King’s family to Naples and to Parma, &c. He talked loudly of the ill treatment the King would receive if peace were made and no minister from His Majesty were present; and treated Fernan Nuñez as a sort of rebel for going to Paris with a commission from the Regency, which he said, by the bye, was to treat for peace with Napoleon, he Fernan Nuñez knowing that His Majesty had actually arrived in Spain. Here arose the question of the decree of the 2nd of February, and of the Government *de jure et de facto*; and I took the opportunity of telling ———, as I had before the Duque de San Carlos, that if any body were to be attacked for obedience to the decree of the 2nd of February they ought to begin with me; for that I had always obeyed the late Government till

His Majesty, by his decree of the 4th of May, had taken upon himself the government. It was useless to reason with such a man as ———, more particularly as neither party had authority to say one word upon the subject of discussion; but I saw clearly that he was for pushing the questions of Naples and Parma to extremities; and he talked of excluding *Austrian* ships from Spanish ports if Europe should make peace without Spain, depriving the King's family of these possessions.

I thought it proper however, through a third channel, to warn the Government of the danger of pushing, with ———'s violence, the objects which he had in view; and I suggested to them rather to turn their attention to the pacification of their colonies by having a clear understanding with England upon that subject; that they should leave Naples to her fate, as being an object in which Great Britain was concerned more than Spain; and that, if Parma and Placentia were objects to the King, as a provision for part of his family for which he must otherwise provide, if he should not obtain them as they state, they should urge them with moderation, and in conjunction with the British minister, rather than with violence. Upon this part of the subject I was promised that ——— should be strongly restrained by instructions; but I doubt that any thing has been done; and in regard to the other, viz., the understanding with England about the colonies and all other points, nothing has been done, although I referred them to my brother, who I told them was fully empowered and instructed. The only subject on which they have as yet talked to him has been money; although I told them that I was certain that the Regent's ministers would not give even the unexpended part of the subsidy of the year till they settled their internal concerns on liberal principles, much less aid, or even permit, the raising of money in England by loan. They have sent my brother rather a violent note on the negotiations for peace, in the same tone as ———'s conversation with me; but they have taken no notice of what he said to them in the first days of the King's restoration, regarding the closer alliance between the two states.

From all this you will see that it has been useless even

to mention Olivença, and accordingly I have said nothing upon the subject; leaving it to my brother, if he should find, when ——— goes, that they are a little more quiet. Portugal has certainly a fair claim to Olivença; but if Spain is forced to disgorge this part of Napoleon's robberies she has a fair claim to Parma, of which she was robbed, or to compensation for that possession, with which I was given to understand the King would be satisfied.

'It is quite obvious to me, however, that unless we can turn them entirely from these schemes, or can attain their objects for them, they will throw themselves into the arms of the French, *coute qui coute*; and I am anxious for the early settlement of all these points, because we have now the ball at our foot; having no French minister here to counteract us, and the nation, as far as they have any thing to say to the matter, being evidently in favor of the alliance with England. But the fact is, that there are no public men in this country who are acquainted either with the interests or the wishes of the country; and they are so slow in their motions that it is impossible to do any thing with them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Castlereagh.*'

'WELLINGTON.'

MEMORANDUM.

To His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII., King of Spain.

'The Spanish nation having been engaged for six years in one of the most terrible and disastrous contests by which any nation was ever afflicted, its territory having been entirely occupied by the enemy, the country torn to pieces by internal divisions, its ancient constitution having been destroyed, and vain attempts made to establish a new one; its marine, its commerce, and revenue entirely annihilated; its colonies in a state of rebellion, and nearly lost to the mother country; it becomes a question for serious consideration, what line of policy should be adopted by His Majesty upon his happy restoration to his throne and authority.

'In considering this question, I shall lay aside all national partialities and prejudices; and I shall go so far as to admit

what neither His Majesty nor the people of Spain will be disposed to admit, that the conduct which Great Britain has held during the war is to be put entirely out of the question; and that His Majesty has the right, not only in fact, but in justice, to choose between the lines of policy and alliance which may be offered to his acceptance.

‘The restoration of the ancient Government in France is certainly a new feature in the political situation of the whole world; and it is but fair to give due weight to this event in a consideration of the affairs of Spain.

‘Spain, like Great Britain, is essentially confined within what may be called its natural limits. His Majesty cannot hope to hold a dominion beyond those limits for any length of time, or to possess an influence which the natural strength of his government would not otherwise give him. In the last century, by a particular chain of circumstances, Spain was enabled to establish a part of the Royal family in Italy. But, however close the relationship still existing between the reigning House in Spain and those branches of it, they have been of but little use to Spain in the various wars which have occurred since that period in the last and present centuries. Those powers, like others, have necessarily followed the system which best suited their own interests; and have adhered to Spain only in the instances in which this adhesion was likely to be beneficial to themselves. This is owing to the peninsular situation of Spain, and affords the strongest practical proof how little it suits the interests of Spain to push political objects beyond the boundary of her natural limits. If this were not true, it will be admitted that the first object for every rational government to attend to is the internal interests of the country under its charge; and this object is to be preferred doubly when, as it happens, the state of Europe at the moment renders probable a long peace.

‘There is no doubt, then, that the objects of His Majesty will be the amelioration of the internal situation of his kingdom, the restoration of its marine, its commerce, and revenue, and the settlement of its colonies.

‘Supposing France, under its new government, to be more capable or better disposed than Great Britain to forward His Majesty’s objects abroad, which may be doubted,

it remains to be seen which of the powers is most likely to forward the objects of his internal government, and to enable him to restore his monarchy to its ancient splendor.

‘ France, like all the other nations of Europe, has suffered considerably by the war, and is now but little capable of giving His Majesty the assistance which he requires for the attainment of any of the objects for which assistance is wanted.

‘ Notwithstanding the restoration of the ancient government in France, this country will not easily forget the injuries which it has received from the French armies; and the unpopularity which will attend an alliance with France, connected, as it probably will be, with a dereliction of the alliance with Great Britain, will greatly increase the difficulties of His Majesty’s situation.

‘ The revival of the commerce of Spain is an object of the utmost importance, not only for the people, but for the Government itself; but there is no doubt that the commerce with the richer country (Great Britain) will be far more profitable than that with the poorer; particularly in those articles in which consist principally the riches of Spain. The cheapness also, and goodness, in respect to their price, of all the manufactures of Great Britain, are an additional inducement to prefer them, as they will bear on importation larger duties than those of any other country.

‘ It must besides be observed that some commercial arrangement with Great Britain is most desirable to Spain; as, till such a one is made, it will be impossible to prevent the contraband trade which is now carried on so much to the prejudice of that country.

‘ But the principal object for the attention of the King’s Government at the present moment is the settlement of the colonies. The only mode of effecting any desirable arrangement is, that the Spanish Government should open themselves entirely upon the question, and come to a clear understanding with Great Britain.

‘ It may be depended upon that, if Spain is cordially and intimately connected with Great Britain, the British Ministers are too well acquainted with the interests of their country to think of risking their connexion with Spain for a little more of the trade to the Spanish colonies in America.

‘ They may be of opinion that, under existing circumstances, it is desirable for Spain to alter the nature of her connexion with her colonies, and to hold them as dependent or federated states, rather than as colonies; and they may wish that the King’s subjects should participate in the supposed benefits of this commerce; but they cannot oppose the right which the Spanish Government have to make such arrangements upon these points as they may think most beneficial to their own interests; and a good understanding once established, Great Britain will cordially support those arrangements to the utmost of her power.

‘ But besides those difficulties which must occur in the settlement with the colonies, from the want of a firm alliance and good understanding with the British Government on that subject, which may be attributed to His Majesty’s subjects, there are others of far greater magnitude, which are to be attributed to the United States. It will not be denied that, in the existing state of the finances of Spain and of her marine, His Majesty could not hope to coerce the government of the United States, either to do His Majesty justice in regard to parts of his territories in America which they have unjustifiably seized, or to refrain from aiding and abetting the rebellion of his subjects in the colonies. These objects can be effected only by the interference of the British Government; and it may be depended upon, that, however interested Great Britain may be to prevent the growth of the power of the United States, the British Ministers will not increase the difficulties of their peace with that power by introducing into the negotiations questions on Spanish interests, if there should not be a clear and decided understanding between His Majesty and the Prince Regent on all points, not only regarding America, but Europe; and that they should be quite certain that under no circumstances will Great Britain again see Spain in alliance with her rivals in Europe, or in the ranks of her enemies.

‘ It appears, then, that all the domestic interests of Spain are most likely to be promoted by a good understanding and cementing the alliance with Great Britain; and the more minutely this part of the subject is viewed, the more clearly will it appear that such understanding is desirable, if not necessary to Spain.

‘ The finances of Spain are in the utmost disorder, the revenue is unproductive, if not nearly destroyed, and is, at all events, quite unequal to the expenses. But, before those expenses can even be reduced by the reduction of the military establishments, money must be found to pay the arrears of the army. The various political events which have occurred must have shaken the credit of the Spanish Government; and, even if the Government had credit, there is but little money in the country which could be borrowed as a resource. England alone can be looked to for assistance in this respect.

‘ It cannot be expected, however, that the British Government will come forward with the resources of the British nation to aid His Majesty, if they are not certain of the line of policy which His Majesty will adopt both in America and in Europe; neither will it be in their power to give that aid which every well wisher of His Majesty would wish to see afforded, if His Majesty should not at an early period carry into execution his gracious promises made to his subjects in his decree of the 4th of May; and if some steps should not be taken to prove to the world the necessity and justice of the numerous arrests which attended His Majesty’s restoration to his throne, or for the release of the innocent and the judicial trial of the guilty.

‘ All nations are interested in these measures, but Great Britain in particular; and the nature of the British constitution, and the necessity which the Government are under of guiding their measures in a great degree by the wishes and sentiments of the people, must prevent them from giving aid to His Majesty in money, or from giving countenance to the endeavors which may be made to raise money by loan in England, at least till the world shall be convinced by experience of the sincerity of His Majesty’s professions in regard to his own subjects, and of his desire to unite his interests with those of the British Government.

‘ Great Britain is materially interested in the prosperity and greatness of Spain, and a good understanding and close alliance with Spain is highly important to her; and she will make sacrifices to obtain it; and there is no act of kindness which may not be expected from such an ally. But it cannot be expected from Great Britain, that she will take

any steps for the firm establishment of a government which she shall see in the fair way of connecting itself with her rival, and of eventually becoming her enemy; like other nations, she must by prudence and foresight provide for her own interests by other modes, if circumstances should prevent His Majesty from connecting himself with Great Britain, as it appears by the reasoning in this memorandum is desirable to him.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘SIR,

‘Madrid, 2nd June, 1814.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 27th May, in regard to the distribution and organization of the army.

‘I have already had the honor of addressing your Excellency on the , regarding the immediate distribution of the army; and I have made your Excellency acquainted with my opinion, that there was every reason to expect a peace at an early period, which it was probable would last for some time.

‘In regard to the organization of the troops in time of peace, I beg leave to recommend for the cavalry that which exists at present. It will be easy to reduce the number of men and horses in each company and regiment to any number that may be deemed expedient; and the establishments of the regiments will always remain, upon which may be formed any number of cavalry that may be desired. All the regiments raised during the war ought to be reduced entirely.

‘In regard to the infantry, I beg leave to refer your Excellency, in the first instance, to a dispatch which I wrote to the late Minister at War, on the 17th of March last, referring to one which I had addressed to the former minister on the preceding month of March; also to a dispatch which I wrote from Vera in the month of October or November last, regarding the rank and commissions of the officers of the army.

‘It is necessary to take into consideration the points referred to in these dispatches, as well as the financial and political state of the kingdom, and particularly its relations

with its colonies, before the military establishment can be conveniently decided upon.

‘ In my dispatch of the 17th of March last I recommended that the infantry should be formed into regiments, each regiment being of two battalions, and each battalion of six companies of from 100 to 150 men. It would be a more economical arrangement, and would suit better the political situation of Spain and its relations with its colonies, if the Spanish infantry were formed into regiments, each consisting of three, or even four battalions, and each battalion of six companies; the regiment to be commanded by a Colonel, and each of the battalions by a Lieut. Colonel or Major; and this system might afford the best means of settling the questions about the rank and commissions of the officers adverted to in my dispatch of October or November, written from Vera.

‘ The Government would then have it in their power to send upon service either one, two, or three battalions of each regiment; keeping at the depôt, for the formation of recruits, one; and those of the others not employed on service would conduct from the depôt to the battalions in the field such of the recruits as might be destined for them.

‘ It cannot be expected that I should give an opinion on the strength of the Spanish army. It is obvious, however, that with this organization of the infantry the army may be reduced to as low an establishment as may be deemed expedient, or may be kept as high; and that if reduced it can easily be raised to any extent; and part of it must always be efficient.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 2nd June, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a memorial from General San Juan to His Majesty, to which I request your Excellency to draw His Majesty’s attention.

‘ I have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the present Inspector General of the Cavalry, General Villa Alba; but I cannot avoid drawing your attention to

the merits, the services, and the sufferings of General San Juan.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 2nd June, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter and memorial from General Whittingham, in regard to the officers of the regiments of Almanza and Olivença, to which I beg to call your Excellency’s attention.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

‘ SIR,

‘ Madrid, 2nd June, 1814.

‘ Colonel Whittingham (Mariscal de Campo in the service of Spain) having informed me that it would be necessary for him to return to England in a short time, and having expressed a desire that I should lay before your Royal Highness my sense of his services and merits, I beg leave to inform your Royal Highness that he has served most zealously and gallantly from the commencement of the war in the Peninsula; and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct in every situation in which he has been placed.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ St. Jean de Luz, 9th June, 1814. 6 A.M.

‘ I am on my way to Bordeaux, where I expect to arrive to-morrow. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send after me the bearer, to let me know what vessels we have at Pasages for the embarkation of troops, and what hopes we have of assembling any there. I am very sorry that I have not had the pleasure of seeing you.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Rear Admiral Penrose.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM FOR PROCLAMATIONS.

‘ June, 1814.

‘ 1st; Send orders to M. St. Jean to subtract from the account of the receipts at St. Jean de Luz those in the accounts dated the 10th, 23rd, and 30th of May, and the 6th of June, which, according to my proclamation of the 30th of April, ought to be carried to the account of the French Government.

‘ 2nd; Send a proclamation for the sum of 4000 francs for the commune d’Arcangues.

‘ 3rd; Send a proclamation for 10,000 francs, to be given to the commune of Ascain.

‘ 4th; Send a warrant for 1600 francs, to be given to the *Receveur Dépositaire* for the expenses of collection.

‘ 5th; Beg M. St. Jean to let me know what the balance will then be; and inform him that I will give him directions to pay it over to the Commissary General.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

MEMORANDUM

For the Quarter Master General.

‘ June, 1814.

‘ 1. The Guards and 43rd and 52nd regiments are, as soon as there shall be ships to convey them, to be sent to Plymouth; all the other regiments of infantry of the army are to be sent to Cork.

‘ It will be most convenient that those of the 1st and 5th divisions, now at Bayonne, should embark at Pasages; but if that should prove otherwise, these troops must be brought to Bordeaux.

‘ My memorandum of the 15th of May will point out the period at which they should quit the blockade of Bayonne for the one or the other place.

‘ 2. I have no orders for the distribution of the artillery. They must go, therefore, collected as much as possible in companies, to the place to which it will be most convenient to send them.

‘ 3. The engineers are to go to England as soon as possible.

‘ 4. The commissariat, and medical, and pay department to England as soon as the service will permit their going.

‘ 5. The dépôts and detachments at Vitoria and other places in Spain should be ordered to Pasages as soon as possible; those in France, on the right of the Adour, to Bordeaux; those on the left of the Adour to Pasages, as soon as General Colville shall break up from Bayonne.

‘ 6. Two hundred thousand dollars have been ordered to be sent after General Ross; the other 500,000 dollars in the river are to be applied to the service of the army.

‘ 7. Each regiment, on embarkation, should receive the balances due on its estimates for two months, if the state of the funds should permit.

‘ 8. I have suspended the march of the general Court Martial ordered to assemble at Tarragona till an answer can come to a reference to the Secretary of State regarding that Court Martial.

‘ If the Secretary of State should order it to march, the officer of the commissariat, supplied with money, must attend the officers on their march, and a non-commissioned officer and twelve men of the Staff corps must accompany them. The whole must march under the orders of the President of the General Court Martial, Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole.

‘ 9. The general Staff of the army will remain with Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie till he shall think proper to allow them to go to England.

‘ 10. His Lordship will report as usual to the Secretary of State and Horse Guards; and I request him to let me know what occurs.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To General Don L. Wimpffen.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 11 Juin, 1814.

‘ Je vous envoie un mémoire que je vous serai bien obligé d’avoir la bonté de mettre sous les yeux du Ministre de la Guerre.

‘ C’est pour l’avancement d’un officier dont je connais bien le père, qui demeure à Villa Toro près de Burgos.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ Don L. Wimpffen.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘ I arrived here last night, and intend to set out for Paris on the 14th. I shall be much obliged to you if you will fix upon a dwelling for me for the two or three days I shall be at Paris; and have a note left for me at the post-house, at the last stage on the Orleans road, to let me know where I am to go.

‘ ———, the Spanish Minister to sign the peace and be at the Congress, left this place this morning. It is desirable that you should observe what he is about at Paris.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To B. Sydenham, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SYDENHAM,

‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘ I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains; and I should act inconsistently with the principles on which I have always acted on this point, if I were to appoint ———’s friend, Mr. ———, without inquiring into his character, and knowing more of him than I do now.

‘ Give what answer you please, but I will not take a chaplain from ———, without knowing something more of him than what that gentleman states.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *B. Sydenham, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Secretary at War.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘ Having referred to the Assistant Adjutant General attached to the cavalry your Lordship’s letter of April last, No. 54,614, regarding a claim of 78*l.* 15*s.* preferred by the 11th light dragoons for three horses captured from the enemy on the 23rd of July, 1812, I have the honor to transmit the letter which has been received from Colonel Elley on the subject, by which it appears that the sum usually allowed has already been issued, and that, on an application to Captain Childers, the Commanding Officer of the 11th

light dragoons will be able to ascertain in whose possession the proportion of prize money awarded to his regiment has been placed.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Secretary at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘ My brother’s letters, which will go to you by this opportunity, will let you know what passed at Madrid up to the period of my departure. The King and his Ministers were to the last very civil to me; but I doubt the latter being very anxious to connect themselves more closely with England; and I am inclined to suspect that something passed of which they are ashamed in their negotiation at Valençay with Buonaparte, of which ——— has a knowledge, which they are desirous of concealing.

‘ They have given to ——— the Golden Fleece, and also I believe to the Duc d’Angoulême. The Duque de San Carlos heard of your keeping Fernan Nuñez at Paris on the night before I left Madrid. In his conversation on the next day with my brother he expressed astonishment that Fernan Nuñez should have been kept to sign the treaty, but that he should never have been admitted to any conference. I have recommended to my brother to point out to him that Spain is connected with none of the Powers that were parties to the Treaty of Peace; and that it was the business of the Spanish Government to take care to have at Paris a plenipotentiary fully authorized to treat.

‘ ——— has gone on to Paris this day. I shall leave this if possible on the 14th. I shall stop at Paris only long enough to arrange with the Minister at War the march of the cavalry from Mantes to Boulogne and Calais, and I hope to be in England soon after the 20th.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘ According to your Lordship’s directions of the 18th May, I ordered, as soon as I received them, that a General Court

Martial should be assembled at Tarragona, for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, of which Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole is President, and consisting of the members according to the enclosed list, every one of whom I beg your Lordship to observe is junior to Lieut. General Sir John Murray, a circumstance I believe unusual in the service.

‘Since my arrival here I have had some conversation with Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole and the Deputy Judge Advocate General, regarding the probability of proceeding at an early period on this trial; and I enclose your Lordship a list of the witnesses of whom Mr. Larpent has a knowledge, with a memorandum opposite the name of each, stating where he now is.

‘Adverting to the list of the members of the General Court Martial, and to this list of the witnesses, and being quite certain that the Spanish officers will not consent to go before the General Court Martial to be examined *vivâ voce* on oath, according to the usual practice; and considering the great inconvenience to which all these officers will be put by a journey across the Peninsula at this season of the year, after their long and arduous service; I venture to recommend to your Lordship that the Court for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray should be assembled in England; and, as it is useless to send the members to Tarragona till the witnesses shall be assembled, I have suspended the execution of my order for the assembly of the Court Martial till your Lordship can have taken into consideration, and can have decided upon, this recommendation.

‘In the mean time the members and witnesses now here will wait your orders.

‘The principal charge against Sir John Murray is certainly the third, founded upon Admiral Hallowell’s letter; but, as the two first are given in by me under your Lordship’s direction, I am afraid that it will scarcely be deemed fair that he should be tried by a General Court Martial composed of officers all junior to himself, and all belonging to this army.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Earl Bathurst.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD, ‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie having reported to your Lordship the execution of your instructions of the 18th and 26th May, it is not necessary that I should trouble your Lordship further upon that subject than to recall to your Lordship’s recollection that, in addition to the regiments sent to Canada, under the command of Major Generals Kempt, Power, and Robinson, the 6th and 82nd regiments have gone there.

‘I likewise enclose two memorandums from Lieut. Colonel Dickson, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, regarding the ordnance and stores sent with these expeditions.

‘I am not aware what is the nature of the service expected from each of these divisions; but I should imagine there will be no want of ordnance stores or horses in Canada. The expedition under Major General Ross will not be so easily supplied; but it unfortunately happens that it is the least provided; and I beg leave to call your Lordship’s attention to this subject.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD, ‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘In consequence of the orders received from your Lordship of the 18th May, I have this day, in concert with Lord Keith, ordered that the 7th, 23rd, and 51st regiments, being the only three of the regiments mentioned in the margin of that dispatch which are now in this neighbourhood, may embark in three of the ships of war now in the Gironde, and proceed to Plymouth; and that the 28th and 40th regiments may embark in two others of those vessels and proceed to Cork.

‘I have ordered that the two brigades of Guards, which are still in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, may march to Bordeaux, as it is proved by Lord Keith to be impossible to send the ships of war to Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, or Pasages, and they will go to Plymouth with the 43rd and 52nd when the ships shall return.

‘ All the rest of the troops, excepting the dismounted dragoons, will proceed to Cork, when there shall be ships for them, according to your Lordship’s orders; viz., those of the 1st and 5th divisions from Pasages, and those of the remainder of the army from hence.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter from Sir George Collier, in which he expresses a desire to be created a baronet.

‘ I have only to say in regard to Sir George Collier, that he manifested the greatest zeal upon all occasions; and that, in my opinion, he did every thing which it was possible for him or any other man to do with the naval means which were placed at his disposition.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Viscount Keith, K.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

‘ Adverting to the conversation which I had with your Excellency yesterday in regard to Captain Delafons, it is my opinion that, under the circumstances of the alteration of the expedition, there is no occasion for his attending it; and I know that his services are much required here or at Pasages.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Admiral Viscount Keith, K.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de vous envoyer ci-incluse copie d’une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Ministre de la Guerre, dans laquelle il me communique le bon plaisir de Sa Majesté que la division du Général Morillo s’embarque pour l’Amérique.

‘ En communiquant cette lettre au Général Morillo, je prie votre Excellence d’y ajouter l’expression de ma certi-

tude que le Général et la division feront leur devoir partout où il conviendra au service de Sa Majesté de les employer.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Don Manuel Freyre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 10, et je vous en envoie une officielle, et une pour le Général Morillo.

‘ Je ferai savoir au Duque de San Carlos ce que vous dites sur le Conde de Correa.

‘ Vous ne devez pas détruire le pont du Bidasoa jusqu’à ce que vous receviez des ordres de moi ou du Gouvernement.

‘ Je vous envoie un ordre pour 200,000 rations de biscuit à prendre dans nos magasins de Pasages, &c.

‘ La paix étant faite, vous devez demander permission d’aller faire vos obéissances au Roi.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Don Manuel Freyre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Don Pablo Morillo.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

‘ Je vous envoie deux pièces qui serviront dans le procès du tambour major du Régiment de l’Union, en cas qu’il soit jamais attrapé.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Don Pablo Morillo.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 18 Mai, dans laquelle elle m’a fait connaître le désir de Sa Majesté d’accorder une marque de sa bienveillance aux officiers des armées alliées qui ont servi en Espagne ; et, ayant parlé la-dessus avec son Excellence le Duque de San Carlos, il me paraît que le mode le plus facile à employer par Sa Majesté serait de changer le décret pour la formation de l’ordre de San Fernando, et que l’ordre soit donné par Sa Majesté à ceux à qui elle trou-

verait bon de le donner, au lieu d'être par suite d'une procédure. Il me paraît qu'à cet effet il ne serait nécessaire que de rappeler l'article—du décret de *las Cortes*. J'ai toute raison de croire que c'était l'intention de *las Cortes* de faire ce même changement.

‘ Je saisis cette occasion de prier votre Excellence de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté mon opinion qu'il serait fort à propos d'ajouter au décret pour la formation de l'ordre de San Fernando quelques articles pour permettre aux militaires d'aspirer à obtenir cet ordre après vingt-cinq années de service. En ce cas-là une campagne devrait compter pour deux années de service ; une campagne qui durerait plus que huit mois pour trois années de service, et une année de service aux colonies pour deux années en Europe.

‘ Aussitôt que je recevrai la décision de Sa Majesté sur ce que j'ai l'honneur à présent de mettre sous les yeux de votre Excellence, je vous enverrai la liste des officiers que je me propose de recommander à Sa Majesté pour cette marque de sa bienveillance.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Ministre de la Guerre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose returns of ordnance and military stores at Salamanca and Zamora, which I have directed the British Commissaries in charge of them to hand over to the Spanish authorities.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

To T. Sydenham, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

‘ I enclose a receipt in duplicate for 117 horses and 219 mules, transferred from the British to the Portuguese artillery. They cost upon an average 120 dollars each ; at

which sum it will be necessary that they should be charged in the subsidy.

‘ I have likewise the honor to enclose returns of ordnance and military stores at Elvas, Almeida, and Niza, which I have directed should be handed over by the British to the Portuguese authorities.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *T. Sydenham, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter from Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, enclosing one from Colonel Duhautoy, of the *Chasseurs Britanniques*, relating to the regiment under his command.

‘ There has been a very considerable desertion from that regiment lately ; occasioned, I believe, by the apprehension of the men that they were to be sent to America.

‘ As it is probable that this regiment will be reduced, I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship that the men may be discharged in France.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. C. M. the King of Spain.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

‘ Les troupes de votre Majesté ayant passé la frontière, et la paix ayant été signée à Paris, le temps est arrivé où je peux mettre aux pieds de votre Majesté ma démission de ma charge de Commandant en Chef de vos armées, sans inconvénient pour votre service.

‘ J’occuperais inutilement le temps et l’attention de votre Majesté si j’entrais dans aucun détail de la situation où j’ai trouvé, ou de celle où je laisse les armées. L’honneur que votre Majesté m’a fait par sa réception gracieuse récemment à Madrid démontre qu’elle la connaît, et je prie votre Majesté de croire que je suis sensible à toutes ses bontés, et qu’en même temps que je désire très ardemment qu’elle n’ait plus besoin de mes services, je la prie de m’en donner le commandement quand bon lui semblera.

‘ Je ne peux pas finir cependant sans recommander aux bontés et aux graces de votre Majesté les Généraux, Officiers, et soldats de son armée. Quoiqu'étranger, j'ai toujours reçu des premiers tout l'aide qui était en leur pouvoir de me donner; et je me trouverai toujours heureux de donner mon témoignage aux vertus militaires des soldats Espagnols.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté
le Roi d'Espagne,*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

‘ Je vous envoie à l'adresse de Sa Majesté une lettre, qui contient ma démission du Commandement en Chef de ses armées; je prie votre Excellence de la mettre sous ses yeux. Je ne peux pas quitter le commandement sans faire savoir à votre Excellence combien j'ai eu lieu d'être satisfait et de louer la conduite *del Xefe del Estado Mayor de Campaña*, Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen, et de tous les officiers de ce corps dont j'ai eu l'aide. J'ose recommander ce chef et ces officiers, et le corps auquel ils appartiennent, aux bons offices de votre Excellence, comme un établissement vraiment utile au service du Roi.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Ministre de la Guerre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bordeaux, 13th June, 1814.

‘ I cannot close my correspondence with your Excellency without requesting you to lay before His Majesty my recommendation of the services of Mariscal de Campo Don Miguel de Alava.

‘ This officer has for the last four years been employed at the British head quarters, as an agent on the part of the Spanish Government; and I am happy to have to report that he has not only performed his duty by his own Government in a manner highly meritorious and deserving their approbation; but that, by his conduct, he has conciliated

the regard of myself, and of all the principal officers of the army, and the good will of all.

‘ He has been present nearly in every action of the war, and has been twice wounded ; and in every situation has been a credit to the Government which employed him, and to the country to which he belonged.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Don L. Wimpffen.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

‘ Les troupes Espagnoles ayant passé la frontière, et la paix ayant été signée à Paris, j’envoie à Sa Majesté ma démission du commandement de ses armées.

‘ Je vous prie de faire connaître aux armées cette disposition, et de faire savoir aux Généraux en Chef et autres Généraux combien je suis sensible à leurs bontés pour moi et à la confiance qu’ils ont toujours mise en moi, et dans l’aide qu’ils m’ont donnée en toute occasion, et aux officiers et troupes combien je suis satisfait de leur conduite. Je n’ai pas manqué de saisir cette occasion de les recommander aux graces de Sa Majesté.

‘ Je vous prie aussi, en faisant savoir cette disposition à l’armée, de lui faire savoir combien j’ai profité de l’aide que j’ai reçue de vous, Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen, et des officiers de l’Etat Major Général sous vos ordres ; je l’ai déjà fait savoir au Ministre de la Guerre, et j’ai recommandé à ses bons offices auprès du Roi le corps respectable et utile auquel vous appartenez.

‘ Je suis vraiment peiné de cette séparation de l’armée Espagnole ; mais j’espère qu’elle et la nation croiront que je ne peux jamais penser sans intérêt à tout ce qui pourra contribuer à leur gloire ou leur bonheur, et que je serai toujours sensible à tout ce qui les regarde.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Don L. Wimpffen.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ‘ à Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

‘ J’ai reçu toutes vos lettres jusqu’au 11 Mai, et je vous félicite très sincèrement des résultats des travaux de nous tous.

‘ J’espère avoir bientôt le plaisir de vous voir ou à Londres ou à Paris, où nous aurons le loisir de causer sur beaucoup de choses. Mais en attendant je ne voulais pas manquer de vous écrire deux mots pour vous faire savoir que je retourne tout de suite en Angleterre.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Bordeaux, 13th June, 1814.

‘ Referring to my dispatch (No. 65) of the 11th instant, I have now the honor to enclose a memorandum from the Commanding Officer of the artillery, stating that certain ammunition had been sent after the expedition to the Bermudas under convoy of the *Madagascar*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Bordeaux, 13th June, 1814.

‘ Upon my arrival here, and upon conversing with Mr. Ogilvie in regard to the orders which I had given him and Captain Cahendez regarding the captured stores, and upon consideration of the circumstances which had occurred upon the entry of the troops into Bordeaux, and that the fort of Blaye had never been in our possession, and upon reference to the convention for the suspension of hostilities between Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie and Admiral Penrose on the one part, and General Decaen on the other, it appeared to me that the right to the possession of the ships of war and other French property was very doubtful; and that the removal was impossible without incurring the risk of a discussion at least, if not of actual hostility from the fort.

‘ Under these circumstances it appeared to me to be much better, and more consistent with all the measures which had been adopted since the restoration of the reigning family in France, at once to give up all claim to these ships than to threaten to destroy them, by which alone I could have enforced a claim to compensation by way of salvage.

‘ I hope that this measure will meet with your Lordship’s approbation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

‘ As the allied troops have marched for their own country, and the British cavalry and the horses of the artillery have marched to embark in the British channel, and a part of the infantry have embarked here, besides those sent upon foreign expeditions, and the remainder are collected here and at Bayonne for embarkation as soon as vessels arrive to take them away, I propose to leave Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie to direct and superintend the embarkation, and to return to England immediately. I am the more induced to take this step, as I have understood that it is the gracious intention of the Prince Regent to employ me in his service in another manner, and that it is desirable that I should return to England at an early period.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Commander in Chief.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

‘ Admiral Viscount Keith having informed me that transports to carry 1600 men have arrived in the Gironde, I have directed that the Queen’s regiment, the 53rd, and 48th, may embark in them and proceed to Cork.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

‘ The Portuguese and Spanish troops having marched to return to their respective countries, the British cavalry and the horses of the artillery having marched to embark in the Channel, and a part of the British infantry besides those destined for foreign expeditions having embarked in the Gironde, and the remainder being collected here and in the neighbourhood of Bayonne for embarkation as soon as vessels shall arrive to take them away, and having been informed that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to employ me in his service in another manner, I propose to quit the army to-morrow on my return to England, and to leave to Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie to direct and superintend the embarkation of the infantry, which is all that remains to be done.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ GENERAL ORDER.

‘ *Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.*

‘ 1. The Commander of the Forces, being upon the point of returning to England, again takes this opportunity of congratulating the army upon the recent events which have restored peace to their country and to the world.

‘ 2. The share which the British army has had in producing these events, and the high character with which the army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual belonging to it, as they are to the Commander of the Forces; and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to the last.

‘ 3. The Commander of the Forces once more requests the army to accept his thanks.

‘ 4. Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has stood towards them, so much to his satisfaction, he assures them that he shall never cease to feel the warmest interest in their welfare and honor; and that he will be at all times happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline, and gallantry, their country is so much indebted.’

The *Annual Register* and the *Annals of Parliament* give the following details of the proceedings which took place on the Duke of Wellington taking his seat in the House of Peers *.

‘ On the 28th June, shortly after 3 o’clock, the Lord Chancellor having taken his seat, the Duke of Wellington was introduced, supported by the Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort, in military uniform, and in their ducal robes. Being arrived in the body of the House, the Duke made the usual obeisance to the Lord Chancellor, and showed his patent and right of summons: these noblemen then approached the table, where his Grace’s various patents, as Baron and Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and lastly as Duke, were each read by the clerks. The oaths were then administered, and the Test Rolls were signed by him. He then, accompanied by his noble supporters, took his seat on the Duke’s bench, and saluted the House in the usual manner, by rising, taking off his hat, and bowing respectfully.

‘ The Lord Chancellor then rose, and, pursuant to their Lordships’ order, addressed his Grace.

‘ “ MY LORD DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

“ I have received the commands of this House, which, I am persuaded, has witnessed with infinite satisfaction your Grace’s personal introduction into this august assembly, to return your Grace the thanks and acknowledgments of this House, for your great and eminent services to your King and country.

“ In the execution of these commands, I cannot forbear to call the especial attention of all who hear me to a fact in your Grace’s life, singular, I believe, in the history of the country, and infinitely honorable to your Grace, that you have manifested, upon your first entrance into this House, your right, under various grants, to all the dignities in the

* The Duke of Wellington quitted Bordeaux for London, where he arrived on the 23rd June, when, finding that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was at Portsmouth with the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., to review the fleet, he proceeded there on the 24th, to pay his respects to His Royal Highness.

The enthusiastic and grateful acclamations with which His Grace was greeted whenever he appeared in public, are mentioned by those who were witnesses to them, and by the periodical writers of the day, as being beyond description.

Peerage of this realm which the Crown can confer. These dignities have been conferred at various periods, but in the short compass of little more than four years, for great public services, occurring in rapid succession, claiming the favor of the Crown, influenced by its sense of justice to your Grace and the country; and on no one occasion in which the Crown has thus rewarded your merits have the Houses of Parliament been inattentive to your demands upon the gratitude of the country. Upon all such occasions they have offered to your Grace their acknowledgments and thanks, the highest honors they could bestow.

“ I decline all attempts to state your Grace’s eminent merits in your military character; to represent those brilliant actions, those illustrious achievements, which have attached immortality to the name of Wellington, and which have given to this country a degree of glory unexampled in the annals of this kingdom. In thus acting, I believe I best consult the feelings which evince your Grace’s title to the character of a truly great and illustrious man.

“ My duty to this House cannot but make me most anxious not to fall short of the expectation which the House may have formed as to the execution of what may have been committed to me on this great occasion; but the most anxious consideration which I have given to the nature of that duty has convinced me that I cannot more effectually do justice to the judgment of the House, than by referring your Grace to the terms and language in which the House has so repeatedly expressed its own sense of the distinguished and consummate wisdom and judgment, the skill and ability, the prompt energy, the indefatigable exertion, the perseverance, the fortitude, and the valor, by which the victories of Vimeiro, Talavera, Salamanca, and Vitoria were achieved; by which the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz were gloriously terminated; by which the deliverance of Portugal was effectuated; by which the ever memorable establishment of the allied armies on the frontiers of France was accomplished; armies pushing forward, in the glory of victory at Orthez, to the occupation of Bordeaux.

“ These achievements, in their immediate consequence infinitely beneficial to the common cause, have, in their final results, secured the peace, prosperity, and glory of this

country, whilst your Grace's example has animated to great exertions the other nations of Europe, exertions rescuing them from tyranny, and restoring them to independence, by which there has been ultimately established among all the nations of Europe that balance of power, which, giving sufficient strength to every nation, provides that no nation shall be too strong.

“ I presume not to trespass upon the House by representing the personal satisfaction which I have derived from being the honored instrument of conveying to your Grace the acknowledgments and thanks of this House upon every occasion upon which they have been offered to your Grace, or by endeavoring to represent the infinite gratification which I enjoy in thus offering, on the behalf of the House, on this day, to your Grace in person, those acknowledgments and those thanks. Your Grace is now called to aid hereafter, by your wisdom and judgment, the great council of that nation, to the peace, prosperity, and glory of which your Grace has already so essentially contributed ; and I tender your Grace, now taking your seat in this House, in obedience to its commands, the thanks of the House in the words of its resolution :—That the thanks of this House be given to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, on his return from his command abroad, for his eminent and unremitting service to his Majesty and to the public.”

‘ The Duke answered the address to the following effect :

“ MY LORDS,

“ I have to perform a duty to which I feel myself very inadequate, to return your Lordships my thanks for this fresh mark of your approbation of my conduct and of your favor.

“ I assure your Lordships that I am entirely overcome by the honors which have been conferred upon me ; and by the favor with which I have been received in this country by the Prince Regent, by your Lordships, and by the public.

“ In truth, my Lords, when I reflect upon the advantages which I enjoyed in the confidence reposed in me, and the support afforded by the Government, and by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in the cordial assistance which I invariably received upon all occasions from my gallant friends the General Officers of the army, who are an honor to their country, the gallantry and discipline of

the troops, and in the manner in which I was encouraged and excited to exertion by the protection and gracious favor of the Prince, I cannot but consider that, however great the difficulties with which I had to contend, the means to contend with them were equal to overcome them; and I am apprehensive that I shall not be found so deserving of your favor as I wish.

“If, however, my merit is not great, my gratitude is unbounded; and I can only assure your Lordships that you will always find me ready to serve His Majesty to the utmost of my ability in any capacity in which my services can be at all useful to this great country.”

His Grace then retired to unrobe. He wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with his insignia of the Garter. On his return into the House, he sat for a few minutes on the extremity of one of the benches, and then retired for the evening.

In addition to the pecuniary remuneration voted by Parliament to the Duke of Wellington for his distinguished services*, the House of Commons resolved to pay him the

* On May 10th, a message from the Prince Regent was communicated to the House of Commons, the purpose of which was to inform the House that His Royal Highness had conferred upon that victorious commander the rank and title of a Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom, and recommending the grant to him and his successors of such an annuity as might support the high dignity of the title conferred, and prove a lasting memorial of the gratitude and munificence of the nation.

The message being taken into consideration on the 12th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to call the attention of the House to the distinguished services of the Duke of Wellington, and the Speaker moved the resolution, “That the sum of £10,000 be paid annually out of the consolidated fund for the use of the Duke of Wellington, to be at any time commuted for the sum of £300,000, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate.”

Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Canning, who followed, all agreed in the high merits of the noble Duke, and objected to the grant as too small, especially since a large sum would be necessary for a mansion suitable to the dignity conferred upon him. A motion was in consequence made for an additional £100,000, making in all the sum of half a million granted to the Duke, which passed *nem. con.*

A similar message from the Prince Regent being communicated to the House of Lords, an equal unanimity took place in the proceedings upon it. On this occasion Lord Liverpool moved the same grants to the Duke which were first proposed in the other House.

At the same time, in consequence of messages from the Prince Regent, pecuniary grants were made by parliament to Lord Wellington's associates in victory, Generals Hope, Graham, Cotton, Hill, and Beresford, now raised to the peerage.

highest tribute of respect and applause that it was possible to bestow on a subject, that of its thanks, accompanied with a deputation of its members to congratulate him on his return to this country. Lord Castlereagh rose in the House on June 27th, to make a motion for this purpose, which was unanimously agreed to; and a committee was appointed to wait on His Grace, to know what time he would name for receiving the congratulations of the House. Lord Castlereagh having reported from the Committee that it was the Duke's desire to express to the House his answer in person, the following day, July 1st, was appointed for the solemnity.

At about a quarter before five, the Speaker being dressed in his official robes, and the House being crowded with members, some of them in military and naval uniforms, and many in the Court dresses in which they had been attending the Speaker with an address to the Prince Regent on the peace, the House was acquainted that the Duke of Wellington was in waiting. His admission being resolved, and a chair being set for him on the left hand of the bar towards the middle of the House, His Grace entered, making his obeisances, while all the members rose from their seats. The Speaker then informing him that a chair was placed for his repose, he sat down in it for some time covered, the Serjeant standing on his right hand with the mace grounded*, and the members resumed their seats. He then rose, and spoke, uncovered, to the following effect:

“Mr. Speaker; I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honor they have done me in deputing a committee of their members to congratulate me on my return to this country; and this, after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favors by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

“I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to

* See Southey's *History*, vol. vi. p. 468. 8vo. ed.

take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the country at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operations by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination. By the wise policy of parliament, the Government was enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged, by the confidence reposed in me by His Majesty's Ministers, and by the Commander in Chief, by the gracious favor of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the General Officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honor to make my humble acknowledgments.

‘ “Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel; I can only assure the House that I shall always be ready to serve His Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House.”

‘ This speech was received with loud cheers, at the end of which the Speaker, who had sat covered during its delivery, rose, and thus addressed His Grace :

‘ “My Lord ; since last I had the honor of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

‘ “The military triumphs which your valor has achieved upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

‘ “It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught

them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fate and fortunes of mighty empires.

“For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgments; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor. It owes to you the proud satisfaction, that, amidst the constellation of great and illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of heaven, and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth.

“It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed, and we doubt not that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honor and interests in peace.”

His Grace then withdrew, making the same obeisances as when he entered; and all the members rising again, he was reconducted by the Serjeant to the door of the House. After he was gone, Lord Castlereagh moved, that what the Duke had said on returning thanks to the House, together with the Speaker's answer, be printed in the votes, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, ‘ London, 26th June, 1814.

‘ I beg that your Lordship will be so kind as to inform Sir Lowry Cole, and the General and other Officers ordered to attend the General Court Martial at Tarragona, that there is no occasion for carrying into execution that order, as the General Court Martial is hereafter to be assembled in London.

‘ It is intended that the detachments of the three battalions of the 95th regiment, and the infantry and artillery of the King’s German Legion, should come to England, as well as the troops already mentioned, and not to Ireland as ordered. I request you to give directions accordingly. The King’s German Legion will have to break up from Bayonne and to march upon Bordeaux.

‘ I enclose a letter from Colonel Arentschildt, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire Pakenham to put him in orders as Colonel on the Staff from the 26th of January last.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*
the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

‘ MY DEAR GENERAL, ‘ London, 1st July, 1814.

‘ Upon my return to Bordeaux from Madrid, I found upon inquiry that nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned to attend your trial, indeed, all excepting the Spanish witnesses (who would not give evidence), Admiral Hallowell, and General Whittingham, had returned, or were on their return, to England, and that some of the members ordered for the General Court Martial had gone away; and having apprized Government of this circumstance, as well as of the novel circumstance that the President and all the members of the Court Martial were necessarily juniors to yourself, I recommended that the General Court Martial should be assembled in England.

‘ I enclose Lord Bathurst’s answer, which I have this day received; and I recommend to you to return home as soon as may be convenient to you.

‘If you should pass by Paris, I shall be happy to see you.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Lieut. General

Sir John Murray, Bart.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary in Chief.

‘SIR,

‘London, 4th July, 1814.

‘In justice to the gentlemen who are the subject of the enclosed letter, I think it proper to transmit for your information Mr. Assistant Commissary Booth’s report of the conduct of Messrs. Jarmon and Fisher of the Account Department. I am aware that it may not be in your power to attend to the recommendation at this moment; but, as they have served for a considerable time with the army under my command, it is but just that their assiduity and attention to their duties should be made known to you.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘J. C. Herries, Esq.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘London, 4th July, 1814.

‘I enclose a letter which I shall be much obliged to you to give to Labrador.

‘I was in hopes that I should have heard from you regarding the Prince de Borghese’s house, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know what you have heard upon that subject.

‘I beg you to have the enclosed letters put into the post for Madrid.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Major —, Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

‘SIR,

‘London, 6th July, 1814.

‘I have received your letter of the 2nd, and I have no objection to lay before His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief your desire to sell your commission; but the statement must be confined to that desire, and the grounds you have for thinking your claim to sell a just one, without con-

taining any thing against the former decisions of the Commander in Chief.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major ———.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General ———.

‘ SIR, London, 11th July, 1814.

‘ I received your letter of the 12th May, conveying a complaint of one written to you by Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie; and, having called upon his Lordship and received his explanation of the circumstances which had occurred, and had induced his Lordship to write that letter, I wished to omit taking any further notice of the transaction, and should now refrain from noticing it, if you had not again expressed an urgent desire that I should.

‘ There is no doubt that the regular and usual channel for the conveyance of all orders from a Lieutenant General to the troops under his command, whether of general direction or of detail, is through the General Officer immediately in command of them; and that the orders for the march of the ——— ———, commanded by ——— ———, on the 2nd and 3rd May, ought, according to all the rules, to have been sent through you. It appears that the Lieutenant General was not unmindful, as he could not have been ignorant, of this the commonest rule of all services, as he did send you on the 1st May the order for the march of that battalion through the Assistant Adjutant General attached to him.

‘ But, although this is the rule of the service, and it is generally observed, the convenience of the service occasionally requires a departure from it; and it frequently happens that a superior is under the necessity of sending his orders direct to the troops which are to execute them, without passing through the channel of the General Officer who immediately commands them.

‘ The Lieutenant General and the Deputy Quarter Master General declare that they believed this was the case in the instance under consideration. The situation of your quarters was not exactly known to them, and they were supposed to be much more distant from the cantonments of ——— ———’s battalion than they really were; and the desire that the order should reach the battalion in time to enable the men

‘I cannot present your memorial to the Regent. It is not my business to speak to him on any naval concern; and those whose business it is would have reason to complain of me if I did.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Captain ———, R.N.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To ———, Esq.

‘SIR,

‘London, 11th July, 1814.

‘I have received your letter of the 8th instant, in which you have desired that I should appoint your son to a situation in the Embassy to Paris.

‘There is no situation in the Embassy to Paris, excepting that of secretary, that is paid, that I am aware of; and under this circumstance you will probably think it proper to turn your attention to some other line for your son.

‘I would likewise beg to observe to you that, at the same time that I entertain the highest respect for you, and do not doubt that your son has been educated for a situation such as you desire he should fill, it requires something more than the recommendation of a father, however respectable, to induce me to employ any gentleman confidentially in the public service.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘———, Esq.’

‘WELLINGTON.

[To H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal.

‘SIR,

‘London, 11th July, 1814.

‘I beg leave to draw the attention of your Royal Highness to the case of ———, one of your Royal Highness’s subjects, who, in consequence of the state of affairs in the Peninsula, had been induced to enter into the service of the French as the aide de camp of General Pamplona, and is now in this country. In the month of September, 1811, one of my aides de camp being at Marshal Marmont’s head quarters with a flag of truce, this gentleman offered his services to him, in consequence of which I wrote him a letter, in which I proposed and desired him to remain where he was, and to forward me intelligence of the state of affairs in the enemy’s army.

‘This letter fell into the hands of Marshal Marmont, in

consequence of which ——— was imprisoned and condemned to suffer death. He was, however, pardoned and sent to France, and thence to serve in Russia, in which country he deserted from the French army and joined the Emperor Alexander, who has strongly recommended him.

‘I request your Royal Highness to take into your most gracious consideration the peculiar circumstances of this case, and to give such orders upon it as your Royal Highness may think proper.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘His Royal Highness

‘WELLINGTON.

the Prince Regent of Portugal.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

‘SIR,

‘London, 12th July, 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. Colonel Shawe, containing an application from ——— to be permitted to send to America supplies which he had intended for the use of the British army, but which he could not dispose of in that manner, in consequence of the march of the army to the interior of France.

‘I beg you will submit this request to the consideration of the Board of Trade.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘The Secretary

‘WELLINGTON.

of the Board of Trade.

To Major General Torrens.

‘SIR,

‘London, 12th July, 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose the extract of a letter from Lieut. General Lord Combermere, containing a request from Major General the Hon. William Ponsonby, that the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 5th dragoon guards, the 3rd and 4th dragoons, to the command of which he succeeded in the battle of Salamanca on the death of Major General Le Marchant, should be permitted to bear the word “Salamanca” on their standards.

‘I beg you to lay this application before the Commander in Chief, and to take that opportunity of informing His Royal Highness that nothing could exceed the good con-

duct of these corps on the occasion for which the distinction is claimed.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Major General Torrens. WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

MY DEAR SIR, London, 13th July, 1814.

The Prince de Borghese's house is so very large, that, however much I wish to have it, as thinking it the only house that I have seen that would perfectly answer, I feel a great disinclination to apply to Government to purchase it. I must therefore give up all thoughts of it. I am afraid that I should find the opening in the rear of the Hotel de Noailles, as well as its situation, very inconvenient. It is certainly, in other respects, the next best that I have seen to the Prince de Borghese's. The rooms in all the others that I saw appeared to me to be too small for a large entertainment, such as I imagine I should be obliged to give; and I am very doubtful which to decide upon. Under these circumstances I must leave the matter to you.

I propose, if possible, to be at Paris by the end of the month, and, if you should not have taken a house for me before my arrival, I must only go to your's till I can get one that will answer.

Believe me, &c.
Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Doyle, K.B.

MY DEAR DOYLE, London, 16th July, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 12th instant. I should be very ungrateful if I were not ready to apply for promotion for the gallant officers who have served under my command; and will forward Colonel Gough's memorial.

As, however, his application is directed to an object with which I can have no concern, viz., a company in the Guards, I must leave that entirely to the Commander in Chief.

Believe me, &c.
Lieut. General WELLINGTON.
Sir J. Doyle, K.B.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY, ‘ London, 20th July, 1814.

‘ I have had several conversations with Ministers and others here, regarding your treaty with Spain; and one in particular with Lord Castlereagh this morning, in the course of which he showed me the dispatches which are going to you.

‘ Your treaty is highly approved of, as far as it goes *. There was a disposition in some to cavil at the engagement not to renew the family compact being in a secret article; but Lord Castlereagh and Lord Liverpool do not participate in this feeling. They, on the contrary, rather approve its being in a secret article, although they are sensible that the advantage of this concession will thus not be known, and will not be felt by the public.

‘ I was not aware till I had been some time here, and am unable to describe to you, the degree of frenzy existing here about the slave trade. People in general appear to think that it would suit the policy of the nation to go to war to put an end to that *abominable* traffic, and many wish that we should take the field on this new crusade. All agree that no favor can be shown to a slave trading country; and as Spain, next to Portugal, is supposed to be the country which gives most protection to this trade, the interests and wishes of Spain are but little attended to here. Besides, it is not easy to describe the unpopularity attached to the King’s name, from the occurrences at his return to Madrid. The newspapers afford some specimen of it; but at a late dinner at Guildhall I recommended to the Lord Mayor to drink the King of Spain’s health, and he told me that he was become so unpopular in the City, he was afraid that, if the toast were not positively refused, it would at

* Sir H. Wellesley had no instructions of any kind beyond the authority to conclude a treaty with Spain. The treaty which he concluded contained the following important stipulations. First; not to renew the family compact. Secondly; to place the commercial relations with Spain upon the footing in which they stood previous to the war of 1796, until a new treaty of commerce could be agreed upon. Thirdly; to take into consideration the means of abolishing the Slave Trade, which served as the basis of the treaty afterwards made in 1817.

least be received with so much disgust as to render it very disagreeable to me and to every well wisher to the Spanish Government.

‘ Under these circumstances, you will not be surprised that the Government should have refused at present to allow the payment of subsidy beyond the end of July, and that they should have attached to the advance of the subsidy to the end of the year the condition that no slave trade shall be carried on north of the Line, and that Spain shall engage to abolish it entirely at the end of five years. I wished to get the arrear for the year 1814 for the first of these conditions only, as I understood from Kilbee that he thought that the King would consent to that stipulation, but I could not succeed; and you will find yourself authorized to advance the remainder of the subsidy from August, which will be about 800,000*l.*, only in case you can procure the conditions above stated.

‘ In regard to the loan of ten millions of dollars, it will be granted only if the slave trade is immediately and entirely abolished; but I believe every facility to it will be given if the two first conditions are complied with, and if the King should perform his engagements to his people, and should liberalize his system of commerce a little. Upon this last point I suggested to Lord Castlereagh to inquire whether it would not be possible to arrange a system of duties on the commerce of British subjects to America, which might be collected here on export, and transmitted hence to the Spanish Treasury. This would give the King a certain revenue, which it is probable he would not get from America. Lord Castlereagh promised me to inquire, and to instruct you on the subject.

‘ If I can find out how much subsidy we have paid in the year before I close this letter, I will let you know it. The subsidy is two millions for the year 1814, including stores. As the Spaniards have had no stores in that year, excepting provisions, almost the whole is due in money; and I should think that even to the 1st of August the King must now have 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.* due to him.

‘ Lord Liverpool told me yesterday that the King was to have the Garter, and I will try to have it sent to him by Kilbec.

‘ I shall write an answer to the Duque de San Carlos by Lord Castlereagh’s messenger.

‘ I hope to leave London at the end of next week.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.’

To Major General Torrens.

‘ SIR,

‘ London, 26th July, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to transmit to you a memorial from Dr. M^cGrigor, Inspector of Hospitals, which I beg you to lay before his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with my request that the claims of that officer may be favorably considered.

‘ I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. M^cGrigor conducted the department under his directions; and I consider him one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General Torrens.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Londres, ce 4 Août, 1814.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 6 Juillet; et je vous répons en Français, parceque j’écris cette langue avec plus de facilité que l’Espagnol.

‘ Je vous félicite bien sincèrement sur l’alliance qui a été conclue entre Sa Majesté et le Prince Régent, qu’elle j’espère aura des suites aussi heureuses pour les intérêts de Sa Majesté qu’elle lui est honorable et glorieuse.

‘ Votre Excellence me rend justice en croyant que je prends un intérêt bien sincère à tout ce qui peut intéresser Sa Majesté; et je vous assure que j’ai bien travaillé afin d’accomplir les vœux de Sa Majesté dans l’affaire d’argent. Mon frère apprendra à votre Excellence en détail ce que le Gouvernement du Régent peut faire dans les circonstances actuelles.

‘ D’abord votre Excellence se souviendra que je lui ai dit que je ne croyais pas que le Régent pût garantir un emprunt en temps de paix pour aucun pays. Tout ce

qu'il pourrait faire serait de faciliter au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté les moyens de faire cet emprunt, et d'encourager les négocians Anglais l'y mettre leurs fonds. Mais j'ai dit aussi à votre Excellence, qu'avant que le Gouvernement Anglais pût faire cette démarche, il serait nécessaire que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté lui donnât l'appui de l'opinion publique en Angleterre par les mesures sages de constitution et d'administration intérieure qu'elle adopterait en Espagne.

‘ Je peux assurer votre Excellence que je ne me suis nullement trompé dans ce que je vous ai dit, et que je trouve l'opinion publique même plus prononcée que je ne la croyais sur les affaires d'Espagne; et que, jusqu'à ce que Sa Majesté mette à exécution ce qu'elle a promis dans son décret du 4 Mai, il ne sera pas possible pour ses meilleurs amis dans ce pays-ci de lui faire donner toute l'aide dont elle a besoin dans les circonstances où elle se trouve.

‘ Mon frère dira aussi à votre Excellence l'intérêt extrême qu'on sent ici pour l'abolition entière et immédiate du commerce des nègres; et qu'il y a plusieurs personnes respectables en ce pays-ci, et je pourrais dire peut-être la majorité, qui regrettent la paix puisque dans ses conditions elle n'en contient pas une pour cette abolition. Le Gouvernement Anglais ne peut jamais agir en contre sens au vœu national connu, comme est celui qu'on a sur le commerce des nègres; et il ne sera pas possible pour le Régent d'assister Sa Majesté plus qu'il ne fait à présent, à moins que votre Excellence ne fasse quelque pas vers l'abolition d'un commerce que toute l'Europe commence à voir avec horreur. Mon frère vous parlera sur tous ces sujets en détail. En attendant je dois aux bontés dont Sa Majesté m'a toujours honoré, à celles que j'ai reçues de votre Excellence, et à l'intérêt que je ressens pour tout ce qui regarde l'Espagne, de vous écrire avec franchise.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *El Duque de San Carlos.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

The Netherlands were at this time occupied by an allied army of British, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian troops, under the general command of Lord Lynedoch, and it was thought of importance to have the opinion of the Duke of Wellington on the state of defence of that country. His Grace, therefore, proceeded there, on his way to assume the duties of the British Embassy at Paris, accompanied by Colonels Chapman and Pasley of the Engineers, and was joined on his arrival by Colonel Carmichael Smyth, the head of that department in the army under the command of Lord Lynedoch. His Grace's letter to Lord Bathurst, enclosing the memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands, will be found, with the memorandum, at pages 123 to 129.

To the Earl of Clancarty.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Mons, 18th August, 1814.

‘I enclose a letter for Lord Castlereagh, which I beg you will give him. In case I should not see him before he goes to Vienna, I beg you not to forget to mention to him how important I consider the possession of the fortress of Luxembourg to the defence of the Netherlands.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Clancarty.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Mons, 18th August, 1814.

‘I received last night your letters and dispatches of the 14th. The situation of affairs in the world will naturally constitute England and France as arbitrators at the Congress, if those Powers *understand* each other, and such an understanding may preserve the general peace. But I think your object would be defeated, and England would lose her high character and station, if the line of ——— is adopted, which appears to me to be tantamount to the declaration by the two Powers that they will be arbitrators of all the differences which may arise. We must not forget that only a few months ago it was wished

to exclude the interference and influence of France from the Congress entirely. I believe that your view and mine are precisely the same; but, however well Stuart or I may understand you, I am convinced that neither of us will explain so satisfactorily as yourself to ——— the necessity of your previous interview with the Ministers of the Allies, and the nature of your concert and mediation; and it is desirable on this ground that you should come to Paris.

‘ Your coming there, and your departure so long previous to his, may occasion an unpleasant sensation in the public mind at Paris. It must also be recollected that the Allies will be aware of your journey to Paris, and may be jealous of your intimacy with ———. But I conceive that these considerations are nothing when balanced with the great object of your establishing a perfect understanding with Talleyrand on your measures, and on the mode in which you will carry them into execution, which, in my opinion, nobody can do for you as well as you can yourself.

‘ I shall not be at Paris till the 21st, as I think I shall not get away from Courtrai till late on the 20th, and hope to hear from you as soon as you shall have determined what you will do.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘ à Paris, ce 24 Août, 1814.

‘ Le Duc de Wellington présente ses respects à Son Altesse le Prince de Bénévent, et lui envoie la copie d’une lettre de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, qu’il est chargé de délivrer à Sa Majesté.

‘ Le Duc est aussi chargé, comme Son Altesse verra par la lettre incluse, de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté diverses pièces sur la traite des nègres; et il prie Son Altesse de lui procurer les moyens d’avoir l’honneur de remettre la lettre du Prince Régent dans les mains de Sa Majesté, et de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté les pièces susdites, en priant Sa Majesté de lui accorder une audience particulière.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 25th August, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I arrived here on the 22nd instant, and was yesterday presented and delivered my credentials to the King with the accustomed ceremonies.

‘ I stated to His Majesty upon this occasion what your Lordship directed in your dispatch, No. 1, of the 6th instant; and His Majesty, with many civil expressions towards myself, was pleased to express his earnest desire to act in concert with the Prince Regent’s Government for the maintenance of the peace in Europe.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 25th August, 1814.

‘ Having spoken to the Prince de Bénévent on the subject of the slave trade, in a conversation which I had with him on the night of the 23rd instant, and having expressed a desire that His Majesty should give me a private audience, in order that I might deliver to His Majesty a letter from the Prince Regent, and lay before him the papers intrusted to me for that purpose, and make those representations on that subject which your Lordship directed me to make, I was appointed to wait upon His Majesty last night.

‘ His Majesty received me with his usual complacency, and, having perused the Prince Regent’s letter on the subject of the slave trade, he expressed his determination to perform the stipulations of the treaty, and all that he had promised upon that subject.

‘ I then laid before His Majesty the addresses of both Houses of Parliament, and apprized His Majesty of the earnestness with which the Prince Regent and his Government, the Parliament and the nation, wished that His Majesty would concur in immediately abolishing this traffic by his subjects, and would co-operate with the British Government in inducing the Powers of Europe to put an end to it entirely; and I urged all those arguments suggested

in your Lordship's dispatch, No. 2, and such others as occurred to me.

‘ His Majesty said that he should be happy to be able to do any thing to gratify the Prince Regent and the British nation, and that he would undoubtedly perform his engagements; but that he must attend to the opinions and wishes of his own people. That the opinions in France were by no means what they were in England upon this subject; that many years had elapsed, and much discussion had taken place, and great pains had been taken by many individuals and by societies, before the opinions in England had been brought to that state of unanimity upon this subject in which they were at present, and it could not be expected that opinions in France should immediately agree upon it.

‘ I then urged His Majesty to adopt measures to restrict the trade as much as possible, as directed by your Lordship; and particularly to prevent its revival on that part of the coast of Africa on which it has been put an end to during the war; and His Majesty said that these were points of detail which he wished that I should bring under his consideration in the official form, by note to his Minister; and that he was perfectly disposed to adopt any measure which he could adopt consistently with the due attention to the opinions of his people to co-operate with the Prince Regent in Congress, as well as elsewhere, to restrict the trade as much as possible, and finally to put an end to it at the period specified.

‘ In the conversations which I had had with the Prince de Bénévent, both previous to and since my seeing the King, His Highness told me that there would be no objection to adopt measures to prevent the revival of the trade in those parts in which it had been put a stop to during the war; and he said last night that orders had already been given to the Minister of Marine upon the subject, which he promised to communicate to me.

‘ In the mean time I propose to present a note, in which I will detail all the measures suggested by your Lordship, so as to bring them all to a decision before the Prince de Bénévent shall go to the Congress.

‘ From what I learn here, I have reason to believe that the opinions in the legislative body, and particularly in the

House of Peers, are very much against the abolition of the slave trade; and that several ships are now fitting out in Nantes and Bordeaux, with the aid of British capital, to carry on the trade on the coast of Africa.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘ Paris, 26th August, 1814.

‘ The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary has been instructed by the ministers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to draw the attention of His Highness the Prince de Bénévent, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the existing state of the slave trade, and to request His Highness to urge His Most Christian Majesty to take some steps to restrict that commerce by his subjects previous to the assembly of the Congress at Vienna.

‘ His Majesty has concurred with the Prince Regent in declaring the slave trade to be repugnant to the principles of national justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live; and, further, that it shall cease definitively on the part of France in five years.

‘ Adverting to the Powers in Europe by whom the traffic in slaves is still carried on, there can be no doubt that the influence of His Majesty, as well as that of the Prince Regent, on the question in the approaching Congress, will be much increased by His Majesty adopting some practical measures, which shall limit the commerce by his own subjects entirely to supply the necessities, the existence of which alone justifies its continuance even for a day after His Majesty’s declaration of the injustice of the trade.

‘ The undersigned has, therefore, been instructed to urge the Prince de Bénévent to the adoption of the following measures :—

‘ First; to prevent altogether the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa between Cape Blanco and Cape Formoso.

‘ Since the Abolition law, passed in England in the year 1807, and more particularly since the French colonies of Senegal and Goree fell by the events of the war into the hands of the British Government, and the commercial treaty with Portugal, the slave trade on the coast of

Africa, between the points above mentioned, has been virtually annihilated, and has been supplanted by a legitimate commerce with the natives in the productions of the country. Great pains have been taken, and some progress has been made, in educating and civilizing the natives; and it would be quite inconsistent with His Majesty's declaration in the treaty of peace, and with the benevolent intentions which His Majesty has manifested upon every other occasion, if the evils and vices attendant on the slave trade were again to be introduced into this partly reclaimed portion of the continent of Africa.

‘The undersigned, likewise, begs the Prince de Bénévent to observe, that, under the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, the latter Power is restrained from trading in slaves on any part of the coast of Africa, only when other Powers refrain from trading to the same; and it would be a total dereliction of the principle on which His Majesty acts, if he were to open the trade to his subjects on a part of the coast on which it has for some years entirely ceased, and thus were besides to open it to the unrestrained commerce of the Portuguese.

‘This measure is also a consequence of the Prince de Bénévent's note to Lord Castlereagh, of the 7th May last, inasmuch as to omit it would renew all the horrors of the slave trade on points in which they have virtually ceased for some years; and, as the great supply of slaves has always been drawn from the coasts south of the Equator, the inconvenience of the traders cannot be of very great importance.

‘In order to avoid illicit trading on this part of the coast, it would be desirable that all vessels should be liable to be seized, found with slaves on board, at a certain distance from the coast to the north of Cape Formoso. Such a regulation will not be attended by any hardship to the traders for slaves on the coast south of the Line, as the course of the vessels to the West Indies, or the coast of America, is large to the westward, and does not require them to recross the Line till far advanced upon their voyage.

‘Secondly; that the ships of war of both nations should, within the northern tropic, and as far to the westward as longitude 25° from Greenwich, have the permission to visit the merchant ships of both, and to carry or send in for adju-

dication those found with slaves on board in contravention of the law of the state to which they should belong.

‘It would be expedient to arrange that the adjudication should take place in the Courts of Admiralty of the country to which the vessel seized should belong, and that the proceeds of the vessel which should be condemned should be divided between the captors and the state.

‘Thirdly; the undersigned would likewise beg leave to suggest to His Highness the adoption of some measures to restrict the importation into the colonies to the numbers strictly necessary for the cultivation of the existing plantations.

‘This measure may be effected by licences; and the undersigned begs His Highness to observe that it is inconsistent with the principles which His Majesty has declared in his treaty, to allow of the importation into his colonies of more slaves than are strictly necessary for their cultivation; and that to limit the trade at the present moment to what is absolutely necessary for cultivation will enable His Majesty to put a definitive stop to it at the end of five years, with more ease and less loss and inconvenience to his subjects than they would feel if they were now to extend their trade in slaves to the whole number that they could procure on the coast of Africa.

‘These are the measures which the undersigned has received the directions of his Court to submit to the consideration of the Prince de Bénévent, as those which, at the same time that they will give His Most Christian Majesty’s subjects the advantages they are supposed to require for the cultivation of the colonies, will direct the course of their trade in the manner least hurtful to the interests of humanity, will limit it to the supply of their necessities, and will prove to the world His Majesty’s desire to co-operate with the Prince Regent in putting an end to this condemned traffic, and will give to His Majesty’s interference great weight upon this question in the approaching Congress.

‘In the hope that they will meet His Majesty’s approbation, the undersigned has the honor of assuring His Highness the Prince de Bénévent of his high consideration.

‘His Highness
the Prince de Bénévent.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 28th August, 1814.

‘ I have very little to trouble you with from hence. Lord Castlereagh will doubtless acquaint you with the result of his communications with the King and M. de Talleyrand on the Congress, which is, I believe, perfectly satisfactory to him.

‘ I have sent in the note on the slave question. Affairs appear to be going on well here upon the whole. The army are certainly still very discontented; and some of the adherents of the Government have expressed an earnest desire to remove Buonaparte from the Island of Elba, which I suppose is to be attributed to their apprehensions of his communications with the disaffected here. The King did not say any thing to me on this subject, and I believe not to Lord Castlereagh; but it has been mentioned to me by some of the persons about His Majesty.

‘ The law on the liberty of the press has not yet passed the House of Peers, where it has been warmly opposed; and it is not quite certain that it will be carried. The great opposition is to a declaration in the preamble, that the law is conformable to the constitution; and I understand that if that declaration is omitted the law will pass by a large majority. If it is retained, the issue of the question will be doubtful.

‘ I heard this morning that there were serious disturbances in La Vendée, but not from very good authority.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 29th August, 1814.

‘ Upon my arrival here I found that Sir Charles Stuart had brought the Princesse de Borghese’s agents as low as they could come, and I have come into her house, having determined on the purchase from what passed on the subject in London.

‘ The price agreed upon is 800,000 *francs* for the house and furniture complete, and 63,000 for the stable, which is a sepa-

rate concern, and requires some repairs. The whole will come to about 870,000 *francs*; and, considering the size and situation of the house, the number of persons it will accommodate, and the manner in which it is furnished, the purchase is a remarkably cheap one.

‘I have not settled in what number of instalments the payments are to be made; but I understand there will be no objection to as many as we please, and I will make the number as great as possible.

‘I have a list of the furniture, which I propose to have verified by one of the gentlemen attached to the embassy, and then send it home to the office. I presume that Government would be desirous of not having any addition made to the furniture, nor any alteration to the house, without the positive authority of the Secretary of State, nor any repair without previous estimate to be submitted to the Secretary of State as soon as possible.

‘I should certainly have willingly paid £2000 or 48,000 *francs* a year for this house if I could have hired it, and shall have no objection to have that sum stopped from my salary for it.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 29th August, 1814.

‘I wish you would consider and let me know whether I may charge, in any and what manner, the sum of 2000 dollars, which I paid — — in the month of March last.

‘He came to me with a passport from the — —, and a letter from your Lordship to introduce him to me as a person employed by — —; and some days after he told me that, in consequence of the distance and difficulty of communication with Bilbao, on which place his credit was, he found himself in want, and he wished me to let him have 2000 dollars, which I gave him.

‘He has since been imprisoned by the French Government.

‘I certainly should not have given him the money if I had not imagined he was employed by — —. Perhaps,

in strictness, I ought not to have given it to him under any circumstances, but I do not think that would have been approved of.

‘ I leave it to you to decide upon the subject, and to let me know how I shall charge the money if I am to be paid.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 29th August, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that there are now lying in the Garonne river at Bordeaux two ships, supposed, on good grounds, to be American; one called the —, —, the other the —, which were taken when the army entered that place.

‘ I beg your Lordship will observe that the fort of Blaye, which in some degree commands the passage from Bordeaux to the sea, was never in our possession; and that, when Lieut. General Lord Dalhousie agreed with the French General to a convention for the suspension of hostilities, he did not insist upon the free navigation of the river.

‘ Under these circumstances, your Lordship will be the best judge whether instructions ought to be given to His Majesty’s Ambassador to claim these ships from the French Government.

‘ I have also to inform your Lordship that, when Bordeaux fell into the hands of the army, there were found there quantities of tobacco, salt, colonial produce, and miscellaneous articles, which had been confiscated by the late Government, all in the Government stores; some being the property of Government, and some the property of individuals, and pledged to the Government for duties or loans, as stated hereafter. The whole has been made over to the present Government, on the engagement of the Duc d’Angoulême, or of the Préfet, that the value either of the property itself, as in the case of the tobacco and of the confiscated goods, or of the duties, as in the case of the salt and colonial produce, or of the loan upon it, as in the case of the wine, should be paid when called for.

‘ The value of the tobacco is £23,633.

‘ That of the confiscated goods is £1500.

‘The amount of the reduced duties on the salt is £21,590.

‘The amount of the reduced duties on the colonial produce is £8257.

‘The amount of the loan due to Government, for which the wine was held as security, is £48,982.

‘I beg your Lordship will take this subject into consideration, and have instructions sent to His Majesty’s Ambassador at Paris, if you think it proper that the money should be claimed from the French Government.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘à Paris, ce 31 Août, 1814.

‘Le Duc de Wellington présente ses hommages à Son Altesse le Prince de Bénévent, et lui envoie copie d’une lettre qu’il prie Son Altesse de lui procurer l’occasion de présenter à Sa Majesté, avec le médaillon de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, dont il est fait mention dans sa lettre.’

To the Right Hon. J. C. Villiers.

‘MY DEAR VILLIERS,

‘Paris, 31st August, 1814.

‘Your letter of the 7th followed me to Bruxelles, and thence here; and I am very much obliged to you for the perusal of the paper which you enclosed. The contents are, however, more fit for the discussion of the Congress than for this Government; which, however well disposed to go hand in hand with us in getting rid of the traffic in slaves, is necessarily obliged to attend to the prejudices of its own subjects.

‘The truth is, there is no general knowledge, and therefore no general opinion, in France upon the slave trade. Those who know any thing upon the subject are proprietors of estates in the West Indies, or slave traders, ship owners, or trading politicians; and the opinions of all these are strongly in favor of the continuance of the trade; and the efforts of Great Britain to put an end to it are not attributed to good motives, but to commercial jealousy, and a

desire to keep the monopoly of colonial produce in our own hands.

‘ The King therefore feels, and very justly, in my opinion, that he must proceed with caution. He is determined to perform his engagement, but he will not commit himself with his own subjects.

‘ I think that I have prevailed upon them to go now as far as we have practically, as far as relates to the coast of Africa. That is to say, I hope that I shall have, in a day or two, a note and copies of positive orders to prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line.

‘ The difficulty and delay consist in the desire we have to secure this prohibition by the employment of our ships of war to execute it; which proposition is now under discussion.

‘ What is wanting here is the support of some public opinion to the measure which it is wished to carry; upon which point I have seen Mr. Clarkson, who appears to me to have been principally instrumental in creating that which exists in England.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*
J. C. Villiers.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 1st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Highness’s letter of the 31st August; but I am much concerned that I cannot find among Sir Charles Stuart’s papers your Highness’s note of the 2nd of June; of which I request your Highness to let me have a copy.

‘ Neither can I find any directions from the Prince Regent’s Government upon the subject of the captures made by the army at Bordeaux on the 12th of March; but I wrote for orders upon that subject by the last courier, which I may expect immediately. Till those orders shall arrive it is impossible for me to enter into explanations with your Highness upon this subject as the British Ambassador.

‘As the Commander in Chief of the army, however, which made those captures, and being the person who gave the directions for the release of the vessels, being private property, with the exception of the American vessels, I beg to inform your Highness that in making those captures I exercised a customary and justifiable right of war; and that in releasing the ships which were private property I considered that I did an act of indulgence and kindness towards the inhabitants of Bordeaux; and that in retaining what was the property of the Crown I considered that I did what was just towards the army which I commanded, to whom that property was likely to be made over; nay more, that His Most Christian Majesty himself, considering all that had occurred at Bordeaux, would be the first to approve of what I had done. There are no persons better acquainted with all these transactions than His Royal Highness the Duc d’Angoulême and the late Préfet, M. Lainé, to whom I beg to refer your Highness till I shall be enabled to address your Highness officially upon them by the directions of my Government.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*His Highness*

the Prince de Bénévent.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 1st Sept., 1814.

‘I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the note which I sent to the French Minister on the subject of the slave trade.

‘I have not yet received an answer to this note; but the Prince de Bénévent told me the day before yesterday that the King was determined to restrain the trade of his subjects on the Coast of Africa north of the Line; and that the measures which I had proposed were under the consideration of the Marine department.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 1st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note from the Prince de Bénévent on the subject of the captures made by the army at Bordeaux, and the copy of a letter upon the subject which I have written to the Prince de Bénévent this day.

‘ I made a report to the Earl Bathurst by the last courier on the subject of these captures; upon which I conclude that I shall receive orders at an early period.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 1st Sept., 1814.

‘ In obedience to your Lordship’s orders of the 19th August, I spoke to the Prince de Bénévent regarding the commerce of the two nations.

‘ He concurs entirely with the British Government that it is most desirable to alter the system which now exists; but he wishes to delay to take any measures upon the subject till the session of the houses of the legislature shall be concluded.

‘ The measure which he prefers is the establishment of a tariff, to be altered occasionally, as circumstances may render it necessary.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 2nd Sept., 1814.

‘ I take the opportunity of a courier passing from Genoa to inform you that Mr. Clarkson told me this morning that he had understood from some of the persons connected with the Government that, if the British Government would give such a proof of their disinterestedness in desiring the abolition of the slave trade as to sacrifice a colony in the West Indies as a compensation to France for what she might gain by the slave trade in the next five years, the Government would consent to the immediate abolition.

‘I acknowledge that I do not believe that the Government entertains such a notion, as I believe both the King and M. de Talleyrand are sincere in what they have said to me and to Lord Castlereagh; and that this language, if it has been held at all, has been without any authority from them; although it is true that the sacrifice of a colony would prove that Great Britain is in earnest, and that we have no feeling of commercial jealousy mixed up with our feelings of humanity.

‘I will endeavor to discover, however, what the truth is; and in the mean time I wish your Lordship to let me know what you feel about sacrificing a colony for the object of immediate abolition by France.

‘I confess that, considering how we came by the colony of St. Lucia, I cannot believe that the King or M. de Talleyrand has a notion of demanding a colony from us for their slave trade for the next five years.

‘The Government were beat yesterday in the House of Peers, by a majority of 76 against 55, on the preamble of the law on the liberty of the press. The majority contended that the law, although necessary, was an infringement of the constitution, and that the preamble did not declare the truth. On one of the clauses the Government had a majority of one—66 against 65.

‘It is expected that the financial scheme will be thrown out of the Lower House.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 2nd Sept., 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from Madame —, widow of the late Comte Gabriel —, who was killed in San Domingo; and I beg to submit, for your Lordship’s consideration, her request to have the pension of an officer’s widow continued to her.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. C. Colville.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 4th Sept., 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from Baron Marchand, containing a complaint of injury done to the property of M. Martin Chegaray by the troops under your command since the peace; and I beg you to peruse these papers, and to let me know what you think of this complaint.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hon. C. Colville.’

To General Baron Marchand.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Sept., 1814.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 31 Août, que je compte envoyer à M. le Général Colville, qui a commandé les troupes campées près de Bayonne depuis le mois d’Avril.

‘ Il ne me paraît pas nécessaire de répondre aux accusations calomnieuses et inconvenantes de M. Martin Chegaray. Je désire savoir seulement si le domain appelé le château de Bellaye n’avoir pas été occupé par l’armée Française avant le mois de Février; si M. Martin Chegaray l’habitait quand il est venu à être occupé par l’armée Anglaise; quelle preuve il peut donner que les dégâts qui y ont été faits sont justement évalués à 80,000 francs; quelle preuve il peut donner que les dégâts dont il se plaint, et qu’il évalue à 80,000 francs, ont été faits par l’armée alliée depuis la signature de la paix.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Baron Marchand.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘ Paris, 4th Sept., 1814.

‘ The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty begs to call the attention of His Highness the Prince de Bénévent to the enclosed statements which he has received of the fitting out, the arming, manning, provisioning, and providing with papers, of American privateers, in the ports of France; and

the consequences which have resulted to the British trade in the Channel.

‘ It is obvious that the conduct of which these papers give the reports deprives the ports of France of all character of neutrality; and that the orders which His Highness the Prince de Bénévent stated in His Highness’s note of the 20th of May had been given by His Majesty, any more than those referred to in His Highness’s note of the 15th of June, have not been obeyed in the ports of Cherbourg, Morlaix, and L’Orient.

‘ The undersigned is confident that it is only necessary to draw His Highness’s attention to these facts, to induce him to take measures to ensure an obedience to His Majesty’s orders in future; and he begs leave to repeat to His Highness the assurances of his high consideration.

‘ *His Highness*

the Prince de Bénévent.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 4th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a claim for payment for a house burnt by the British troops near Bordeaux, which I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship’s attention. This accident happened since the signature of the treaty of peace.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th Sept., 1814.

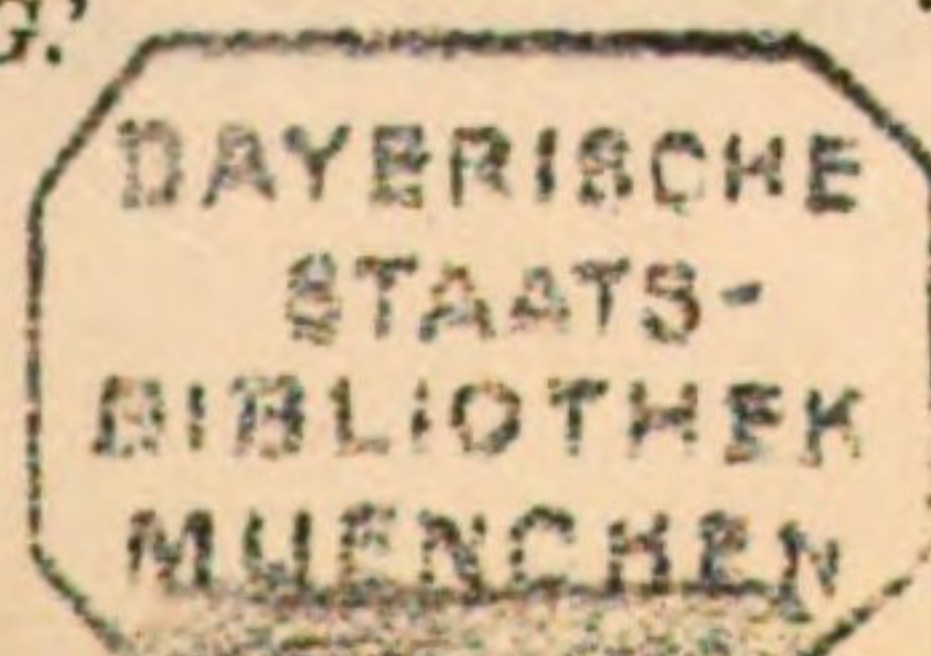
‘ I transmit for your Lordship’s consideration the enclosed letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple, being in reply to a letter addressed to him by Sir Charles Stuart, on the subject of the barrack furniture taken at Genoa on the capture of that place by the British troops; and I beg to have directions from your Lordship on this subject, and to be informed whether the British Government will give up the bedding in question, or will give compensation for it, or whether they will decline to give it up and to give compensation for it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

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To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th Sept., 1814.

‘ Nothing of any importance or deserving your Lordship’s attention has occurred here lately. There was a majority against the preamble of the law for the regulation of the press in the House of Peers in the course of last week; but the law, with that and some other amendments, was carried by a considerable majority in the House of Peers on Saturday. The opposition to this measure was principally among the Marshals and others *recently* in the service of Buonaparte.

‘ The Budget has likewise passed the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments with trifling amendments.

‘ The fleet of transports, &c., has sailed for Martinique and Guadaloupe, having on board the Deputy Governor and some of the troops for the garrison of the islands. Another is expected to sail with the Governor of those islands about the middle of the month.

‘ The Minister of Marine, Malouet, died the night before last. His continued illness has hitherto entirely prevented the conclusion of all the business with which I have been charged by His Majesty’s Government; and I have not been able to get any answer to the note which I presented on my arrival, on the subject of the slave trade, or to the complaints which I have made on the countenance given in the ports of France to American privateers; or to other notes of Sir Charles Stuart’s, relating to the same subject and to other matters of naval and commercial detail. The Prince de Bénévent assures me that the principal object of my note in regard to the slave trade, viz., *to exclude* from the trade of His Most Christian Majesty’s subjects the coast of Africa, north of Cape Formoso, is agreed upon; and that he waits only for the Report from the Minister of Marine to give me a full and decisive answer on all the points to which my note relates.

‘ He quits Paris for Vienna on Monday; and I will not fail to urge him on every opportunity to give me this answer before he sets out. I have not yet heard who is to be the Minister of Marine.

‘The King yesterday delivered their standards to the National Guards of Paris, which were consecrated by the Archbishop of Rheims, on an altar erected in the Champ de Mars. His Majesty was received with acclamations and enthusiastic applause both by the people and troops; and I entertain no doubt, from all that I hear, that his Government is becoming daily more popular. It does not appear to me, however, that the Administration act upon the principle of united councils and interests; the want of which is the cause of great delay and inconvenience, and, in some instances, inconsistency in the measures of the Government.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘My LORD,

‘Paris, 8th Sept., 1814.

‘Although Sir H. Wellesley in his recent dispatches states that the Duque de San Carlos had informed him that the King of Spain would have no objection to allow the whole of his treaty with Great Britain to be communicated to the King of France, I understand that the secret article is to be altered to a separate one; and that I am not to make any communication on the subject till I shall hear further from Madrid.

‘The Prince de Bénévent spoke to me again last night upon the conduct of the King of Spain regarding the Spanish emigrants; and he informed me that the King intended to instruct the Prince de Laval to abstain from any communications with the Spanish Government, excepting those of kindness and civility to the King and his family.

‘It appears that the destruction of the bridge of Irun by the Spaniards, which had been constructed by Buonaparte, very much against the inclination of the Spanish Government, although he forced them to pay half the expense, has occasioned some unpleasant feelings here.

‘I repeated to the Prince de Bénévent your Lordship’s language, that the wish of the British Government was, that the best understanding should prevail between the Kings of France and Spain; and that all that was objected to was that any hostile alliance should be entered into of the nature

of the family compact, which should necessarily connect the two countries in case either should be involved in war.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘ SIR, ‘ Paris, 9th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Highness that I have received the directions of the Prince Regent to bring under your Highness’s consideration the following circumstances attending the captures made by the allied forces at Bordeaux and in the Garonne, and to make certain propositions, which follow hereafter, for the consideration of His Most Christian Majesty.

‘ When the allied troops entered Bordeaux on the 12th March, 1814, there were in the Garonne several vessels, as well of war as belonging to merchants ; and in the Government stores quantities of tobacco, the property of the late Government ; of miscellaneous articles confiscated, likewise the property of the late Government ; of salt and colonial produce, the property of individuals, but held by the late Government as a security for the payment of duties ; and of wine, the property of individuals, but held by the late Government as a security for the payment of certain sums due by the proprietors to Government.

‘ All these vessels and goods were taken possession of by the Commander in Chief of the allied army as a right of war.

‘ In regard to the vessels, as well of war belonging to Government, as merchant vessels belonging to individuals, the Commander in Chief of the army thought proper to make use of the authority vested in him to give directions in the month of June last that the whole should be restored, the vessels of war to the officers of Government, and the merchant vessels to their owners, with the exception of two American vessels, —, and the —, which still remain in the possession of the agents of the captors.

‘ In regard to the goods, the Commander in Chief of the Army, having thought proper, in consequence of the political state of affairs at Bordeaux at the period of the arrival

there of the allied troops, to make over that city and its dependencies to the Government of His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême, he likewise made over to M. Lainé, the Préfet appointed by His Royal Highness, the charge of the tobacco, miscellaneous articles, salt, colonial produce, and wine in the public stores, on the condition that the property of Government in those several articles should be forthcoming for the use of the allied army when called for.

‘It was subsequently agreed between His Royal Highness and the Commander in Chief, that the salt and colonial produce should be allowed to be taken out of the stores by the proprietors of those articles, on condition of their paying the reduced duties fixed by the Provisional Government of France, in their proclamation of the 24th April, to be levied on those articles respectively, instead of the duties laid on by the former Government; the amount of which reduced duties was to be forthcoming for the benefit of the captors when called for.

‘Notwithstanding the undoubted right of the captors to the whole of this property, which they would have sold for their benefit at the moment of their entry into Bordeaux, if it had not been for the attention which the Commander in Chief thought it proper to pay to the situation of His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême; and notwithstanding the engagements on the part of His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême, the actual Préfet refuses to give over any part of this property to the agents appointed to take charge of it on the part of the Commander in Chief of the allied army for the benefit of the captors.

‘I have, therefore, received the directions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to request your Highness to apply to His Majesty that the American ships, — and —, captured by the allied army in March last, may be allowed to depart from the Garonne to the place to which the captors may think proper to take them; and that His Majesty will be pleased to give directions to the Préfet at Bordeaux to pay to the agent appointed by the Commander in Chief of the allied army the sum of £23,633 sterling, being the value of the tobacco taken in the Government stores on the 12th March; £1500 sterling, being the value

of the confiscated goods taken in the same stores at the same period; £21,590 sterling, being the amount of the reduced duties on the salt taken in the same; £8257 sterling, being the amount of the reduced duties of the articles of colonial produce taken in the same; and £48,982 sterling, being the amount of the debts due to the late Government, for which the wine taken in the public stores on the 12th March was the security.

‘Although I am instructed to lay claim to these vessels and sums of money on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I have to inform your Highness that it is the intention of His Royal Highness, according to the custom of His Majesty’s service, to give this property to the allied army.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*His Highness
the Prince de Bénévent.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Eldon.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 10th Sept., 1814.

‘I forward some letters which I have received, regarding an application which has been made to your Lordship in favor of Mr. —.

‘I know nothing of this gentleman, but I know that his brother in law, Sir Richard Fletcher, who was killed at the siege of San Sebastian, was a most faithful, gallant, and successful servant of the public.

‘Lord Liverpool has, at my request, provided for his family; but I could not avoid to send your Lordship the enclosed, that, in case Mr. — should be otherwise deserving of your favor, you might see that he was connected with an officer whose services deserved every consideration.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Earl of Eldon.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 11th Sept., 1814.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your Highness’s letter of the 10th instant, regarding the Duchy of Bouillon, re-

specting which it appears that your Highness entertains some doubts to what territory that Duchy belongs; and that, before the French authorities should be withdrawn from Bouillon and its dependencies, it is expedient that the Commissioners appointed to fix the boundaries of the frontier should have finished their labors.

‘It appears to be intended, by the 3rd article of the treaty of peace, that the ancient frontiers of France should be re-established as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792; extending from the North Sea between Dunkirk and Nieuport, to the Mediterranean between Cannes and Nice, with the following modifications:

“1. In the department of Jemappes, the cantons of Dour, Merbes le Château, Beaumont, and Chimay, to belong to France; where the line of demarcation comes in contact with the canton of Dour, it shall pass between that canton and those of Boussu and Paturage; and likewise further on it shall pass between the canton of Merbes le Château and those of Binch and Thuin.”

‘There is nothing in this modification of the old frontier which affects in any manner the Duchy of Bouillon.

“2. In the departments of Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Walcourt, Florenne, Beauraing, and Gedinne shall belong to France; where the demarcation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which separates the said cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.”

‘The only mode in which the Duchy of Bouillon is affected by this modification of the general line of the frontier is, by the transfer to France of certain communes in the Hierg, and in the canton of Gedinne, which, although forming part of the Duchy, were always detached from it, and enclosed heretofore, the former in the principality of Liège, the latter in the Duchy of Luxembourg. There can be no doubt that the ancient frontier of France did not include the Duchy of Bouillon; and it appears that the frontier of the Duchy is not affected by the new modification of the French frontier fixed by the treaty. Much less does the town of Bouillon fall under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty; and, this being clearly the

case, I cannot avoid requesting your Highness to urge His Majesty to withdraw his authorities from the Duchy (with the exception of those districts above referred to, included and within the new line of demarcation of the frontier), and particularly from the town of Bouillon.

‘This measure will be entirely consistent with those principles of moderation and justice of which His Majesty has set so signal and beneficial an example to the world since his restoration to his throne.

‘I would likewise beg your Highness to observe that, the Duchy of Bouillon being one of the states bordering on France, it will be impossible for the Duke to name a Commissary to fix the limits under the 8th number of the 3rd article of the treaty of peace, till he shall be put in possession of his capital and his territories.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*His Highness* ‘WELLINGTON.
‘*the Prince de Bénévent.*’

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 11th Sept., 1814.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your Highness’s letter of the 9th instant, in which you have enclosed the copy of one which you had written to Sir Charles Stuart on the 2nd of June, on the subject of the sequestration, by the authority of the Commander in Chief of the allied army, of certain property at Bordeaux.

‘Your Highness’s letter of the 2nd of June to Sir Charles Stuart was written under a misapprehension of the circumstances which had occurred, and a remedy was applied shortly afterwards to the particular object of complaint in that letter, by the authority of the Commander in Chief; certainly without a knowledge of the existence of any such letter.

‘I think it proper, however, to trouble your Highness with a few observations on your letter of the 9th of September; although I have so lately as the 9th instant addressed you on the same subject by order of the Prince Regent.

‘Your Highness is mistaken regarding the mode in which the British troops entered Bordeaux. There had

been in that town a considerable division of French cavalry and infantry, against which a *corps d'armée*, under the command of Marshal Sir William Beresford, was detached.

‘ In point of fact, there was an affair of cavalry close to the town on either the day of, or on the day immediately previous to, the entry of the allied troops into the town; and the French troops retired only on account of the superiority of the force sent against them.

‘ Immediately on the arrival of the allied troops, the inhabitants hoisted the white flag, and appeared in the white cockade; and the government of the town and district was, by the previous instruction of the Commander in Chief, made over to His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême. But although the objects of the war had ceased to exist as far as regarded the town of Bordeaux, the war itself had not ceased. The distinction between the state in which the allies were at Bordeaux on, and subsequent to, the 12th of March, and a state of peace, will be clear enough to your Highness, if you will advert to the circumstances which occurred here afterwards in the months of April and May; in which your Highness took so distinguished a part.

‘ Before the government of Bordeaux could pass to His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême it must have passed through the hands of the Commander in Chief of the allied armies, who kept possession as a right of war of that property usually considered as a right of war, which had thus fallen into his hands.

‘ I beg your Highness to observe that the right of war which thus accrued to the Commander in Chief of the allied army, was of the same description as those rights which have accrued to His Majesty between the period of his happy restoration and the treaty of peace; and as some even since the treaty of peace.

‘ That part of the property which was sequestered as a right of war, belonging to individuals, was afterwards restored to them by the authority of the Commander in Chief, very probably for the reasons so honorable to the inhabitants of Bordeaux, urged by your Highness; and the public property of the Government was delivered over to the officers appointed by the Duc d'Angoulême, but on the

condition that it should be forthcoming for the use of the army.

‘The property which thus remained under sequestration, although in the possession of the officers of the Duc d’Angoulême’s Government, consisted, first, in certain tobacco, the property of Government, and certain articles of merchandise which had been confiscated; secondly, of certain quantities of salt, and of colonial produce, kept in the Government stores as security for the payment of the Government duties; and thirdly, of certain quantities of wine, likewise kept in the Government stores as a security for the repayment by the individual proprietors of certain loans of money made to them by the late French Government.

‘In regard to the claims of the allied army upon all these articles, which your Highness will observe is confined to the amount belonging to the late French Government, and in respect to the salt and colonial produce, is reduced from that amount to the amount of the duties as fixed by the Provisional Government of France, it is perhaps sufficient to remind your Highness of the engagement and understanding between the Duc d’Angoulême and the Commander in Chief.

‘On the day the allied army entered Bordeaux, all the moveable property belonging to the late French Government became theirs as a right of war; and the Commander in Chief would have been equally justified in directing the sale of the tobacco and confiscated goods, and of so much of the salt and colonial produce, and of the wine, as should have satisfied the claim of the late French Government upon those articles respectively, as he was in directing the consumption or sale of the various magazines of forage and corn belonging to the late French Government, which fell into his hands at Bordeaux and elsewhere. That he did not do so is to be attributed to the same motives which guided his conduct upon other occasions; but when it was clearly understood between the Duc d’Angoulême and him that the rights of war attached to all those articles to the amount of the property which the late French Government had in them respectively, advantage cannot now be fairly taken of his forbearance, and it cannot now be

argued with justice, that to claim the amount of the interest of the late French Government in these several articles, a claim which it will be observed has never for a moment been abandoned, is tantamount to the assertion of the rights of war during a period of peace.

‘ This property belonging, as I believe, justly to the allied army, is in the power of His Most Christian Majesty from a particular chain of circumstances, of which the forbearance of the Commander in Chief, and his desire to conciliate all parties, forms the principal features. No individual has any interest in it, and it rests with His Majesty to determine what shall be done with it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Highness*

the Prince de Bénévent.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letters of the and of the 8th of September, and I am very much obliged to you for the information the paper contains which you enclosed in the former. The books sent with the letter shall be sent to Baron Humboldt.

‘ I shall take an early opportunity of returning the papers which you intrusted to me on my departure from London. I have derived a good deal of information from the books and papers given me by Mr. Clarkson and yourself, from which I hope I have derived some advantage in urging the cause in which you are interested.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Z. Macaulay, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that I have communicated to the French Government the copy of the treaty of the 6th of July, between the Prince Regent and the King of Spain, transmitted in your letter of the 2nd instant. The French Minister, the Prince de Bénévent, expressed a desire that I should inform you of the King of France’s wish that the treaty should not be made public. I told

him I should apprise you of this wish; and I beg you will communicate it to the Spanish Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 7th, regarding a cession of some kind or other, in order to obtain the immediate abolition of the slave trade. I have inquired upon the subject, and have not found any such idea here, and so I told Mr. Clarkson yesterday; but as I find Talleyrand's name mentioned, I shall see him to-night, and will talk to him on the subject.

‘ I did not tell Mr. Clarkson that it was a question of national vanity. It is one of profit; and those interested in carrying on the trade, who are the only persons who have any information on the subject, with very few exceptions, operate upon the national vanity by representing the question, not only as one purely English, but as one of English profit and monopoly.

‘ Money might do a great deal with this class of persons; certainly more than the island of Trinidad; and I concur entirely in opinion with your Lordship, on the impolicy of offering to make any territorial cession, with a view to obtain this object, which you should not be quite sure would be accepted.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 9th by Mr. Kilbee, and I will take care that our messengers shall use the way bill you have sent.

‘ I now send to Munich my letter for Lord Castlereagh, to meet yours at that place, which, I understand, go there once a week. It would be very convenient if your messenger for Vienna was to pass through Paris, and I could

know on what day he would pass, or, at all events, that I should know on what day you dispatch him from London, in order that I may know on what day to dispatch mine from hence to meet him at Munich.

‘We have not yet concluded the purchase of the house, as there is some difficulty on the part of the Princess’s agents about the periods of payments. I do not propose, however, to relax upon this point.

‘I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know upon whom I shall draw for the money for the purchase.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Bénévent.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose to your Highness the petition of a British subject, named ———, who appears to be detained at St. Malo very unjustifiably.

‘I request your Highness will cause inquiry to be made into the facts, and will give such orders upon the subject as may appear to your Highness to be just.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*His Highness*

‘WELLINGTON.

the Prince de Bénévent.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘Having received from Madrid, on the 9th instant, the copy of the treaty of alliance with the King of Spain, with the secret article altered to a separate article, I communicated it to ——— that night, and explained to him that the treaty had been the natural consequence of the events of the war, had first been proposed to the Prince Regent by the Government of the Cortes, and had afterwards been adopted by the King shortly after his arrival at Madrid; that the Prince Regent’s Government had, immediately upon seeing the treaty, expressed a desire to be relieved from the secret article, as their wish was to communicate the whole treaty to the King of France; and that, although your Lordship had taken the oppor-

tunity of the audience with which His Majesty had honored you on your recent passage through Paris to explain to His Majesty, and likewise to ———, your sentiments on the family compact, you had felt much concern in not being then at liberty to state fully to His Majesty what had passed, and had directed me to take the opportunity which would offer when the treaty should be altered to inform His Majesty of all the circumstances.

‘ After reading the treaty, ——— said that they would prefer that it should not be made public, and he expressed a wish that I should write to Madrid and to England on that subject. He then repeated to me what he had said before, that the King had entertained no intention of renewing the family compact, or of forming any alliance whatever till after the conclusion of the discussions of the Congress at Vienna.

‘ I saw him again on the following night, and, in answer to a question which I asked him, he told me that he had communicated the treaty to the King; but I could not learn from him what were the King’s sentiments upon it. He mentioned, however, that he had been told that the fact that such a treaty had been concluded was already in the newspapers.

‘ I spoke to ——— upon the subject yesterday; and, although he did not say any thing about the King’s sentiments, it is very obvious that the treaty had occasioned a good deal of uneasiness. In the course of the conversation he said that he was convinced that the conduct of the ———, in the latter days of his stay at Paris, and the uncertainty regarding the permanence of peace which that conduct had occasioned, were the cause, not only of the treaty with the King of Spain, but of the preference which the British Government were disposed to show to ——— and ——— politics. I took that opportunity of repeating to him the detail of the mode in which the treaty with Spain had originated, and of the particular object of the only important article it contained; and I told him that the British Government would not have done their duty by their own country if they had not availed themselves of an opportunity of removing the danger of the renewal of the family compact, even though their implicit

confidence in the friendly intentions of the King could not be increased. He then told me that, in the opinion of the King, the family compact was not advantageous to France, and that it would not have been renewed during the King's lifetime; and that it was His Majesty's object to preserve the peace of the world by a good understanding with the British Government.

' — — likewise mentioned that the King would prefer that the treaty should not be made public; and I propose to write upon the subject to Sir Henry Wellesley.

' If an opportunity should offer of conversing with the King upon the subject, I will avail myself of it; but as I have adopted two modes of making him acquainted with the objects and conduct of the British Government in concluding this treaty, and as His Majesty is certainly not pleased upon the occasion, I think it better that I should not ask to see him.

' I have the honor to be, &c.

' *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

' WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

' MY DEAR LORD,

' Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

' — will, I believe, carry this letter to you, and I just beg leave to mention of him, that I know he has no instructions, and I believe he has no powers to attend the Congress. Your knowledge of this fact may facilitate your forming the commission of Congress without him. His objects are — and the boundary with the — in South America. I told him that the latter was a very good subject for discussion at the time of negotiating the treaty of peace, but that the Congress was to settle all kinds of questions among the Allies themselves, and particularly not those which each Power might have with France.

' He told me, in regard to —, that he knew that — had no power to cede that territory, and he wished me to write to my brother upon that subject. Kilbee is here, and I will desire him to speak to my brother about it. But I doubt that the Spanish Government will give a previous instruction to — to make any cession, even though they should get what they want, or compensation for it.

‘ I enclose you the copy of a curious letter from Mr. Clarkson about the slave trade, and I send you some books he has left for you. You will hear from Lord Liverpool of the proposal to cede an island, in order to procure immediate abolition; and I send you the copy of my letter to Lord Liverpool on that subject. I will write to you again to-morrow, after I shall have seen Talleyrand upon it this night.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Prince de Bénévent sets out for Vienna either to-morrow night or the next morning.

‘ I have not yet been able to obtain from His Highness any written answer to my note of the 26th ult., regarding the slave trade, which His Highness tells me is to be attributed to the long illness and death of M. Malouet, the Minister of Marine, to whose department he was necessarily obliged to refer the propositions which I had made, the substance of which he assures me will be adopted.

‘ M. Ferrand, who is at the head of the Post Office, has been appointed to take charge of the Marine Department for the present.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of a note which I have received from the Prince de Bénévent, in answer to one from Sir Charles Stuart, laying claim to certain jewels taken from the Baron Kolli, when that person was arrested by order of the late French Government.

‘ Adverting to the manner in which that person was employed in France at the time he was arrested, I do not see upon what ground the property found upon him can be claimed; and I wish to be made acquainted with your Lordship’s sentiments upon this point.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, ‘ Paris, 13th Sept., 1814.

‘ I spoke last night to M. de Talleyrand regarding the supposed inclination of the French Government to agree to an immediate abolition of the slave trade if Great Britain would make some concession to obtain it; and I told him fairly that the notion that such an inclination existed was founded on a conversation which he had had with Lord Holland while his Lordship was here. He replied that no such inclination existed, and that both the King and he had explained themselves fully on the subject to Lord Castlereagh and myself; that the King was determined to fulfil his engagements, and in the mean time to restrict the trade of his subjects, as far as possible, on those parts of the coast of Africa which we had pointed out, and to co-operate, by every means in his power, in Congress and elsewhere, with the British Government, to put an end to the trade altogether.

‘ In regard to the conversation he had had with Lord Holland, the Prince de Bénévent said that it was of a very desultory description; and that, as well as he recollected, what he intended to express was, that it would have been more easy at the period of the negotiation of the treaty of peace to obtain the immediate abolition by a concession made for that object, than it was at the present moment, when preparations had been made to carry on the trade.

‘ In the course of the conversation, finding that no inclination existed to abolish the trade immediately, I did not think it necessary or proper to describe what concession the British Government were disposed to make, any farther than as one to compensate to the persons interested in carrying on the slave trade for the losses they might be supposed to incur by its immediate abolition.

‘ Believe me, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I send Lord Castlereagh a copy of this letter.

‘ Mr. Clarkson is gone, but it would probably be worth while to let him know how the matter stands.’

To J. M. Brackenbury, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th Sept., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the Prince de Bénévent, regarding the importations at Bordeaux by British merchants, under the tariff published by the Duc d’Angoulême.

‘ Since the receipt of that letter I have received yours of the 8th; and I will endeavor to prevail upon the French Government to extend the benefits of the arrangements under the Prince de Bénévent’s letter of the 5th of July to importations in vessels foreign built; though I can perceive very sufficient reasons why this concession should not be made.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *J. M. Brackenbury, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 15th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letters of the 8th and 9th; and I am very much obliged to you for your book, which I had already read, and for Mr. Stephen’s project of a treaty, which, before I had received your letter of the 9th, I had perceived was not intended for the object which you supposed when you wrote on the 8th.

‘ You do me justice in believing that I will pursue, with all the zeal of which I am capable, the object of the abolition of the slave trade by France. I really believe that the King and his principal Minister are sincere in their professions to us, and in their intentions to perform their engagement to abolish the trade entirely in five years, and in the mean time to prevent the trade on the northern coast of Africa, and to restrict it generally by the subjects of France as much as possible. I have not yet, however, received an answer in writing to the note I gave in about three weeks ago upon these subjects, which I am assured is to be attributed to the severe illness and death of the Minister of Marine, to whose department what I proposed had been necessarily referred.

‘ I regret this delay the more, as M. de Talleyrand, with whom Lord Castlereagh and I had talked over all the pro-

positions in my note, and who had discussed them with the King, is going to the Congress at Vienna.

‘I do not think that there is the smallest prospect at present of prevailing upon the French Government to abolish the trade entirely within the period of five years. The King told me that he could no more attempt to force the inclinations of his people upon this subject than the King of England could the inclinations of his.

‘There are but few persons now in France who have turned their attention to the slave trade, and those few are proprietors in the colonies or speculators in the trade, and interested in carrying it on. I am sorry to say that there is a very large interest of the former in the House of Peers; and it is not easy to believe what an influence the proprietors of St. Domingo have on all the measures of the Government. The proposition to abolish the slave trade is foolishly enough connected with other recollections of the revolutionary days of 1789 and 1790, and is generally unpopular. It is not believed that we are in earnest about it, or have abolished the trade on the score of its inhumanity. It is thought to have been a commercial speculation, and by some to have been occasioned by the continental system; and that, having abolished the trade ourselves with a view to prevent the undue increase of colonial produce in our stores, of which we could not dispose, we now want to prevent other nations from cultivating their colonies to the utmost of their power.

‘These impressions can be overcome only by time and perseverance; but till they are overcome, I acknowledge that I do not think the King has the power to do more than prevent the trade of his subjects on that part of the coast from which we have expelled it.

‘Mr. Clarkson informed me of the notion that, in consideration of a cession made for that purpose, the French Government might be induced to abolish the trade immediately, and I wrote that same evening to Lord Liverpool to inform him of this notion, and to know what Government would do. In the mean time I made inquiries, but could not find that any such notion was entertained by the Government or those immediately about them. As soon as Lord Liverpool’s answer arrived permitting me to make very

liberal offers to obtain this concession, I spoke to M. de Talleyrand upon the subject, from whose conversations with Lord Holland I found that this notion had originated. He told me that they were very desultory conversations; and that, as well as he recollected, he told Lord Holland that a concession made at the period of the treaty of peace would have been more likely to procure the immediate abolition by France than one made now. He said that no inclination existed to abolish immediately on any ground; that both the King and he had explained themselves fully to Lord Castlereagh and myself upon the subject; that the King was determined to perform his engagements, and in the mean time to restrict the trade of his subjects, on those parts of the coast which we had pointed out, as far as possible; and to co-operate by every means in his power in Congress, and elsewhere, with the British Government, to put an end to the trade altogether.

‘This conversation has tended to confirm the opinion I had before formed, that the King and his Minister are in earnest, that the difficulties are real, and that we must overcome them by endeavoring to create a public opinion in France upon this question, as has been done in England. We have already taken some steps on this point, and I will not lose sight of it.

‘In regard to Mr. Stephen’s draught of a treaty, I have not yet had time fully to consider of it. I must first get a clear acknowledgment of the principle of this treaty in an official note, which I have not yet obtained, and I will then work upon the details. If I were to begin with the details, such are the suspicions in the offices here of our views, and the difficulties thrown in our way upon every point, that I should fail entirely.

‘I have written you a long answer to your letters, but I hope that you will excuse the trouble I give you in consideration of the interest of the subject.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th Sept., 1814.

‘ Mr. Wilberforce has written me two letters upon the state of the question of the slave trade with the French Government, to which I have this day written him an answer, in which I have explained to him how the case really stood respecting the notion entertained that France would abolish immediately, if some cession were made by Great Britain in order to obtain that object. I hope that this letter will produce some effect.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th Sept., 1814.

‘ The Prince de Bénévent, who was the day before yesterday created Prince de Talleyrand, set out this morning at 8 o'clock for Vienna. M. de Jaucourt has the charge of the Foreign Department in his absence; and I understand that M. Ferrand is to remain permanently at the head of the Marine Department; that the Minister of Police, M. Beugnot, is to be removed to the Post Office; and that a M. d'André, who has been for some time residing in Polish Galicia, is to be the Minister of the Police.

‘ It is reported that Marshal Ney proposes, in the approaching discussion on the system of finance in the House of Peers, to inquire the reason that no provision has been made for paying the pension of six millions of *livres* agreed to be paid to the Emperor Napoleon and his family.

‘ There is no doubt of the continued discontent of the military, and particularly of — — — and — — —.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Caleb Barnes, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 16th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th August, in which you have enclosed an address from a meeting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and freeholders of the County of Meath, to myself.

‘I beg that you will do me the favor to assure them that I am highly sensible of the kindness of their recollection of me, and of the value of their good opinion; and that I have received with gratitude this mark of their favor, for which I beg they will accept my best thanks.

‘I am much obliged to you, Sir, likewise, for the civil expressions which you have used in forwarding the address of this meeting of the county over which you preside.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Caleb Barnes, Esq.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 18th Sept., 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a letter which I have received from a gentleman at Marseilles, giving an account of the detention there of two of His Britannic Majesty’s subjects, for a breach of the quarantine laws, whom, as it appears that the men were not aware of the crime they were committing, I beg leave to recommend to His Majesty’s clemency.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Edward Cooke, Esq.

‘MY DEAR COOKE,

‘Paris, 20th Sept., 1814.

‘I send you a box containing papers from Italy, &c., and a letter from Brazils. The information in the latter is important. The Spaniards have lost for ever their settlements in the Rio de la Plata, and the Portuguese settlements in the Brazils are not very safe.

‘In regard to Napoleon’s views in Italy, I hear the same speculations here. The Government people say that his views are encouraged by the Emperor’s finding that he cannot govern his Italian provinces so as to get much from them. These views are speculated upon by the discontented and the numerous without means of livelihood here; and, whether seriously entertained by Napoleon or not, I make no doubt they are a subject of conversation among his adherents in Italy and Elba.

'Matters are going on well here. The King yesterday delivered their colors to ten regiments of infantry and six regiments of cavalry in the Champ de Mars. The business went off remarkably well, and there was a good appearance of loyalty among the officers and soldiers. This day the House of Peers passed unanimously a vote for paying the debts incurred by the King while out of France.

'Believe me, &c.

'Edward Cooke, Esq.'

'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY,

'Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

'I enclose a copy of my note to the French Government on the slave trade, to which, however, I have as yet received no answer in writing, although I am told that what I have proposed will be done.

'I omitted to tell you that I concurred entirely in your commercial arrangement, which I think excellent. I have said so to Lord Liverpool. I have fresh proofs every day of the disagreeable sensations here upon our treaty with Spain.

'Things are going on well here. The law on Finance yesterday passed the House of Peers, with an opposing minority of only four; and there was an unanimous vote of the same house to pay the King's debts contracted abroad. The consecration of the colors given to the troops of the line the day before yesterday likewise went off remarkably well.

'Events in Spain appear to make a great impression, and particularly the fall of Monte Video.

'I have nothing new from Vienna. It is said that Murat proposes to go there.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'The Right Hon.

'WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 15th, and am much obliged to you for the information it contains, of which I will make use when I may think it will be of service.

‘ A good deal of effect appears to have been produced on the opinions of this changeable people, by a report by a General Desfourneaux on St. Domingo. I do not think the King entertains any intention of conquering St. Domingo, or of importing slaves to that colony. He has sent there for information; and, as far as I can judge, he will do nothing till he shall receive it.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Z. Macaulay, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received a letter from a gentleman who arrived at Havre in the packet on the 14th instant from England, in which he informs me that he and all the passengers were immediately put, and still continue, in quarantine.

‘ As this arrangement does not appear necessary, as there is no reason to believe that there is any contagious disorder in England, and has probably been carried into execution by the local authorities upon some vague report, I hope that your Excellency will be pleased to move His Majesty to order that the individuals in question may be released from their quarantine.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Le Comte de Jaucourt.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 20th instant, in regard to the tobacco in leaf, and other articles necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of tobacco at Bordeaux, still in the possession of the British Commissary in charge of the captured property at Bordeaux.

‘ I enclose a letter for that officer, containing directions to him to deliver those articles to the person empowered by His Majesty’s Government to receive them, taking his receipt for the same, which I entertain no doubt he will obey.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have been directed to inform you that the Prince Regent’s Government, having had under their consideration the claim made by the Prince de Bénévent, in his letter to Sir Charles Stuart of the 17th August last, of the barrack bedding captured at Genoa, and taken as prize by the army, have considered it their duty to decline to order those articles to be given up; but, as the prize must be condemned by the Admiralty Court, upon proceedings to be instituted by the captors, I have been directed to suggest the expediency that His Majesty should order that a claim should be made on the part of the contractors before that Court, particularly specifying the grounds on which it is made.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Commissary at Bordeaux.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I beg that, upon receipt of this letter, you will be pleased to make over to the French authorities at Bordeaux the tobacco in leaf and such other articles described in the enclosed letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs as are necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of tobacco, taking their receipt for the same.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The British Commissary at Bordeaux.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Minister at War, Paris.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 21 Sept., 1814.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de vous faire savoir que — — —, Médecin Anglais, qui croit avoir fait des découvertes importantes dans

les maladies des yeux, est dans cette ville, et désire suivre ici l'objet de ses perquisitions.

‘ Je serai bien obligé à votre Excellence d'avoir la bonté de lui donner permission de voir les aveugles à l'Hôtel des Invalides, et de consulter avec les Médecins de cet établissement.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Ministre de la Guerre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

[*A letter to the same effect, to the Minister of the Interior, requesting permission that ——— might visit l'Hôtel Dieu, and other hospitals.*]

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 9th regarding ———, and I have endeavored to procure for him all the information which the Hôtel Dieu and the Hôtel des Invalides can afford. But I am sorry to inform your Lordship that ——— labors under one terrible and not a little troublesome deficiency for carrying on inquiries in France, and that is, that he does not understand one word of the French language.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a statement of the port charges on British and other foreign and on French ships in the ports of France, in the year 1792, at the period of the Peace of Amiens, and at the present moment.

‘ There are, besides these general charges, certain local duties levied at each port, but generally in payment for some advantage enjoyed in the use of the port.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 21st Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from Mr. ———, an Irishman, who is desirous of being permitted to return to Ireland.

‘ I explained to this gentleman the objections which I conceived would be made to grant him permission to return; and the probability that, notwithstanding his good intentions, he would be forced into the society of his old companions by the disinclination of the King’s loyal subjects to associate with him.

‘ He has still persisted in his desire, however, that I should forward his letter to your Lordship, declaring in the most solemn manner his determination to do every thing in his power to convince his countrymen of their errors, and to support the Government of the country. I therefore forward his letter to your Lordship.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 22nd Sept., 1814.

‘ I now enclose the Memorandum upon the defence of the Netherlands, which I hope will be satisfactory to your Lordship. As I have proposed that Antwerp should be retained as a military post, I think it proper to trouble your Lordship with a few observations upon that point, as I think it probable that the retention of this place may shock the feelings and prejudices of many.

‘ First, then, as your Lordship will observe, the existence of this place as a military post is essential to the first principle on which we are to proceed in considering of the defence of the Netherlands.

‘ Secondly; the continuance of Antwerp as a military post does not affect in any way the continuance or the revival of that place as a naval arsenal. Supposing treaties and systems of policy are not sufficient to prevent the Power which possesses, or may possess, Antwerp from making it a naval arsenal, it will not be prevented from doing so by the destruction of its works. First; the wet ditches cannot well be destroyed, and, if they could, it would not be difficult to restore

them. Secondly; the position will always remain what it is; and any Power which may possess it, having the means and inclination to establish there a naval arsenal, will not be prevented by the additional expense to be incurred of constructing the works to defend it. Thirdly; the danger of the revival of Antwerp as a naval arsenal is very remote indeed. Antwerp was such a naval arsenal as to become a point of danger to Great Britain, because it was in possession of a Power which had likewise possession of the course of the Rhine, of Austrian and French Flanders, of Holland, of the resources of all those countries, and, above all, of France. It is to be hoped there is little danger that those countries will again fall into the hands of one Power; and that Holland and the right bank of the Scheldt, below Antwerp, and the Province of Zealand, at least, will not belong to that Power. But, till such a power shall revive in Europe, I conceive there is no apprehension of the revival of Antwerp as a naval arsenal of which Great Britain need feel any apprehension.

‘Another point, which it is desirable to consider in what I have proposed to be done, is the expense, upon which it is very difficult to give you even a general notion.

‘The works of the places in the Netherlands were originally very imperfectly destroyed. The foundations of the *revêtements* are generally good, the wet ditches generally remain, and require only to be cleared out; and there is really not so much to be done as might be expected. However, I cannot say beforehand what the engineers will make you pay.

‘Besides the expense of constructing the works, there is that of their equipment, which would be an object of importance to the Sovereign of the Netherlands. I think, however, that Great Britain might, at a trifling expense, materially assist him on this point. First, a sum of £10,000 or £15,000 laid out every year in cast iron guns, carriages, and shot, would in the course of time, long before his places would be prepared to receive them, produce a quantity which would put him very much at his ease in these articles.

‘Secondly; there are in all our arsenals a considerable number of pieces of foreign iron ordnance with their shot. These in general are as fine as our own; but they are not

favorites with our governors and officers of artillery, and are not used. All these would be useful in the Netherlands, and would save the Sovereign a considerable sum in the equipment of his fortresses.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ P.S. In the course of the reconnaissance which enabled me to suggest what I have in the enclosed Memorandum, I have received the greatest assistance from Colonel Chapman, Colonel Pasley, and Colonel Smith, of the Royal Engineers, who is at the head of that department in Flanders ; and I beg leave to recommend these officers to your Lordship’s favor.’

MEMORANDUM

On the Defence of the Frontier of the Netherlands.

‘ Paris, 22nd Sept., 1814.

‘ The frontier on which it is the object of this Memorandum to suggest the principles on which it should be defended extends from Liège along the Meuse and the Sambre to Namur and Charleroi, and thence by Mons to Tournay and the sea.

‘ It is intersected by roads, canals, and rivers, running in all directions from the French territory, and some one or other of the numerous French fortresses opposite to it.

‘ The face of the country is generally open, and affords no feature upon which reliance can be placed to establish any defensive system.

‘ With all these disadvantages, this country must be defended in the best manner that is possible. In the partition which has been made of the different portions of the French territory which have fallen vacant in consequence of the operations of the last campaign, it has been joined to Holland, not solely with a view to augment the pecuniary resources of that country, and its means of raising an army, but to give additional security to its frontier, by placing in the hands of the Government of the Dutch provinces those countries which were always deemed essential to their defence, and from the whole to form a state on the northern frontier of France which, by its resources, its military

strength and situation, should be a bulwark to Europe on that side.

‘ To provide the best defence that can be devised for these provinces will be not only to perform the condition implied in the acceptance of their Government from the Allied Courts, but it is likewise a duty to their inhabitants. It cannot be expected that the Government of the new Sovereign should settle, or that the inhabitants should be so industrious as they ought to be, if they should see themselves exposed to be abandoned upon the first appearance of hostilities with their powerful neighbour.

‘ Whatever may be the difficulty then of finding a system for the defence of those provinces, it is obvious that they must be defended. The object is to discover the mode of defending them which shall best secure the end in view, shall be best adapted to the political connexion of these provinces with Holland and other countries, and shall be most consistent with the military establishment, and least burthensome to the finances of the Dutch Government.

‘ The Netherlands having been joined with Holland, the connexion between those countries must be kept in view in discussing the system of defence for the frontier of the former ; and likewise that it is probable that the disposable armies of Great Britain and Hanover would co-operate in the defence of these provinces.

‘ The secure communication then with England and the north of Germany is an essential object in any system of defence to be adopted, and, above all, that with Breda and Berg op Zoom, and with the Dutch places in the Lower Meuse and Lower Rhine.

‘ The operations of the revolutionary war have tended in some degree to put strong places out of fashion ; and an opinion prevails, which has been a good deal confirmed by the operations of the last campaign, that strong places are but little useful, and at all events are not worth the expense which they cost. Much may be urged against these new doctrines as applicable to any theatre of war ; but, in respect to that under discussion, it is only necessary to remind those who are to consider and decide upon this subject that in the war of the revolution the whole of the Austrian Netherlands and the Pays de Liège, from the French frontiers to

the Meuse, those very provinces fell into the hands of the enemy in consequence of one unsuccessful battle of no very great importance in itself, fought near Mons; that the Allies regained them with equal rapidity in the following campaign, when they had a superiority of force; and that, very imperfect field works only having been thrown up at some points during the period of their possession by the Allies, the enemy did not find it so easy as they had before, and it required much more time to get possession of the country when the enemy regained the superiority of force in the year 1794, notwithstanding that that superiority was much more commanding than it had been in November, 1792.

‘ It cannot be expected that, in the event of the commencement of hostilities, the French should not be superior to the Allies in the Netherlands in the first instance; and, unless the country should be in some manner strengthened, the same misfortune as occurred in 1792 must be the consequence.

‘ The general unpopularity attached to fortifications, their expense, and the difficulty in remedying the defects of the situation of some of the ancient fortresses in the Netherlands, induced me to endeavor to find a situation which, being strongly fortified, might cover the country, and which the enemy would not venture to pass; but I could find no situation which would answer the purpose. First, there is no situation in the country which affords any advantages to be taken up as a fortress, or which covers or protects any extent of country; secondly, there is no situation to which the enemy could not have an easy access both by land and by water for the artillery and stores necessary to attack it; and, thirdly, there is no single situation in the country which, if fortified, the enemy might not pass without risk, as, in case of being defeated and obliged to retire, he could not fail to find innumerable roads which would lead him to some one or other of the strong places on the French frontier.

‘ The construction of such a place, therefore, might be attended by the most serious consequences to the Allies, while it could under any circumstances be of but little detriment to the French.

‘ It is obvious then that the country must be fortified upon the old principle; and, considering by whom it was fortified formerly, the local advantages of the sites of some of the old fortifications, and that in many instances they present the means of inundating the country, upon which it must in a great degree depend for its defence, and the expense to be saved by adhering to the old plans in almost all, I am inclined to recommend that the old situations should in every instance be adhered to, and the old sites, with the modern improvements in the flanks, should in almost every instance be followed.

‘ By the adoption of the system above recommended it will be observed that all the principal objects to be attended to are secured. The right of the line from the Scheldt to the sea will be made so strong as, with the aid of inundation, to be quite secure even though left entirely to its garrisons; and it must be observed that, owing to the great command of water in this part, the expense of the works to be constructed, and the time they will take, will be much diminished. The disposable army, then, having its communications with Holland secured by the strength of the right of the line and by Antwerp, will be applicable entirely to the defence of the left.

‘ I do not consider that in a memorandum of this description it is desirable, nor in the cursory view which I have taken of the Netherlands can it be expected, that I should point out the positions to be taken by the disposable armies which can be allotted for their defence. Those which I should point out would be good or bad according to the strength with which they should be occupied, according to that of the enemy, and, supposing the enemy to be on the offensive, according to his plan of attack. The same reasoning applies to the fortification of positions beforehand for armies to occupy eventually. The fortification of these positions cannot be a secret, and, in a country such as these provinces, no position can be taken with an army which is not liable to be turned, and which would not be turned if the works on it were to be previously constructed.

‘ There are, however, good positions for an army at La Trinité and at Renaix behind Tournay; another between Tournay and Mons, on the high grounds about Blaton;

there are many good positions about Mons; the course of the Haine from Binch towards Mons would afford some good ones; about Nivelles, and between that and Binch, there are many advantageous positions; and the entrance of the *forêt de Soignies** by the high road which leads to Brussels from Binch, Charleroi, and Namur, would, if worked upon, afford others.

‘ Having given my opinion upon the general principle on which these provinces should be defended, I proceed to point out the mode in which preparations should be made to carry into execution what I have proposed, if it is approved of, and the mode in which the work should be executed. First, I recommend that a committee of British, and another of Dutch engineers, should be appointed to go to each of the places above pointed out to be fortified, and that they should form detailed plans, with sections, &c., of the works to be executed, with estimates of the expense to be incurred, and a *mémoire raisonné* upon each fortification, pointing out the garrison required for its defence, and their reasons for thinking such garrison “ necessary.”

‘ Secondly; with this information the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands will have it in his power to select such of the plans as he may think proper, and to employ those officers for the execution of whose plans and estimates he may approve.

‘ Thirdly; in the execution all the earth work should be completed without loss of time. The foundations of the revêtements in masonry are perfect in almost every one of the fortresses which I viewed; and the rubbish should be cleared from the revêtements and ditches, and the works should be raised to the requisite height in earth, leaving room for the revêtement in masonry to be completed as the materials may be collected and circumstances may afford opportunities.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 22nd Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note from M. de Jaucourt, proposing that the British convoys for the

* Where the battle of Waterloo was fought in the following year.

French and Spanish ports in the Bay of Biscay should anchor in Basque roads on their return, instead of under the island of Aix, as had been directed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

‘ I likewise enclose the copy of another note from M. de Jaucourt, on the subject of the debts due for the construction and armament of the vessels in the ports ceded by France under the treaty of peace, which vessels are divided between the Allies and France, upon which I request to receive your Lordship’s directions.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General — —.

‘ MY DEAR — —,

‘ Paris, 24th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 19th of September, in regard to the promotion of — — —.

‘ I have always objected to General Officers recommending their aides de camp for promotion by brevet, considering that those officers had many advantages in the service over others; and that, if the principle were once admitted that aides de camp were to be promoted in this manner, none others would be recommended. Still more do I object to one General Officer recommending his aide de camp, because the aide de camp of another has been promoted.

‘ I recommended * * * * * for promotion, because he had received a desperate wound in the battle of Orthez; and I had before recommended — — for a step of promotion, which he received.

‘ I should be very glad to render a service to — —, who is a most meritorious officer; but I confess that I do not think that I can do so without at the same time recommending so many more, that the promotion would be useless to him as well as to the others, even if the Commander in Chief should be disposed to attend to my recommendation. I wish, therefore, that this application should be given up altogether; but, at all events, if you persist in it, I wish that it should be placed on its true grounds, the merits and services of — — —, without adverting to what has been done for * * * * *, or any body else.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General — —.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 25th Sept., 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose the memorandum which I have drawn up on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands, of which I hope your Royal Highness will approve*.

‘I likewise enclose the extract of a letter which I have written on that subject to Lord Bathurst†, in which I have recommended that your Royal Highness should be assisted with ordnance from England.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘His Royal Highness

‘WELLINGTON.

the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.’

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Paris, 25th Sept., 1814.

‘Mr. Gunning, who will have the honor of delivering this letter to your Highness, will likewise deliver a collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which I have been directed by the King of Spain to transmit to you, and for which I beg you to send me your receipt.

‘I take this same opportunity of sending to the Prince Sovereign my memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands, to which I beg leave to refer your Highness‡.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘His Serene Highness

‘WELLINGTON.

the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.’

To Major General Torrens.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 26th Sept., 1814.

‘In compliance with the Commander in Chief’s directions, contained in your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the aides de camp who, having the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, were attached to me upon the several occasions (specified in the enclosed list) which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has ordered to be commemorated by the grant of a medal or badge.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Major General Torrens.’

‘WELLINGTON.

* See p. 125.

† See p. 123.

‡ See p. 125.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 26th Sept., 1814.

‘ I beg leave to remind your Excellency that a month has now elapsed since I sent to the Prince de Talleyrand a note on the subject of the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa.

‘ This note proposed certain arrangements for His Most Christian Majesty’s consideration, which I have understood had generally met with his approbation, but it is very desirable that I should be enabled to announce it officially to my Court; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me have an answer to the note of the 26th of August.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 26th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the Commissioners appointed by the Prince Regent and those appointed by His Most Christian Majesty to carry into execution the 2nd and 4th additional articles of the treaty of peace.

‘ It is obvious that the object of these articles is to restore to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the benefits of their property in France in the same manner as the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty have enjoyed the benefits of theirs in England; an object which is at least as important to the interests of His Most Christian Majesty as it is to those of the Prince Regent.

‘ In order to facilitate and secure the accomplishment of an object so interesting to both Powers, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has engaged to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in his favour for support of the prisoners of war, when complete justice shall be rendered to His Majesty’s subjects.

‘ It is notorious, and there can be no reasonable doubt on the mind of any man, that the balance due to Great Britain for the maintenance of prisoners of war upon the settlement of the accounts will be very large; and, although the accounts must, under the treaty, be examined and liquidated by the Commissioners, the result is certain. Yet your Ex-

cellency will observe that, in answer to the note of the 19th instant from the British Commissioners, proposing to them to take into consideration the claims of certain individuals, the French Commissioners have, on the 22nd instant, proposed to commence their joint labours by the liquidation of the accounts of the maintenance of prisoners of war, the balance of which is not doubtful, and to which the Prince Regent has renounced all claim, provided justice is done to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

‘ I would beg your Excellency to consider the situation of these persons. Twenty two years have elapsed since they have been deprived of their property; and at the moment that they have hopes of recovering it, under an arrangement equally beneficial to the high contracting parties, the French Commissioners have, by deciding to enter first upon the liquidation of an account, the balance of which is renounced by the Prince Regent, deferred the consideration of their interests to an indefinite period, and have exposed them again to all the chances of the times.

‘ This conduct will not certainly be considered by His Most Christian Majesty as acting towards British subjects in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and I entreat your Excellency to bring this subject under His Majesty’s consideration, and to urge him to direct the French Commissioners to adopt the proposition of the British Commissioners, viz., to give as much of their attention to the liquidation of the claims of the private creditors as they do to the liquidation of the accounts between the Governments for the maintenance of prisoners of war.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 26th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note which was written to the Danish Minister by the *Introducteur des Ambassadeurs* and the *Secrétaire du Roi pour la conduite des Ambassadeurs*, claiming certain presents to be made to them respectively, upon the introduction of a foreign Minister at this Court.

‘ I beg to receive your Lordship’s directions whether I shall conform to this alleged custom.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 27th Sept., 1814.

‘ Adverting to my address to your Excellency of the 21st, regarding the state of quarantine in which a vessel was kept at Havre, I now beg leave to enclose the copy of a report from the Privy Council on the same subject, which I have received from the Secretary of State’s Office, from which it appears clearly that there is not the slightest ground for believing that there exists any contagious disorder in England.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 27th Sept., 1814.

‘ I before sent you the copy of my letter to Lord Liverpool, giving an account of my conversation with — —, regarding the offer to make a cession to France in order to obtain the immediate abolition of the slave trade; and I now send you the copy of his answer, with some other papers on the slave trade just now received.

‘ As the conversation on this subject commenced with — —, I conceive that you had better make the official offer, and receive from him the official refusal. I propose, however, to speak to the Minister here upon it, and even to the King, if I can see him, in order that no time may be lost in — —’s referring here for authority to decline the offer; as, if it is desirable to have something to produce to show that the offer was made and refused, it will be desirable to have it before the commencement of the session of Parliament; and there would scarcely be time if — — was obliged to refer here for authority after you should have spoken to him.

‘ This circumstance has originated, in my opinion, in the loose way that people have here of talking upon public

affairs. — — certainly gave something like ground for a belief that they would abolish if a concession were made to them; but I do not think he went farther than he stated himself to me, and the usual exaggeration of party has brought what he said to an inclination to abolish immediately. I do not know whether turning my private letter to Lord Liverpool into a dispatch would not answer the purpose expected, from making the offer and refusal official; but, at all events, there is no harm in trying the latter, and I will do so in the manner above stated.

‘There is nothing new here of any description.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘WELLINGTON.

‘I have given in a second note, to beg to have an official answer to my note of the 26th August.’

To G. R. Rose, Esq.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Paris, 29th Sept., 1814.

‘I have received your letters of the 23rd instant, for which I am much obliged to you. The route of the messengers from England to Vienna is not yet arranged, as I only yesterday transmitted to England a letter from Mr. Cooke on the subject, addressed to Mr. Hamilton; and I conclude they will hereafter come this way to Stutgardt and Munich.

‘I am very much obliged to you for your intelligence. It confirms the belief I have in — —’s steadiness to his peace with us. Upon the whole, things are going on well here.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*G. R. Rose, Esq.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 29th Sept., 1814.

‘I have the honor to enclose a letter, which I have received from a British subject, by name — —, who it appears has enlisted as a soldier in the 6^{me} *régiment de chasseurs à cheval*, from which he is desirous of being discharged.

‘ I shall be much obliged to your Excellency if you will give orders that his request may be complied with, if what he states in the enclosed letter be true.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 29th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor of enclosing the original appointment, signed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of ———, Esq., to be the British Consul at Nantes and L’Orient, which I beg your Excellency to lay before His Majesty, and to return it to me with His Majesty’s permission, in the usual form, for ——— ——— to perform the duties of this office.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 29th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st instant, regarding the claims of ——— ———, ——— ——— and ———, of the Royal Navy, to bât and forage money for services off and in the Adour in February last.

‘ I entertain no doubt of the services and merits of those officers, nor of the propriety of rewarding them either with bât and forage money, or in any other manner that Government may think proper.

‘ But I conceive that, under the instructions which I received on this subject, I cannot give them bât and forage money; and therefore decline giving it, unless those instructions should be altered or explained by the Secretary of State or Board of Treasury.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 29th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note which I sent to M. le Comte de Jaucourt on the 26th instant,

requesting an answer to my note of the 26th August, regarding the slave trade, and the copy of the answer from that Minister.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 30th Sept., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a claim of — upon the French Government for the maintenance of prisoners of war in England, at the period at which each Government maintained those of its own nation ; and, as it appears that this claim is of the description of those adverted to in the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of peace, I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you will let me know whether your Excellency entertains any objection to my referring this and all other claims of a similar description to the Commissioners appointed to carry into execution the 2nd and 4th articles, who would thus become Commissioners for executing the 19th and 20th articles.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 1st October, 1814.

‘ I think it proper to forward the enclosed letter from — —, a gentleman who, although he did not understand one word of French, lately came to this town to make inquiries regarding the state of the ophthalmia in France, and brought me letters from Earl Bathurst and Lord Sidmouth.

‘ In regard to the “impediments and rudeness which he experienced for the want of that protection which these letters were expected to have *insured*,” I can only assure your Lordship that, as was my duty, I gave — — every assistance in my power which he required in making his inquiries.

‘ He desired to be put in communication with M. Desgenettes, whom I sent for, and myself acted as the interpreter between these gentlemen. Mr. Hume*, who is attached

* Dr. Hume.

to this embassy, acted in the same capacity on another occasion.

‘ He desired to have permission to see those afflicted with disorders in the eyes at the Hôpital des Invalides and the Hôtel Dieu ; and I obtained for him permission from the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior accordingly ; and he desired to be put in communication with the principal physician of the King’s household ; but upon inquiry I found that the King had not appointed such a person.

‘ I am inclined, therefore, to attribute — — —’s complaints of want of protection to my having asked him whether His Majesty’s Ministers knew, when they gave him the letters of recommendation to me, that he did not understand one word of French. To this letter I am sorry to add that I did not receive so civil an answer as ought to have been given to any body.

‘ I beg that your Lordship will do me the justice to communicate these circumstances to Lord Bathurst and Lord Sidmouth.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 2nd October, 1814.

‘ I enclose the note of an application made to me by M. — — —, the Commandant of the French establishments in Bengal, for a licence from the British Government for an American built ship to take him to his destination.

‘ I am not aware that such a licence is necessary, but I beg to receive your Lordship’s directions on the subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 2nd October, 1814.

‘ Mr. — — —, whom I believe to be an English solicitor residing at Paris, called upon me some days ago to inform me that he had reason to believe that he knew where the late King James the Second’s papers were con-

cealed, and that he would have them delivered up to the British Government on certain conditions which he should communicate to me.

‘ I desired him to state his conditions, and have received from him the enclosed letter and paper, which I forward for your Lordship’s decision.

‘ The first part of the letter relates to the displeasure I expressed to him and another person concerned in the affairs of the English college here, upon their having sent me a printed letter addressed to myself, containing very insolent animadversions upon a late decree of the Government restoring to the English and Scotch colleges their properties respectively.

‘ In regard to the offer of Mr. —, your Lordship will observe that he does not appear certain of being able to find all the papers, or where to find any; though I believe the doubt on this last point expressed on the face of his proposed agreement is to conceal from Government the place in which they are concealed, lest they should be got through the agency of some other parties.

‘ If to have possession of these papers is an object to Government, I think it probable that Mr. — can get them, and that it would be possible to make an agreement with him which would be more economical than that which he has proposed.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Octobre, 1814.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de passer chez votre Excellence aujourd’hui, pour vous demander sur l’ordre de Charles III. votre décision; je vous prie de me la donner aussitôt que vous l’aurez faite, parcequ’il faut que j’envoie bientôt la réponse à Sa Majesté le Roi d’Espagne.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 7th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of an answer which I have received from M. de Jaucourt, in answer to the various applications made by my predecessor and me, in favour of Mr. —, who is detained at Montpellier for debt.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Hon. C. Bagot.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 7th October, 1814.

‘ I enclose an application which has been forwarded to me by the Secretary of State from Mr. —, with certain papers containing the vouchers for his claims on the French Government for payment for the support of French prisoners of war in England, during the period that each of the belligerent nations supported the prisoners of their own nation.

‘ Having applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his consent that the Commissioners for carrying into execution the 2nd and 4th additional articles should likewise consider and decide upon this and other claims under the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of peace, I enclose the copy of his answer, in which he gives his consent to my proposal. You are therefore authorized to consider and decide upon this claim of Mr. —, and all others of the same description which may be brought before you.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Hon. C. Bagot.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

à Paris, ce 7 Octobre, 1814.

‘ Aussitôt que je reçus la lettre que vous m’avez écrite le 22 Septembre j’ai passé chez M. le Comte de Blacas, et lui ai donné copie du titre de l’ordre de Charles III. que Sa Majesté lui avait conféré, et l’ai prié de fixer le jour que je devrais l’investir de l’ordre d’une manière digne de Sa Majesté.

‘ M. le Comte de Blacas m’a alors témoigné sa crainte et

ses regrets que, dans la position où il se trouvait dans le moment auprès du Roi, ce n'était pas en son pouvoir d'accepter aucun ordre étranger.

‘ Je lui ai dit de consulter le Roi avant de se décider, ce qu'il me promet de faire ; et avant hier j'ai reçu de lui la lettre que je vous envoie incluse.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *El Duque de San Carlos.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Je garde les enseignes de l'ordre et le titre jusqu'à ce que je reçoive l'ordre de Sa Majesté d'en disposer.’

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 8th October, 1814.

‘ I received only by the last post your letter of the 28th of September, in which you enclosed the translation of a paragraph taken from a Dutch paper, in regard to the encouragement of the slave trade by the Government of this country. I had seen this same paragraph or advertisement when first published by M. — — —, I think, in a Rouen newspaper, and I immediately spoke to M. de Talleyrand upon it, and afterwards enclosed it to him by his desire. In the conversation I had with him he said, I think, that M. — — — was at the head of a chamber of commerce, but certainly that he was not in a situation under Government to be able or authorised to communicate the directions of Government. I enclose the copy of his letter to me upon the subject, from which you will see that the paper or advertisement in question can be considered only as an indication from an individual of what is the law at present upon the trade in slaves ; and, at all events, that it proceeds in no manner from the Government.

‘ The state of the law at present, however, is a most serious evil ; and, having received from Lord Bathurst, the same post with your letter, a copy of the statement made by Governor Maxwell, regarding the coast north of the Line, and the evils to be apprehended from even the news of the peace, and the probability of the renewal of the slave trade, I have communicated the Governor's papers to the King, and have again urged His Majesty strenuously, by all the channels through which I can reach him, to adopt imme-

diately, by a formal instrument, those measures to save this coast which he and his Ministers have so frequently promised to adopt, verbally and in formal letters.

‘ You judge most correctly regarding the state of the public mind here upon this question. Not only is there no information, but, because England takes an interest in the question, it is impossible to convey any through the only channel which would be at all effectual, viz., the daily press. Nobody reads any thing but the newspapers; but it is impossible to get any thing inserted in any French newspaper in Paris in favor of the abolition, or even to show that the trade was abolished in England from motives of humanity. The extracts made from English newspapers upon this, or any other subject, are selected with a view either to turn our principles and conduct into ridicule, or to exasperate against us still more the people of this country, and therefore the evil cannot be remedied by good publications in the daily press in England, with a view to their being copied into the newspapers here.

‘ I enclose you a newspaper published here only this day, to show you what the spirit of the public journals and public mind of this country is about us, and our object; and I could send you other instances of the same description, even of this day.

‘ I must say that the daily press in England do us a good deal of harm in this as well as in other questions. We are sure of the King and his Government, if he could rely upon the opinion of his people. But, as long as our press teems with writings drawn with a view to irritate persons here, we shall never be able to exercise the influence which we ought to have upon this question, and which we really possess.

‘ In regard to your letter to M. de Talleyrand, I recommend to you to publish it in England; and send me some hundred copies of it, which I will distribute as quietly as I can. Send some likewise to Lord Castlereagh at Vienna.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 8th October, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 7th instant, regarding an Englishman by the name of ———, who has been arrested in the *département de l’Eure*, and who appears to me to be what is termed in England a vagabond. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will be so kind as to order that he may be sent to any port in England.

‘ If he were within my reach I would assist him with money; but I am certain that the only mode of insuring his return to his own country is, that he should be sent to the coast in charge of the public force.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 8th October, 1814.

‘ I beg to draw your Excellency’s attention to the following reports which I have received of American privateers in the ports of France, upon which I request your Excellency will order inquiries to be made.

‘ The American privateer called the *True Blooded Yankee* has been completely fitted for sea at Brest, and manned with a crew of 200 men. She sailed on the 21st of September from Brest.

‘ The American schooner *Transit* has arrived at Bordeaux with a messenger from the United States. This vessel has shown only 5 guns, and reports that her crew consists only of 30 men; but she carries 18 guns and 120 men (the latter are supposed to be in the villages, on shore). A vessel of the same description, of the same size, and mounting the same number of guns, chased the *Collingwood*, a British merchant vessel of Plymouth, in the mouth of the Garonne, on the 17th of September, and nearly ran her on shore.

‘ I am convinced that your Excellency will see, in these instances which I have been directed to lay before you, an abuse of the neutrality of the French ports, and a breach

of those rules which His Majesty has been pleased to lay down for the conduct of belligerents in the ports and on the coasts of his kingdom.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 10th October, 1814.

‘ I have received your letters of the 4th and 7th, and I am very much obliged to you for the books you sent me. I have sent to your brother the packets directed for him. Every information you can afford me will be thankfully received, and sooner or later I hope to be able to turn it to some good purpose.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Z. Macaulay, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 10th October, 1814.

‘ The Earl Bathurst has, in a private letter of the 4th instant, drawn my attention to a publication which has appeared lately in a Dutch newspaper, copied from a French newspaper, purporting to be directions respecting the carrying on the slave trade by French subjects.

‘ This same publication appeared for the first time in the end of August, in a Rouen newspaper. It immediately attracted my attention, and I spoke to M. de Talleyrand respecting it, who told me that M. — — — was in no manner authorized to convey the wishes or directions of the Government upon that or any other subject. I sent him, by his desire, the newspaper in which this publication was inserted, and in answer received the letter of which the enclosed is a copy, from which it appears clearly that the publication adverted to contains only a statement of what the law is in France regarding the carrying on the slave trade, made by a person not authorized by the Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lord Holland.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 13th October, 1814.

‘ I received only the day before yesterday your letter of the 24th September, for which I am very much obliged to you ; and I am highly flattered by the confidence you are pleased to repose in me.

‘ I had already seen M. Sismondi’s pamphlet ; had bought up all the copies here in order to distribute them among the members of the Houses of Peers and of the Deputies of the Departments, as the most certain mode of drawing attention to the pamphlet ; and had employed a person to write to Geneva for more copies. I think that I have observed in some of the paragraphs recently published in the newspapers here, although strongly against us and our objects, in favor of the negroes, as well as in some conversations I have had, particularly with the Minister of Finance here, some of the principles of M. Sismondi.

‘ Your Lordship may depend upon my doing every thing in my power to carry an object which Great Britain has so much at heart as the abolition of the slave trade ; but the task is a most difficult one ; and the more so, because the object is really felt by every Englishman, and is urged by our newspapers and other publications with all the earnestness, not to say violence, with which we are accustomed to urge such objects, without consideration for the prejudices and feelings of others.

‘ In regard to the Spanish patriots, I will suggest what your Lordship has mentioned to Lord Castlereagh. I confess, however, that I am inclined to doubt the success of the interference of the Powers of Europe in their favor, and the prudence of such interference. When I interceded for them, it was as a Spaniard, and as an actor in the scenes in which their conduct was blamed, and as a person capable of giving testimony in their favor. I do not think the King of Spain could allow of the interference of any foreign Power in favor of persons whom he supposes (rightfully, or otherwise, is not now the question) guilty of political offences against himself. There is certainly some difference in the interference being on the part of all the Powers of Europe, that is to say, that its result would not give to one Power the party in Spain

which should have been relieved by its interference ; but it would have all the effect, and even greater, upon the dignity and authority of the King which the interference of a single Power would have.

‘ Then, if the success of the interference is doubtful, the attempt would be imprudent, as it probably would injure the persons in whose favor it should be made.

‘ I give your Lordship freely my opinion upon a point in which we are both interested. I will state to Lord Castlereagh what I think, and he will consult with —, and he will adopt what is suggested, if he should think it likely to be successful, and — should think it would not be ill received.

‘ I am still in correspondence with the King of Spain’s Ministers, and I will make another effort to have these unfortunate persons released.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Lord Holland.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 13th October, 1814.

‘ I waited upon M. de Jaucourt yesterday to inquire what steps had been taken since I had last seen him in order to restrict the trade in slaves on the north coast of Africa ; and he communicated to me a letter which he had written to the Marine Department, to point out the engagements into which the King and M. de Talleyrand had entered on that subject, and to urge the early adoption of measures to carry them into execution.

‘ Your Lordship may depend upon it that I will not fail to call the attention of the Government to this subject, and urge every argument to induce them to perform what has been promised.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 13th October, 1814.

‘ Although the town of Paris continues in a state of perfect tranquillity, there exists a good deal of uncertainty and

uneasiness in the mind of almost every individual that is in it; the discontent which I described in my dispatch of the 4th exists to the same degree; and, notwithstanding that the printers who printed the libels recently published, and their printing presses, have been seized, and the Chamber of Deputies approved of the conduct of the Government upon this occasion, the libels have been industriously circulated throughout the country, and particularly in the army.

‘Suspensions are certainly entertained, even by those of the constitutional party, who wish well to the King, that His Majesty intends to take an opportunity of endeavoring to govern without the aid of a legislature; and those persons of his Administration who either returned to France with the King, or are notoriously attached to the ancient forms and system of Government in France, are viewed with considerable jealousy by the others. This circumstance, together with the want of experience in France of the system on which a responsible Government ought to be carried on, is the cause of the appearance, and in some instances of the existence, of disunion, delay, and inconsistency in the measures of Government.

‘I am induced to attribute in a great measure to this cause, more than to fixed purpose, the impossibility which I have hitherto experienced of inducing the Government to perform the engagements entered into by the treaty of peace.

‘I have already apprized your Lordship how the cases of the Duc de Bouillon, and that of the bank of Hamburg, and that of the restriction of the slave trade, stand.

‘I have equal reason to complain of delay in the execution of the 2nd and 4th additional articles of the treaty in favor of the British creditors of the French Government, upon which no step has yet been taken; and, upon the whole, I was induced to tell M. de Jaucourt, in a late discussion I had with him, that so much time had elapsed, and my predecessor and I had had so little success in our endeavors to induce them to carry into execution their engagements, that I was much afraid we were coming to the state in which the two countries had been at the period of the treaty of Amiens; and that I hoped he would urge His Majesty to order his Ministers to give no farther oppo-

sition to the execution of that which he had solemnly engaged to perform.

‘ I understand that some measures have been adopted since on all the points referred to ; and I hope to be able to report hereafter that we are getting on better.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Torrens.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Paris, 14th October, 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter and memorial which I have just received from Colonel Douglas*, of the Portuguese service. He is one of the best and most intelligent officers that I have seen. He has been most severely wounded ; and I beg leave to recommend him to His Royal Highness’s protection and favor.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General Torrens.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th October, 1814.

‘ I enclose a note which has been sent to me from Liege, giving intelligence of a person by name —, who is now in England, supposed with the intention of enticing manufacturers from thence.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th October, 1814.

‘ I have received several applications for information regarding the pensions and half-pay granted heretofore to French emigrants and French officers who have served the British Government ; and I shall be much obliged to your Lordship if you will let me know what has been determined regarding these persons.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

* Major General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., Lieut. Governor of Jersey.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 17th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from a person who is about to publish here a translation of the prices current in London.

‘ I do not know whether it is an object to Government to encourage such a publication. If it is, I beg to receive your Lordship’s directions on the subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 18th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of the answer which I have received from M. de Jaucourt to several complaints which I have sent him of American privateers being in the harbours of France, of their being refitted and manned in those harbours, and some having even French owners.

‘ Many observations may be made on the replies on all the cases; but His Majesty’s Government having concurred in the principles on which the French Government proposed to act between Great Britain and the United States in the existing war, I think it best to refer the subject to your Lordship, and to wait for your orders.

‘ The objectionable rule in the French system of neutrality is that, in a war with Great Britain, the privateers or ships of war of the two nations should find an asylum in a French port on any account, excepting when driven here by stress of weather. The abstract principle of such a rule may be fair enough; but, when applied to the situation of the two belligerents, and when it is considered that an American privateer or ship of war is in these seas solely for the purposes of hostility against the British trade, and that this hostility could not be carried on if she had not this asylum in a French port, it will appear very unfair and highly disadvantageous to Great Britain.

‘ Then your Lordship will observe how injurious to Great Britain is the mode of carrying into execution this unfair rule. In the case of the *Prince de Neufchatel*, it is

not quite clear at what period she received her repairs, nor that the crew with which she sailed from Cherbourg was not composed of the Frenchmen whom she had brought from New York.

‘ The case of the *Wasp* is one which shows clearly the unfairness of the rule; and I doubt not that a statement of the details of what passed would show that the execution of the rule was as partial as the rule itself is unjust.

‘ In the case of the *True Blooded Yankee*, it appears that another American privateer has been armed, fitted, and manned in the French port of Labrevach, and all that has been done is, that the *Sous Commissaire de Marine* has been put in arrest. It is not stated whether le Sieur —, the owner, is in France or not, or whether French born and naturalized as an American; or whether any notice has been taken of the conduct of his *commis*, or of that of the American Consuls in the neighbourhood of Labrevach, who have contributed to man the *True Blooded Yankee*.

‘ I beg to have your Lordship’s directions whether I shall make these or any other observations in answer to the letter from M. de Jaucourt, of which the enclosed is a copy.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 20th October, 1814.

‘ I received last night your letter of the 11th, and I forward to England, and to Lord Castlereagh, your dispatches and letters.

‘ Depend upon it that the real power in Spain is in the clergy. They kept the people right against France; they re-established the authority of the King, enabling him to overthrow the Cortes; they are the authors and advisers of the measures of the day; and they concurred in the English alliance. But if they find the King is involved in pecuniary difficulties, and that we will not relieve him, they will depart from the English alliance, and adopt that of France; and the people, as they are called, will follow them in the new scheme as blindly as they have in the others.

‘ I am quite ashamed and shocked about Alava. I shall

write to the King about him, but not by this messenger, as I must get the letter translated; and I will write to Alava by the same occasion. It is very extraordinary that the report of his being in the inquisition was in circulation here about a month ago. It went from hence to London, and it has come back again in all the English newspapers. I conclude it came from Vitoria at the time the complaint of him was sent to Madrid.

‘Mina was taken here yesterday, intending to pass to Calais. I enclose the copy of a letter which he has written to me, the original of which I have] given to Casa Flores. Show it to San Carlos.

‘Ever yours most affectionately,

‘*The Right Hon.*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

‘I will send your messenger off to-morrow, after the mail shall arrive from England.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 20th October, 1814.

‘Nothing of any importance has occurred here for the last few days, excepting the report by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the law for the restoration of the estates of the *Emigrés*, of which I enclose the copy, published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday. It manifests the jealousy entertained upon the subject to which it relates, and records opinions on various points of legislation, &c., which, however sound in themselves, are not those of the Court, or in conformity with its practice.

‘The same uneasiness still exists in regard to the discontented in Paris; but there has been no act of riot, and all accounts agree in stating that Monsieur has been received throughout his tour in the southern provinces with an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm. This tends to prove that the sentiments of the people are really favorable to the House of Bourbon; but the danger is not in that quarter, but among the discontented officers of the army, and others, heretofore in the civil departments of the service, now without employment.

‘Joseph Buonaparte has quitted the canton de Berne, I believe by the desire of the Senate, at the request of this

Government, which felt great jealousy upon his residence so near the frontier. He has removed to Zurich.

‘ I have as yet received no answer regarding the restriction on the slave trade on the north coast of Africa ; notwithstanding that I have twice urged M. de Jaucourt on the subject since he showed me the copy of his letter to M. Jenaud.

‘ Your Lordship will observe in the publications of the day the degree to which the public mind is agitated upon this subject. It has been directed with a considerable degree of violence and prejudice against the British Government by M. Lainé, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, in a speech or report which he made on the plan proposed by General Desfourneaux in the same assembly.

‘ General Mina, the Spanish Chief who lately attempted to get possession of Pamplona, has been arrested in this city.

‘ It appears that he intended with four others to pass to Calais, and into England ; and sent to the Spanish Chargé d’Affaires here to have a passport backed, purporting to have been granted by himself above a month ago. This passport excited suspicion ; and the Conde de Casa Flores, having examined separately the persons who required that it should be signed by him, discovered that they were Mina and the officers who had aided him in his attempt upon Pamplona. They were secured by the police at his request.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. C. M. the King of Spain.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 22 Octobre, 1814.

‘ Je viens d’apprendre avec le plus grand chagrin que le Général Alava avait eu le malheur de déplaire à votre Majesté, et qu’il avait été arrêté et mis sous les arrêts par ses ordres.

‘ Cet officier a servi avec moi pendant toute la guerre en Espagne ; il a servi votre Majesté avec honneur et bravoure ; et il a été deux fois blessé dans des affaires majeures.

‘ Il a rempli avec honneur et talens et succès les devoirs d’un emploi très difficile, celui d’Agent du Gouvernement

Espagnol au quartier général allié ; et votre Majesté doit à ses soins, à son zèle, et à ses talens, que, pendant les difficultés de toute espèce d'une guerre de cinq ans de durée, il n'y a pas eu de disputes entre les troupes de vos alliés et celles de votre Majesté, ni avec les habitans du pays, et que tout s'est conduit à l'heureuse terminaison que nous avons eu le bonheur de voir.

‘ Le Général Alava a pu faire des méprises et des fautes involontaires, comme beaucoup d'autres en ont fait dans les circonstances difficiles où pendant si long-temps nous avons été placés ; et il faut espérer que Dieu nous pardonnera à tous nos fautes ; mais je peux assurer votre Majesté que depuis l'année 1809 il ne m'a pas quitté, excepté pendant six semaines dans l'année 1813, quand il s'est marié ; que je suis certain qu'il n'a jamais rien fait d'important sans me consulter, et je ne peux pas me ressouvenir d'un seul acte qui n'avait pas pour son objet la restauration et l'honneur de votre Majesté.

‘ Je peux me tromper cependant ; et tout ce que je demande à votre Majesté pour ce compagnon fidèle est que votre Majesté me fasse la grace de lui nommer bientôt des hommes probes et désintéressés pour juges, et que vous lui fassiez sans délai un procès sévère mais juste.

‘ Je ne peux pas finir cet appel à la justice de votre Majesté, et à la grace avec laquelle votre Majesté m'a toujours traité, et avec laquelle elle a toujours fait attention à tout ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de mettre sous ses yeux, sans exprimer mes regrets que votre Majesté n'ait pas dans ce moment une connaissance exacte des difficultés dans lesquelles furent placés vos fidèles serviteurs pendant la guerre. Nous avions en Espagne en même temps un ennemi étranger formidable, qui avait tout renversé, *et la guerre civile* ; et nous n'avions à opposer à ces maux que l'autorité de *las Cortes*.

‘ Nous gémissions sur beaucoup des actes de *las Cortes* ; et votre Majesté a connaissance des opinions que j'ai données à ces Messieurs sur ce qu'ils faisaient, opinions que le Général Alava partageait avec moi.

‘ Mais c'était notre devoir de nous soumettre entièrement à l'autorité de *las Cortes* ; et si nous eussions commis la faute grave de nous y opposer, ou d'encourager, ou même de

permettre l'opposition des autres, nous aurions augmenté les malheurs et les difficultés du moment, et aurions peut-être occasionné, avec la perte de la plus belle cause du monde, la cause de l'Europe entière, celle de la couronne de votre Majesté.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté
le Roi d’Espagne.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 23rd October, 1814.

‘ Since I wrote to you last there has been — to pay between Casa Flores and this Government. I enclose the extract of my dispatch to the Secretary of State, giving an account of Mina’s arrest. No notice was taken of the subject till Friday, when Jaucourt, having dined here with the *Corps Diplomatique*, desired Casa Flores to call upon him next day; and he then told him that the King disapproved excessively of his conduct, and of that of the *Captain General of Navarre*; and that His Majesty desired he would withdraw from Paris immediately. Casa Flores very coolly asked for a passport for a courier, which he had been demanding for two days; and desired to be made acquainted with His Majesty’s pleasure in writing. The passport for the courier has been sent to him this morning, purporting to be for an English courier; but he has had nothing in writing.

‘ It appears that the Government are excessively displeased at the arrest of Mina, as they may well be; and have dismissed the Commissary of the Police who arrested him; which is very right. They might also express to Casa Flores their displeasure at his addressing himself in an informal manner to an inferior officer of the Government; but they have no right to order him to withdraw.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

‘ I send a letter for Alava, containing a copy of that for the King, which I send by this occasion.’

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 24th October, 1814.

‘ I beg leave to remind your Excellency that six weeks have now elapsed since I pointed out to your Excellency upon the maps the situation of the Duchy of Bouillon in relation to the new frontier of France, as explained in my letter to M. le Prince de Talleyrand of the 11th September, to which his of the 14th September, written the night previous to his departure from Paris, was a reply.

‘ In the conversation which passed between your Excellency and me upon that occasion, it was settled by your Excellency that General Guilleminot, the Commissioner ordered to settle the new boundaries of France on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, should proceed immediately to settle the boundary with the Duchy of Bouillon, in order that, if it should turn out as I expected, that the Duchy was not included in the new boundaries of France, the French authorities might be withdrawn forthwith.

‘ Your Excellency has since informed me, on the , that General Guilleminot’s report had been received and carried to Vienna by M. de la Besnardière; from which it would appear that the report was made very shortly after I had the honor of conversing with your Excellency upon the subject; as M. de la Besnardière left Paris before the . However, if M. de la Besnardière has carried away the original report, I hope your Excellency will deem it expedient to call upon the General for a duplicate, in order to enable His Majesty to determine to withdraw the French authorities.

‘ I have now the honor of acquainting your Excellency that I have received information that the *Sous Préfet de Sedan* went to Bouillon on the 18th instant, and administered to the civil and religious authorities of that place and district the oath of allegiance to His Majesty Louis XVIII. As this proceeding must have taken place without orders or authority, I hope that due notice will be taken of the conduct of the *Sous Préfet*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 24th October, 1814.

‘ I transmitted to the Prince Regent’s Government the letter which your Excellency did me the honor to address me on the , in regard to the debts claimed from the Dutch Government on account of the expenses incurred in constructing the fleet at Antwerp.

‘ In the negociation which took place with Buonaparte in the course of the last spring, the allies had insisted as a *sine quâ non* that the whole of the fleet and stores at Antwerp, and at all other ports which were to be given up by the French Government, should belong to the Government of the country to which the places were to be assigned by the treaty of peace. Upon the late treaty with His Majesty, the Prince Regent and his allies were induced to relax from this demand; and, in order to avoid questions of the very nature of the demand brought forward by your Excellency for the first time, and to prevent all discussions as to details, it was agreed that two thirds of the fleet and stores at Antwerp should be assigned to His Majesty, and one third to the Sovereign of the Netherlands.

‘ The settlement under this article of the treaty was to be referred to Commissioners, whose decision upon all cases must be considered as final; and I find that the allied Commissioners did refuse to take into consideration a demand which they considered quite inconsistent with the 15th article of the treaty.

‘ This being the case, it is scarcely necessary that I should enter farther into the subject; but I would beg your Excellency to observe that, if the division of the fleet at Antwerp had been made according to the proportion of capital, materials, and labor employed in its construction, the advantage to Holland and Flanders would have been greater than the proportion of one third to two thirds. But this advantage would not have been acquired without endless disputes; and therefore a general principle of division was adopted, in which considerable advantage was conceded to the French Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 24th October, 1814.

‘After General Mina had been arrested, as reported in my dispatch of the 20th of October, the King ordered that he might be released, removed the Commissary of Police who arrested him from his office, and M. de Jaucourt expressed His Majesty’s displeasure in such strong terms to the Spanish Chargé d’Affaires, the Conde de Casa Flores, as even to desire that he would withdraw from Paris. The Conde desired to receive His Majesty’s commands in writing, which have not yet been sent to him.

‘It appears that the Captain General of Navarre sent directions to the *Préfets* and other magistrates within the French territory to arrest Mina; and His Majesty’s displeasure at the conduct of this officer was likewise expressed by M. de Jaucourt in very strong terms.

‘I have not yet received any official answer on the restriction of the slave trade on the north coast of Africa; but one is promised immediately.

‘Affairs remain in the same situation as when I last addressed your Lordship. There are the same reports of discontents, and the same apprehensions are entertained of the consequences. But, although I am certain they exist, and the language of the principal officers of the army is very indiscreet, and by no means calculated to allay the discontents or prevent their consequences, no fact has come to my knowledge to enable me to say that the evil apprehended will positively occur, much less to form a judgment of the period at which it will occur.

‘The debate on the Emigrants’ Estate law took place in the Chamber of Deputies this day. The opinions were in favor of the law, the principle of which it is proposed to carry still farther than had been proposed by the Government, and to restore the estates applied to the *caisse d’amortissement*.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 24th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that I have this day drawn upon Mr. Bidwell, the chief clerk of your office, for the sum of £9622. 6s., and for the sum of £6824. 6s. 6d., payable in one month after sight, being the amount of 361,500 francs, at the rate of exchange of 22 francs 20 centimes for a pound sterling, with 1 per cent. commission, the said sum of 361,500 francs being in payment of the two first instalments for the house purchased for His Majesty’s Ambassador at Paris; and I request that your Lordship will give directions that the bill may be honored.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 26th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Mr. —, an English gentleman, stating that, having arrived in France at Harfleur in the month of July last, a certificate was granted to him by the revenue officers of that place, that he had paid 600 francs as duty for his carriage, of which sum three fourths were to be returned when he should quit France.

‘ Mr. — quitted France at Havre de Grace on the 30th of September; but the custom house at that place refused to pay what was promised by the custom house at Harfleur, because Mr. — could not produce a certificate that the carriage had been examined at the custom house of Paris.

‘ At the same time the identity of the carriage was admitted; and it must be observed that the certificate given at Harfleur, of which I enclose a copy, contains no clause rendering necessary such exhibition of the carriage at Paris.

‘ I request your Excellency to give directions that justice may be done to this gentleman.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 26th October, 1814.

‘ The directors and deputies of the Bank of Hamburg have communicated to me your Excellency’s letter of the 24th instant.

‘ I had reason to believe, from the conversation I had the honor of having with your Excellency upon this subject, that His Majesty’s decision would be different, as your Excellency told me that you did not concur in the reasoning of his Excellency the Minister of Finance, which your Excellency repeated to me.

‘ By the convention of the 23rd of April it was agreed as follows :

(Here follows the Article.)

‘ By the secret article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May His Majesty agreed as follows :

(Here follows the Article.)

‘ Notwithstanding these engagements, which appeared to insure to the Bank of Hamburg the payment of what was taken from them, it has been determined to give them nothing excepting what shall appear upon the settlement of accounts to be more than was due on account of the contributions from the city of Hamburg.

‘ The harshness of this decision is admitted in your Excellency’s letter of the 24th of October to the deputies of the Bank ; it is likewise admitted that to seize the property of a private establishment, such as the Bank, is not a justifiable right of war ; but it is contended that His Majesty cannot consider himself responsible for an act of iniquity committed previous to his happy restoration, and that he cannot separate the case of the Bank of Hamburg from that of all Europe and of France herself ; and that the Powers at war agreed reciprocally to renounce all indemnities for the irregularities and violences which were committed during the unfortunate period of time which has ended.

‘ His Majesty having by his fortunate restoration come into possession of the resources of the French nation, it cannot with justice be contended that he is not responsible for those demands for which the French Government are bound ; and if the seizure of the funds of the Bank was a

measure of iniquity, and was not the exercise of a justifiable right of war, it cannot be denied that those against whom it was exercised have a fair claim upon the resources of France, and therefore upon His Majesty, for compensation.

‘ But it is contended that His Majesty cannot separate the case of the Bank of Hamburg from that of other countries and places in Europe, and from that of France herself; and that the contending Powers have agreed reciprocally to renounce all indemnities for the irregularities and violences committed.

‘ The 18th article, to which your Excellency certainly refers, cannot repeal, modify, or confine the operation of the secret article of the Convention of the 23rd of April, or the secret article of the Treaty of Peace, which I have above quoted, which were formed with a particular view to remedy the iniquity which had been committed on the property of the Bank.

‘ By the former His Majesty agreed more particularly to give up the property of the Bank still in hand, which amounted to 1,700,000 francs, which were applied to the pay of His Majesty’s forces after the date of this Convention by the orders of the officer sent by His Majesty after his restoration to take the command of his troops in lieu of the officer who had commanded during the calamitous period of the siege.

‘ By the latter His Majesty, after reciting the engagement of the secret article of the Convention, “ *de faire restitution et d’employer tous ces efforts pour retrouver les fonds de la banque,*” “ *promet d’ordonner les perquisitions les plus sévères pour découvrir les dits fonds, et de poursuivre tous ceux qui pourraient en être détenteurs ;*” and, now that the money has been found to have been applied to His Majesty’s service, as it is impossible to separate the service of France from that of His Majesty, the Bank are told that, although the measure of seizing their private property was iniquitous, and not justifiable as a right of war, His Majesty can restore only that which it shall appear they have paid beyond what was due, not by them in any capacity, but on account of the contributions laid upon the town of Hamburg.

‘ The result and object of this decision of His Majesty will be to refer the Bank, for payment of that which has been unjustifiably taken from them, to the town of Hamburg.

‘The town of Hamburg can pay only by levying fresh contributions on account of France; and thus this measure will be contrary, not only to the letter of the secret article of the Convention and to the secret article of the Treaty of Peace, but to the spirit of the 18th article, and to the spirit of peace itself, as it will continue a severe measure of war after the conclusion of peace.

‘I would not venture to make this appeal to His Majesty against the decision contained in your Excellency’s letter if I was not sensible of His Majesty’s justice, and of his attention to his treaties; if it did not appear by your Excellency’s letter that His Majesty entertained a just sense of the iniquity of the measures adopted in regard to the Bank of Hamburgh; and if I did not know from your Excellency that you did not consider as conclusive the reasoning which had been advanced against their claims. I trust, therefore, that His Majesty will avail himself of the latitude which still remains, in considering the claims of the Bank, to reconsider the whole case, and to give such decision upon it as will be most consistent with those feelings of justice and morality, and those sentiments of good faith, by which he has always been distinguished, and which are the firmest foundations of His Majesty’s throne.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Paris, 27th October, 1814.

‘I have received your letters of the 18th and 20th of October, and your brother, who is gone to England, will have told you what we have done respecting the alterations you proposed to make, and the mode suggested by him in Mr. Wilberforce’s letter.

‘He will acquaint you with the state of the question of the slave trade; and I trouble you, therefore, only to thank you for your letters, and to tell you that I keep the original papers you gave me on my departure from London only till I see what course the dispositions here will take on the trade to the north-west coast, after I shall have brought the old Minister of Marine to take his first step.

‘Believe me &c.

‘*Z. Macaulay, Esq.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Officer commanding His Majesty's Troops at Genoa.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 27th October, 1814.

‘ The officer who is the bearer of this letter is charged with dispatches for his Sicilian Majesty from the Duc d’Orleans, of great importance to His Majesty’s family; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will use your interest with the officer commanding His Majesty’s ships at Genoa to forward him to Sicily by the earliest occasion.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Officer commanding
H.M.’s Troops at Genoa.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Mr. —.

‘ Paris, 28th October, 1814.

‘ Colonel Burgh has received the Duke of Wellington’s directions to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. —’s letter of the 27th, and to enclose him the copy of Mr. Mackenzie’s answer to the reference made by the Duke to that gentleman of Mr. —’s complaint, Mr. Mackenzie being the official person appointed by Government to receive and forward such complaints to the French Government.

‘ From the specimen the Duke of Wellington has received of Mr. —’s peculiar style of writing to persons filling responsible situations, he is not surprised that Mr. Mackenzie should have given directions that his letters should be returned to Mr. — unopened; an example which the Duke proposes to follow.’

To General Baron Marchand.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th October, 1814.

‘ I addressed you on the 4th September on the complaint of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, in regard to certain damages supposed to have been done to his property by the troops heretofore under my command; and I told you that I should refer the complaint to the Hon. Major General Colville, under whose immediate command the troops had been.

‘ I have now the honor to enclose Major General Colville’s answer, from which you will perceive that the complaint of

the damages done to this gentleman's property ought to be addressed to another quarter.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *General Baron Marchand.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 28th October, 1814.

‘ I enclose two letters from — —, explaining the circumstances under which he desires to be considered as a British subject by the Commissioners appointed for the examination and settlement of claims of British subjects on the French Government.

‘ I beg to receive your Lordship's directions whether I am or not to consider — — as a British subject, and to urge his claims accordingly.

‘ I beg the enclosures may be restored.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 29 Octobre, 1814.

‘ Lord Grenville, avec qui j'ai été toujours très lié d'amitié, vient de m'envoyer le pamphlet et la lettre dont copie est ci incluse, dans laquelle il me prie de mettre le premier sous les yeux du Roi. Je n'attends pas le temps nécessaire pour me donner occasion de la lire avant de vous l'envoyer, et de vous prier de la mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté ; étant certain que Lord Grenville ne me prierait pas de la lui soumettre si elle contenait quelque chose qui pût déplaire à Sa Majesté ; et que Sa Majesté a assez d'expérience de nos usages pour pardonner la liberté avec laquelle la conduite du Ministère et la politique de l'article du traité dont il est question peut y être traitée.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 30th October, 1814.

‘ After I had conversed with M. de Jaucourt a second time respecting the claims of the Bank of Hamburg, after

that conversation reported in my dispatch of the 4th of September, No. 34, the deputies of the Bank met the Minister of Finance at dinner at the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards discussed their claims with those Ministers; and received from the latter a promise that a report on the subject should immediately be made to the King in Council, and that they should have a definitive answer on an early day.

‘ After the delay of a week the deputies of the Bank of Hamburg received the letter of which I enclose the copy from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which they communicated to me; and I have written to the Minister the letter of which I enclose the copy, to remonstrate against the decision which had been made in this case.

‘ This decision, which is, I am convinced, in direct contradiction to the King’s principles and opinions, and is, I know, in opposition to the opinion of M. de Jaucourt, affords a striking instance of the continued influence in the councils of this country of those who have been parties and instruments in the system of aggression, tyranny, and plunder of Europe, which has prevailed for so many years, and of hostility against Great Britain.

‘ It was impossible for me to recommend to the deputies of the Bank to remain at Paris, or to take any other step than to make known their case to the Allied Courts whose Ministers are assembled at Vienna. Whatever may be the effect produced by my remonstrance, the deputies appeared to be of opinion that it would be better to leave it to the Minister from the city of Hamburg to take advantage of it, and that they should go away.

‘ They accordingly sent me the enclosed letter and its enclosures, and have quitted Paris.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 30th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Pennell, the British Consul at Bordeaux, stating that there are a number

of English soldiers and seamen in a distressed state in that town. I beg to receive your Lordship's orders respecting them.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 30th October, 1814.

‘ I have received the directions of His Majesty's Government to inform you that the necessary shipping have been ordered to proceed to the coast of Africa to remove the troops and stores from the settlements of Senegal and Goree, and to offer any of the ordnance or other stores which the French Government may think it desirable to have at either of those places, to be received by the authorities on the spot at a valuation.

‘ I beg to have your Excellency's decision upon this subject, that orders may be sent accordingly to the coast of Africa.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 30th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that I have received intelligence that on the 23rd instant 53 American seamen left Bordeaux on their way to L'Orient, to be there embarked on board the American schooner *Lion*, which is at L'Orient.

‘ I trust your Excellency will take measures to prevent the harbours of France from being the ports in which American vessels of war and privateers are fitted, manned, and armed, to cruise against the commerce of His Majesty's subjects.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 30th October, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose another letter from Mr. Pennell, regarding the seamen and soldiers at Bordeaux.

‘ I have written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the fact mentioned therein, regarding the march of the American seamen to L’Orient.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lord Grenville.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 30th October, 1814.

‘ I received your letter and the copies you were so kind as to send me of the publication of your speech on the restoration of the French colonies; and I immediately sent one copy to M. de Blacas, to be presented to the King. I enclose M. de Blacas’ answer to the note which I wrote to him upon this occasion, from which you will see that the King is not likely to be displeased with the freedom with which you may have discussed the subject.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lord Grenville.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 31st October, 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of this day’s date, regarding the movement of certain British troops of the garrison of Tournay, within the French frontier, in the beginning of this month, which I have forwarded to my Government.

‘ The Hereditary Prince of Orange, however, commands the troops in the service of the Allies now stationed in Flanders; and I have transmitted to His Highness a copy of your Excellency’s letter, with a request that His Highness would take measures to prevent the occurrence of such irregularities in future.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Macaulay.

‘ MY DEAR MACAULAY,

‘ Paris, 31st October, 1814.

‘ I have received a letter of the 27th, and have sent that which you enclosed for your acquaintance. Matters remain nearly as they did when you went away. I do not hear so

much of the discontents and their consequences; and, indeed, I have heard of some principal persons declaring their attachment to the Government. The discussion on the Emigrants' Estate Law is going on well.

'I did not receive your corrections of Mr. Wilberforce's pamphlet; but I did one from the bookseller, and I have desired him to correct all. I have received from Lord Grenville a copy of his speech on the treaty, which I have given to the King.

' Believe me, &c.

' *General Macaulay.*'

' WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

' SIR,

' Paris, 1st Nov., 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from M. le Comte de Jaucourt, Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the irregular entry into France in the beginning of October of certain British troops composing the garrison of Tournay, in pursuit of a deserter.

'As I am convinced that this conduct is in direct disobedience of the orders your Highness has given the troops under your command, I have ventured to give this assurance to the French Government; and I shall be obliged to your Highness if you will take measures to prevent a repetition of such complaints.

' I have the honor to be, &c.

' *His Serene Highness*

' WELLINGTON.

the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.'

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

' MY DEAR LORD,

' Paris, 1st Nov., 1814.

'I have just received your letter of the 25th, with your dispatches, Nos. 12, 13, and 14, to Lord Liverpool, which I will forward immediately to England.

'I have nothing farther to tell you relating to the subject of my dispatch, No. 48. I have not heard anything upon that to which it relates since the day I sent it off; and M. de Blacas has been so much taken up with the discussions on the Emigrants' Estate Bill and the Civil List Bill, in addition to his ordinary attendance upon the King, since that time, that I have not been able to talk to him.

‘ I am inclined to believe, however, from an accidental conversation I had this day with M. de Jaucourt on the Emigrants’ Estate Bill, and the effect its provisions would have upon the finances, that the Ministers are not prepared, and positively object, to make any addition whatever to the expenses of which the estimates have been presented to the legislature.

‘ I had this day another conversation with M. de Jaucourt, upon the slave trade among other subjects; and I pointed out to him the injury which the delay in their coming to any decision upon any point connected with that subject would do to the Prince’s Government on the opening of the session of Parliament. I pointed out that probably the British Government had refrained from pressing this subject at first from a desire to avoid forcing the King to adopt a measure upon his accession to his throne which might be disagreeable to his people; and that the Prince’s Government ought not to be exposed to difficulties by those who had benefited by their moderation. He again promised me an early answer, which he told me depended entirely upon M. Ferrand; but, having been so often deceived, I cannot now believe him.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 3rd Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor of enclosing the copy of a letter and its enclosures from M. le Comte de Jaucourt, in the latter of which you will find the orders given by the Minister of Marine for confining the French slave trade to the coast of Africa, to the southward of Cape Formoso. Your Lordship will observe that much remains to be done to secure that the orders which have been given shall be strictly carried into execution, and to provide for the condemnation of slave vessels taken in the act of disobeying these orders, and for the care of the captured slaves; and I will immediately enter upon discussion with the French Government on this subject.

‘ I think it proper to inform your Lordship, however, and

indeed it is obvious upon the face of the enclosed papers, that it is the wish of the French Government that this subject, and particularly that the arrangements adopted by them, should not be unnecessarily brought into public discussion.

‘ It is to be hoped that the public can confide in the zeal of those persons who are intrusted with the management of this concern; and that an object of such importance as the saving of a great part of the continent of Africa from the renewal of the horrors of the slave trade will not be impeded by unnecessary disclosures and discussion.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 3rd Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter and its enclosure which I have received from M. de Jaucourt, regarding the Duchy of Bouillon.

‘ The object in ordering General Guilleminot immediately to ascertain the boundaries of France on the side of the Duchy of Bouillon was, that his report might induce the Government either to retire their officers forthwith from the Duchy, or put an end to the claims of the Duke entirely, by a decision that the Duchy was within the boundaries of France.

‘ Your Lordship will observe that the General’s report enclosed is positive on the letter of the treaty; and that the boundaries as stated therein agree precisely with those stated in my letter to M. de Talleyrand of the 11th of September, enclosed to your Lordship on the 17th.

‘ The General, however, enters into a long reasoning to show that it would be more convenient if the boundaries were different, and that the intention of those who framed the treaty must have been to include a part at least, if not the whole, of the Duchy within the French frontier; and he points out its importance. I can judge of the intentions of the framers of the treaty only by the terms of the treaty; and I am certain that the same reasoning would apply equally to part or to the whole of the frontier.

‘ As it is obvious that nothing can be done here upon the subject, which is referred to M. de Talleyrand, I send you the enclosed.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 4th Nov., 1814.

‘ I received your letter of the 18th of October, to which I did not reply immediately, as General Macaulay was going to England, and I knew would let you know the state of things here.

‘ Lord Liverpool will have informed you that orders have at last been issued to prevent the trade in slaves by French subjects on the coasts of Africa north of Cape Formoso. Much remains still to be done to secure the execution of those orders, to provide for the condemnation of those and their vessels found disobeying them, and for the care of the slaves captured in the vessels which may be taken in breach of the orders; to all which points I am attending.

‘ But we must keep the subject out of discussion and publication in England if we propose to do any real good. His Majesty’s servants cannot be more zealous than they are; they deserve confidence and ought to be trusted; and I am quite convinced that the publications and discussions on the subject do more harm than good.

‘ We have now brought the abolition practically to the state in which it was before peace was made with France, with this additional advantage, that France has engaged to abolish entirely in five years. We must not relax in our endeavors to do more; but it is really necessary to leave this interest, like others, in the hands of those whose duty it is to take care of it.

‘ I have had no reason to complain of the newspapers lately on the subject of the slave trade, and I hope they will continue not to notice it for some little time longer.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G

‘MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 4th Nov., 1814.

‘ Since I addressed your Lordship yesterday I have received the letter, of which I enclose the copy, from the Comte de Jaucourt, by which it appears that the question regarding the Duchy of Bouillon is settled.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — — —, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 5th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 20th of October, which I will forward to Mr. Pole.

‘ In the conversation which I had with your brother I consented to purchase your estate in Somersetshire as soon as the title deeds should be drawn; and, in order to save time, I settled that this purchase should be made out of my private funds, and that it should afterwards be replaced to my private funds by the trustees of the parliamentary grant. The delay which occurred in making the conveyance gave time for the trustees of the parliamentary grant to meet and agree to make the purchase, if they should approve of the title; and they will make the purchase accordingly, without any delay that I know of. If, however, the title is not such as they can approve of, I do not think that I ought to purchase the estate out of my private funds.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ — — —, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 5th Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from Mr. — — —, Deputy Commissary General of the British troops serving in Italy, in which he has requested that his trunks, containing his papers, &c., may be allowed to pass from Chambery to Paris, and eventually to Calais, under the seal of the Custom House at Chambery.

‘ I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you

will direct that this facility may be given to this gentleman returning to England from his service.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 5th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th instant, regarding the embarkation in a private ship, and passage to the United States, of certain persons from this country, and the return of the same ship with certain other persons from the United States to France.

‘ I know of nothing that is to prevent or impede the safe arrival and return of this ship, excepting the actual blockade of the American port into which she should attempt to enter by the fleets of His Majesty; but, as it is the wish of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to render the existing war with the United States as little troublesome as possible to friendly and neutral states, I should have no hesitation in addressing to your Excellency such a letter as you desire if I were not so near to His Royal Highness, and had it not in my power to procure immediately His Royal Highness's orders direct to the commanders of His Majesty's ships to offer no molestation to the voyage of the private ship in question.

‘ I therefore take the earliest opportunity of making application for these orders, which I hope to have the honor of delivering to you in a few days.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 5th Nov., 1814.

‘ Having had an opportunity of talking to the Minister of Marine last night, regarding the measures to be adopted to carry into execution the King's orders for preventing the slave trade on the north west coast of Africa, I discovered that that proposed in my note of the 26th August, addressed to the Prince de Bénévent, viz., the reciprocal search, by

ships of war of both nations, of vessels trading on the coast, was so disagreeable to the Government, and I had seen in different publications that it was likely to be so much so to the nation, that there was no chance of succeeding in getting it adopted; and therefore I prepared the memorandum of which I enclose the copy, to be submitted to the Minister at a meeting which I was to have with him this day.

‘ I found there the Comte de Jaucourt, M. Reinhard, M. Ferrand, and the Director of the Marine; and, upon reading this memorandum, but few if any objections were made to what I proposed.

‘ Their principal objection was to the 4th article. They contended that, if they had confined their prohibition to the coast north of Cape Palmas, there could have been no objection to consider as illegal traders vessels with slaves on board, found at a certain distance from the prohibited coast; but that vessels might be forced by weather from the coast south of Cape Formoso to the coast between Cape Formoso and Cape Palmas; and that the detention of these vessels, even to have their cases considered by a Court of Admiralty, would be highly injurious to the owners, and might be so to the interests of humanity.

‘ I explained that my memorandum contained only a general proposal for regulations which they were to draw out in detail; and, as they consented to discuss them with me afterwards, I would then point out what objections I conceived existed to the details which they should propose, bearing always in mind the King’s intention to prevent the trade in slaves on the coast as far south as Cape Formoso, and the necessity of providing for putting these intentions strictly into execution.

‘ They also stated some objections to the 6th article. They said that the King had neither the establishments, nor the facilities, nor the means, at his settlements, that we had at Sierra Leone, and they begged for information on this proposition. I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will let me have as much detailed information as can be given regarding Sierra Leone.

‘ It might also be deserving consideration, whether some of the means of the African Society might not be directed

with advantage to the formation of establishments for the benefit of the negroes in the French settlements, of the same description with those at Sierra Leone. Any information upon Sierra Leone, or any extension to the French settlements of the advantages which the negroes enjoy there from the funds of the African Society, would tend more than any thing else to prove to the people of this country that those of ours have taken up this subject from motives of humanity only.

‘I beg to have your Lordship’s opinion at an early period regarding what I have proposed to the Minister of Marine, and such detailed instructions on the different points proposed as your Lordship may think it proper to give me.’

‘I have the honor to be, &c.’

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 5th Nov., 1814.’

‘In the conversation which I had last night with the Minister of Marine, regarding the King’s orders on the prohibition of the slave trade on the north west coast of Africa, he said that, as I was satisfied with the measures which the King had adopted, as far as they had gone, he was anxious that the British Government should give some facilities to the trade of the French East India Company in opium, and that the discussions upon that subject, between Sir J. Sullivan and the French Commissioners, should be brought to a conclusion.’

‘In the discourse upon this point he said that the French Government had heretofore gained an advantage on the opium to the amount of about a million of *livres*, with which they would be satisfied, taking such quantities of opium as we pleased to give them to make up that advantage.’

‘This conversation was renewed again this day; and, upon my saying that I had no authority or instruction to discuss the subject, the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that they were desirous of sending their Commissioner to his destination in Bengal, and wished to continue this discussion here. I told them that, when I should receive this information officially, I should make it

known to my Government, and should ask for their instructions.

‘ The Minister of Marine then told me that he was anxious to get from America some timber, for constructing buildings for individuals at St. Pierre and Miquelon. I told him that I knew that the Prince Regent was desirous of rendering the war with America as little injurious to neutral powers as possible, and that I was convinced that any facilities that were wished for would be granted; and it was settled that M. de Jaucourt should write to me on this subject.

‘ The Minister of Marine then begged the interference of the British Government regarding the possession of the colony of Guiana. It appears that, according to the wording of the treaty of peace, the period of the cession of that colony ought to take place three months from the ratification of the treaty by Great Britain; but, owing to the desire of doing what would be agreeable to the Portuguese Government the occupation was postponed till the ratification should be received from the Brazils.

‘ The season is now approaching at which it is necessary that the colony should be occupied; and it is wished by the French Government that the British Government should forthwith interfere with the Prince Regent of Portugal, to have orders sent from the Brazils without loss of time, in order that the King’s servants and forces sent from France immediately after the ratification of the treaty should be received at Paris, should obtain possession of the colony upon their arrival; or, in other words, that the three months’ interval from the ratification to the possession of the colony should commence their date from the period of the Prince Regent’s ratification in the Brazils, instead of from the period of the exchange of the ratifications at Paris.

‘ I shall likewise receive an official note upon this subject; but I now state it to your Lordship, that you may form your determination upon it, in order to give me an early answer.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 5th Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of an application which I have received from M. de Jaucourt for a passport for a private ship proceeding to the United States with passengers, &c., and intended to return with some of the agents of the French Government now in the United States, and the copy of my answer; and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will transmit me the passport accordingly.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 7 Nov., 1814.

‘ Je vous envoie le papier dont je vous ai parlé hier au soir. Je ne suis pas sûr de l’authenticité de la lettre, mais je suis sûr qu’une lettre a été reçue, et qu’elle contient à peu près ce qui est dit dans ce papier. Comme on fait circuler cette lettre parmi les envieux, oisifs, et les mal-intentionnés, dont Paris abonde, et qu’en même temps les rapports sont très généraux que Murat a marché, je suis tenté d’attribuer ces rapports à l’annonce de ces intentions dans la lettre, et à l’exagération qui accompagne toujours de telles annonces, plutôt qu’à la réalité de sa marche.

J’avais déjà prévenu Lord Castlereagh de la nécessité que l’Empereur d’Autriche fit attention à la tranquillité de l’Italie; et je l’en préviens encore aujourd’hui.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

Le Comte de Blacas.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 7th Nov., 1814.

‘ They are very anxious here to have news from the island of Elba; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me the copy of the last dispatch which I sent forward from Colonel Neil Campbell, which came from Vienna.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 7th Nov., 1814.

‘ There is a report in circulation here of Murat’s movements in Italy, which are the objects of the speculations of the curious and ill intentioned with which this town abounds. I take the truth to be, that Murat has made no movement, but that he has written a kind of threatening letter to an agent he has here, which has been circulated among the disaffected; and the intended movement has, as usual, been exaggerated into one that has actually taken place.

‘ You may depend upon it, however, that it will be necessary for the Emperor to watch very closely the conduct of Murat, and to take great care of the tranquillity of Italy.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Madame de Staël.

‘ à Paris, ce 11 Nov., 1814.

‘ Je vous envoie, Madame, la lettre de M. —; et je vous prie d’envoyer ou à lui ou à moi les papiers qui y sont inclus.

‘ Je n’ai nulle objection à faire à lui donner de l’argent à fin de le faire retourner chez lui, malgré que la cause de ce qu’il se trouve ici ne soit pas bien clairement indiquée, et en tout cas ne peut pas être attribuée à son service de l’Angleterre. Mais je ne peux pas lui *prêter* de l’argent pour le faire rester à Paris.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Madame de Staël.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — —, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 11th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter (No. 3) of the 6th instant.

‘ I do not understand the nature of the paper required from you by the French vessel proceeding to the coast of Africa, which you describe at the same time as a passport, and in order to testify the signature of the Commissary of Marine of the city of Nantes.

‘ I do not know what authority you have to grant pass-

ports, or what object your passports are to answer ; and till you give me more explicit explanations I can give you no instructions.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ — — —, *Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC.

‘ à Paris, ce 11 Nov., 1814.

‘ Je vous écris seulement une ligne pour vous faire savoir que j’ai reçu votre lettre et celle pour M. de Jaucourt, que je lui ai présentée hier. Mais, comme il n’entend pas l’Espagnol, il était nécessaire d’attendre qu’elle fut traduite pour lui parler.

‘ Je vous prie de présenter mes humbles hommages à Sa Majesté, de lui assurer de ma reconnaissance pour la confiance qu’elle continue de reposer en moi, et que je ferai tout ce qui sera en mon pouvoir pour mener à la terminaison qu’elle désire l’affaire dont elle m’a chargé.

‘ Je vous écrirai plus au long sur ce sujet par la première occasion.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *El Duque de San Carlos.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 11th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 2nd instant ; and there are two or three others from you on the slave trade and other questions, of which I ought to have acknowledged the receipt ; but I waited for the answer from England to your dispatches.

‘ The Duque de San Carlos wrote to me by the same opportunity with your letter of the 2nd, and transmitted me his letter to M. de Jaucourt, and a copy of it, on the subject of the arrest of Mina, and of the order to Casa Flores to withdraw. I saw M. de Jaucourt yesterday upon the subject, and I will do every thing in my power to have the matter settled to the King’s satisfaction.

‘ Between ourselves, the Ministers were very averse to the measure which was adopted in regard to Casa Flores, which is the harsh part of the case. But the King, at the

instigation of his family, particularly the ———, insisted upon it; and Jaucourt tells me that he could do nothing with him. It will now be more difficult to get him out of the difficulty into which the violence of the ——— has brought him.

‘The Duque de San Carlos’ letter to M. de Jaucourt is very moderate, and very well reasoned in general.

‘In regard to the slave trade, you will see by the enclosed copies of my dispatches that I have at last made some progress here. You are quite right about the Spanish proposition. They must not trade north of Cape Formoso. If they do, they will spoil all. I should think that, if they would consent not to trade in that part at all, and to cease entirely, in seven years from March next, our Government would give them the subsidy. But you will get instructions on that point.

‘Ever yours most affectionately,

‘*The Right Hon.*

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

‘WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

‘MY DEAR BERESFORD,

‘Paris, 13th Nov., 1814.

‘I have received your letter of the 14th of October, to which I send an answer by Harvey, who is passing through Paris on his way to Lisbon, notwithstanding that I am not quite certain that it would not reach you sooner by England.

‘I have already recommended Fane for the Order of the Tower and Sword.

‘I will look over my lists; and if I have omitted any that ought to be recommended to the Prince I will do what you suggest.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Marshal*

Lord Beresford, K.B.

‘WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Paris, 13th Nov., 1814.

‘I have received your letter of the 31st of October regarding the desertion from the German Legion; and I had already written to your Highness on a branch of that subject by the desire of the French Government.

‘ I believe it is very unusual for two Governments to agree to give up deserters on both sides; and, if such an engagement were ever made, it has never been strictly carried into execution by either party. It is therefore probable that, even if I were to prevail upon the French Government to make such an agreement, they would not carry it into execution.

‘ But an agreement of this description is a question of policy, upon which it is very important that I should have the instructions not only of my own Government, but that your Highness’s father, the Sovereign Prince, should instruct his Minister at this Court before either of us can venture to make any application on the subject to the French Government.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.’

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 13th Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose copies of papers which I have received from England regarding the seizure at the port of Treguier, in the department of the Côte du Nord, of the brig *Mercury*, belonging to Mr. — of —, loaded with Havana clayed sugar, under the erroneous notion entertained by the custom house officers of that place that the sugar was refined.

‘ I request your Excellency’s interference on this subject, that justice may be done to Mr. —.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Nov., 1814.

‘ Le Chevalier Mackintosh m’a fait savoir qu’il trouve des difficultés dans les recherches historiques que votre Altesse lui avait permis de faire aux Dépôt des Affaires Etrangères, et qu’il croit ne pas être conformes aux intentions de votre Altesse; et, malgré qu’il vous ait écrit lui-même sur ce sujet, je saisis l’occasion qu’il me donne pour me rappeler à votre souvenir et vous renouveler mes hommages.

‘ Le Chevalier Mackintosh demande la permission de continuer ses recherches jusqu’à la fin du règne de Louis XV., et il me paraît que, si cette époque est trop moderne eu égard au nombre d’années qui se sont écoulées depuis qu’elle est passée, les événemens qui sont arrivés sous nos yeux nous en ont assez éloignés, pour qu’on permette que tout ce qui en a été écrit puisse devenir matière de l’histoire sans inconvénient.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*
‘ *le Prince de Talleyrand.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 14th Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter and of its enclosure which I have received from the Duque de San Carlos, the King of Spain’s Minister, in regard to the transactions at Paris relating to the arrest of Mina.

‘ As I was aware that it was not the intention of His Majesty’s Government to use the influence which circumstances had given them in Spain to foment any difference which might casually arise between that country and this, but rather on the contrary to soften it and preserve the harmony which ought to prevail between the two Powers, I did not think it proper to decline to perform the service required of me by the Duque de San Carlos; I therefore gave M. de Jaucourt the letter addressed to him, and urged every argument to induce the King of France’s Ministers to take steps to satisfy the King of Spain on the very harsh measure adopted in sending away the Conde de Casa Flores, the Spanish Chargé d’Affaires.

‘ In the course of the conversation upon this subject I found that that which had been reported in Paris was true, viz., that the King had adopted this measure against the advice of his Ministers; M. de Jaucourt having gone to him no less than three times to endeavor to prevail upon him to alter his decision, and to recommend that, if he wished that the Conde de Casa Flores should be removed from his Court, His Majesty should express a desire that he might be removed by the King of Spain, his master.

‘ It appears, however, that — — —, — — —, had taken up the subject with great warmth, and had considered and represented the conduct of the Conde de Casa Flores as a national insult which had made a considerable impression on the public mind at Paris, and had prevailed upon the King to promise that no entreaties of his Ministers should induce him to recall his orders that the Conde de Casa Flores should be sent away.

‘ I have no reason to believe that the arrest of Mina made any impression on the public mind. The King’s conduct in releasing Mina was highly approved; but the dismissal of the Conde de Casa Flores has, as I believe, always been deemed a harsh punishment for conduct that at most could only be considered a mistake; the original cause of which is to be attributed to the King’s Ministers themselves in allowing the foreign Ministers at this Court to communicate officially directly with any department excepting that for foreign affairs.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 15 Nov., 1814.

‘ J’ai déjà eu l’honneur d’accuser la réception de la lettre que vous m’aviez écrite en m’envoyant celle pour M. le Comte de Jaucourt et la copie; et à présent j’ai l’honneur de vous envoyer sa réponse. Vous y verrez l’exposition des causes pour lesquelles on a cru devoir prendre les mesures qu’on a prises ici sur Mina, et sur le Conde de Casa Flores; et vous en jugerez aussi bien que moi. Je crois cependant que je ne remplirais pas mon devoir envers vous et Sa Majesté si je ne vous faisais pas connaître en détail mes sentimens sur ce qui s’est passé.

‘ Il y a toujours eu une distinction marquée dans les relations des nations indépendantes entre les crimes proprement dits civils et ceux d’état; et je ne crois pas qu’il existe un traité quelconque entre deux souverains où il ait été convenu que les criminels d’état seraient rendus de part et d’autre. C’est un principe aussi du droit universel, qui est aussi le principe du droit de chaque nation, qu’un crime majeur, comme celui contre l’état, ne peut pas être inclus, sans être

nommé, dans un article général qui fait l'énumération des crimes dont les coupables doivent être rendus de part et d'autre.

‘ Ainsi donc, ni par le principe général ni par la stipulation de l'article de la Convention de 1765, le Roi de France n'était obligé d'arrêter et de faire rendre le rebelle Mina ; et je peux vous assurer, par ce que j'ai vu et connu de l'esprit de ce pays-ci, que, si Sa Majesté ne l'avait pas relâché, il y aurait eu sur ce sujet des mécontentemens très forts, qu'il aurait été difficile de vaincre.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde le Conde de Casa Flores, il paraît par votre lettre à M. de Jaucourt que vous trouvez qu'il avait commis une irrégularité diplomatique en faisant arrêter les adhérens de Mina chez lui sans communication avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

‘ Cette erreur de la part d'un homme honorable et estimable à tout égard aurait du, dans mon opinion, trouver quelque indulgence ; et, ayant en vue le caractère bon doux et indulgent du Roi, l'aurait je crois trouvé sous d'autres circonstances. Mais pour bien juger ce fait il faut se mettre dans la situation de Sa Majesté ; il faut se ressouvenir au gouvernement de quel personnage il succède ; de quelle manière aurait été traité le Ministre Etranger qui aurait sous le gouvernement de ce personnage commis l'erreur, quoique involontaire, du Conde de Casa Flores ; et il ne faut pas s'étonner que Sa Majesté se soit trouvée dans le cas de marquer d'une manière forte son désagrément de cette même conduite.

‘ Il faut observer aussi que, dans le moment où Sa Majesté prit cette décision, elle n'avait pas reçu M. le Conde de Casa Flores en son caractère diplomatique.

‘ Mina et ses adhérens étaient déjà partis, et étaient entrés en Suisse je crois avant que votre lettre ait été reçue ; et les rendre était impossible même si les circonstances l'eussent permis. Mais, comme j'ai tâché de vous le faire voir ci-dessus, il ne me paraît pas possible qu'une puissance indépendante, surtout après ce qui est arrivé ici sur ce sujet, eût pu faire une telle démarche.

‘ Le Conde de Casa Flores avait quitté Paris plusieurs jours, et il y avait toute raison de croire qu'il était déjà entré en Espagne. Il faut encore, en considérant la conduite du Roi de France, avoir attention aux circonstances où il se trouve. Les autres Rois de France auraient pu satisfaire au désir

de Sa Majesté que le Conde de Casa Flores fut rappelé ; mais Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. ne le peut pas sans risquer de donner une impression à l'opinion publique qui lui serait extrêmement nuisible, et qui par contrecoup serait ressentie en toute l'Europe et en Espagne même.

‘ Il ne reste donc à Sa Majesté qu'à faire tout ce qu'il pourra pour faire sentir à Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne que la conduite qu'il s'est cru obligé de tenir sur ces points n'a rien de commun avec les sentimens d'amitié qu'il lui a voués ; et je le crois vraiment disposé, non seulement par sa vue de ses intérêts, mais par son inclination, de tenir une marche qui sera conforme en tout à ce qui peut être agréable à Sa Majesté.

‘ Vous verrez par la lettre de M. de Jaucourt que le Prince de Laval est parti pour Madrid ; et je vous assure que j'attendrai avec impatience l'arrivée de l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *El Duque de San Carlos.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 15th Nov., 1814.

‘ I send you my letter to the Secretary of State on the quarrel respecting Mina, and the Duque de San Carlos' letter to me, and his letter to M. de Jaucourt. This last you must return, as I have no copy of it.

‘ I likewise send the copy of my letter to the Duque de San Carlos, and the copy of that which Jaucourt has written to him upon the same subject. I have not yet got the last, but hope it will arrive before the departure of the courier, and you must return it, as I have no copy.

‘ You will see in this transaction a picture of this Government.

‘ There is no news. I have none from Lord Castlereagh later than the 25th.

‘ You will observe how often *the Alliance* is mentioned in this correspondence. I also see here that they reckon much upon — for every thing.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 16th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a dispatch written to Lord Strangford, His Majesty’s Minister at the Brazils, in conformity with the desire expressed by his Excellency the Minister of Marine, that the British Government should interfere to procure the restoration of the colony of Guiana to an expedition to be sent from France at the moment the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Prince Regent of Portugal should be received at Paris.

‘ I request your Excellency to communicate this dispatch to the Minister of Marine.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘ Adverting to the conversation which I had with your Excellency and his Excellency the Minister of Marine, at the Marine Department, some days ago, I have now the honor of enclosing to you certain papers which I have received from England, which point out the mode in which negroes captured and condemned as prize in His Britannic Majesty’s Courts of Admiralty are disposed of.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a sea pass for the vessel which your Excellency informed me, in your letter of the 4th instant, that it was the wish of the French Government to send to one of the ports in America, notwithstanding the blockade by His Majesty’s ships.

‘ Your Excellency will observe that the pass refers to a description of the vessel, and the particularization of the passengers, in a paper to be signed by me; and I request your Excellency to furnish me with the information necessary to enable me to draw out such a paper.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose some letters which I have received from ——, the master of the sloop *Thomas and Harriet* of Falmouth, complaining of an injustice done to him at Bordeaux, by the seizure of certain goods landed there for the convenience of the service of His Britannic Majesty, and by his being fined for having landed them.

‘ As it appears by the enclosed copy of the certificate of the Commissary, of which I have the original, that the goods were actually landed for the convenience of His Britannic Majesty’s service, at the time the troops were embarking at Bordeaux, I trust that His Majesty’s Government will feel disposed to view this man’s case with indulgence, to restore his goods, and to relieve him from the fine.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 19th instant, regarding the materials for building, which it is the wish of the Government to export from the ports of the United States to St. Pierre and Miquelon, notwithstanding that the latter should be in a state of blockade by His Britannic Majesty’s ships ; and I apply for papers accordingly.

‘ I would beg to observe to your Excellency, however, that it would be desirable that you should state the number of vessels in which you would wish to export these articles from the ports of the United States.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter, and its enclosures, which I have received from Mr. ——, an English Minister, residing at Paris, requesting, on the part of the English Benedictines, the restoration of certain

papers and works of art belonging to them, which were seized by the French Government during a period of violence.

‘As the former, in particular, are very interesting for the elucidation of the history of the times, I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you will give directions that they may be searched for in the public libraries, and, as well as the works of art described, may be restored to their owners.

‘It would be desirable that the owners of these articles should have access to the public libraries and deposits to seek for them.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘I have the honor of enclosing the copy of a letter from M. de Jaucourt, and its enclosure, requiring facilities for the exportation from the United States to St. Pierre and Miquelon of certain timber for building, of which requisition I have already apprized your Lordship in my dispatch, No. 62, of the 5th November.

‘I enclose the answer which I have written to M. de Jaucourt, which will probably induce him to specify more particularly the number and description of vessels to be employed on this service.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 21st Nov., 1814.

‘I hear that accounts have been received here of the 23rd October from America, stating that the American Government had refused to accede to the terms offered by us to the American Commissioners.

‘I have not been able to see the person who has got this letter, and I give you only what I have heard of its contents; but I hope to see him to-morrow.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Dr. —.

‘ Paris, 22nd Nov., 1814.

‘ The claim of Dr. — on the French Government appears to be for services rendered to the French Government, or for expenses incurred in France on account of that Government.

‘ If this should be a just notion of the Doctor’s claim, it must be made direct to the French Government; and I can have nothing to do with it.

‘ If it is a claim arising from transactions out of France, or for expenses or maintenance as a prisoner of war, it must be made before the Commissioners.

‘ Dr. —’s claims on the British Government, for expenses incurred for British prisoners, must be made before the Commissioners of Transports, supported by the necessary vouchers.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 23rd Nov., 1814.

‘ His Britannic Majesty’s Government have directed me to draw your attention to the enclosed memorial and accompanying papers, being one of the numerous complaints which they have received of the injurious effects felt by His Majesty’s subjects, from the enormous tonnage duties levied on foreign ships resorting to the ports of France, particularly by the owners of those vessels exclusively employed in the transport, to and fro, of passengers and their baggage.

‘ No tonnage duties are levied in the ports of His Majesty’s dominions on vessels of this description belonging to any nation; and the consequence is, that the owners of French vessels in the same employment have an advantage over the owners of English vessels to the full amount of the tonnage duties levied in the ports of France on the latter.

‘ Justice to His Majesty’s subjects must induce the King’s servants to recommend to Parliament the adoption of measures to place the owners of ships in Great Britain employed in carrying passengers to and fro on the same footing in respect to advantages with those in France, unless His

Most Christian Majesty should think it proper to effect the same object by a repeal of the tonnage duties paid by British passage vessels in France.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copies of the contracts for the purchase of the Ambassador’s house and stables at Paris.

‘ The former costs 800,000 francs, that is, 500,000 francs for the house and 300,000 for the furniture. The latter 61,500 francs.

‘ The purchase is made from the 1st October, and the terms of payment are as follows:—150,000 francs on the 1st October, 1814, and the same sum on the 1st January 1815, considered as for the furniture. These two sums were drawn for on the 24th October, 1814; the latter payable on the 24th November, as I found the Exchange was falling, and I thought it would save some of the discount to draw for it at the same period with the first instalment.

‘ The purchase money of the house, viz., 500,000 francs, is to be paid at the following periods, with interest at 5 per cent., from the 1st October last, viz.,

125,000 in August, 1815.

125,000 in January, 1816.

125,000 in May, 1816.

125,000 in August, 1816.

—
500,000

‘ The purchase money of the stables, viz., 61,500 francs, was drawn for and paid on the 24th October, the date of the contract.

‘ Both house and stables are in excellent repair, and the former completely furnished, and admirably calculated for its purpose. The number of carriages attached to an Embassy will require some additional buildings for coach houses to the latter.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd Nov., 1814.

‘ Reports having become very prevalent that the army was to be increased, not only by calling in the *Semestriers*, as reported in my dispatch of the 21st, but to the war establishment by an augmentation, the expense of which would amount to 40 millions of francs, I considered it expedient to take an opportunity of talking to M. de Jaucourt on the subject.

‘ He said that the augmentation was confined entirely to the calling in to their regiments the soldiers absent on leave. That this measure, of which he disapproved, owed its origin to the complaints of the Princes, particularly of the Duc de Berri, of the weak state in which they found the regiments they had seen. The reports of these complaints had reached M. de Talleyrand, who had mentioned them among other unfavorable reports in circulation in Germany, and that in consequence thereof the King had ordered that the regiments should be kept complete and effective to the full amount of the peace establishment.

‘ In the course of the conversation, in which I pointed out to M. de Jaucourt the apprehensions likely to be created in Germany, and the evil consequences likely to result from the reports of the increase of the army to the objects the King had in view at Vienna, and the probability that, if the army were once put on the war establishment, the King would not, in the existing temper of the army and of his nephews, be able to prevent having recourse to hostilities; he assured me repeatedly that the measure was confined entirely to completing the peace establishment, of which indeed he believed that the majority of the council already repented, as creating a very useless expense.

‘ The Government are a good deal alarmed here respecting the state of affairs in Italy. It appears that large bodies of the soldiers of the army of the kingdom of Italy have joined Murat; and that there are not less than 8000 officers now in Lombardy belonging to different nations, but all heretofore in the service of Napoleon, who are working in all directions to create an insurrection, and to aid the views of Murat or of any other adventurer who will take them into his service.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 24th Nov., 1814.

‘ I request that your Excellency will cause directions to be given by the Custom House officers at Calais, in order that the convoy, containing the body of the late Marquis of Bute, may be allowed to pass without any interruption, and be embarked at that port, as your Excellency will perceive, from the enclosed letter, that it is the wish of the family that the late Marquis should be interred in England.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 24th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter from two English gentlemen, travelling in the south of France, who complain of the conduct of the *gendarmarie* in the village of Ramoulin, near the Pont du Gard.

‘ It is obvious that the neglect of these gentlemen to carry with them their passports was the cause of the conduct of which they complain, and they appear to be sensible of their omission. But I am convinced that it cannot be the intention of His Most Christian Majesty’s Government that the necessity for having passports should be made use of as the means of extortion or of oppression in the hands of persons of the rank of *brigadier de gendarmerie*.

‘ I hope, therefore, that the conduct of the *gendarmarie* in this instance will receive the reprehension it merits.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 26th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 16th, and you may depend upon my showing every attention to Lord Barham’s son, when I shall hear of his being in Paris. But unless he calls upon me I probably shall not know of his being here.

‘ I have nothing new to tell you about our object. The Government are watching closely the operations of the traders

in slaves, in order to be certain of their obedience to the prohibition of trading north of Cape Formoso.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 26 Nov., 1814.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 16, et je vous suis bien obligé, et me trouve bien flatté, de votre souvenir constant. Je regrette beaucoup que les circonstances extraordinaires dans lesquelles je me trouvais pendant mon court séjour à Londres m’aient empêché de m’entretenir avec vous.

‘ Je vois souvent votre aide de camp, qui est un homme bien intéressant, quoique je croie qu’il prend une vue tant soit peu exagérée de l’état des affaires. Tout est neuf ici, et vous savez que les choses neuves, surtout quand elles sont compliquées, ne vont pas bien. Les observateurs voyent cela; et ils oublient, ou ne savent pas, combien elles vont mal quelquefois ailleurs. Il y a aussi du véritable mal; mais les intentions surtout du Roi sont vraies et bonnes; et il faut se tenir ferme.

‘ Ce qu’il y a de pis sont le mécontentement général et la pauvreté universelle. Cette malheureuse révolution et ses suites ont ruiné le pays de fond en comble. Tout le monde est pauvre, et, ce qui est pis, leurs institutions empêchent qu’aucune famille devienne riche et puissante. Tous doivent donc nécessairement viser à remplir des emplois publics, non comme autrefois pour l’honneur de les remplir, mais pour avoir de quoi vivre. Tout le monde donc cherche de l’emploi public.

‘ Buonaparte laissa une armée d’un million d’hommes en France, outre les officiers prisonniers en Angleterre et en Russie. Le Roi ne peut pas en maintenir le quart. Tous ceux non employés sont mécontents. Buonaparte gouvernait directement la moitié de l’Europe, et indirectement presque l’autre moitié. Pour des causes à présent bien développées et connues il employait une quantité infinie de personnes dans ses administrations; et tous ceux employés ou dans les administrations extérieures, civiles, ou dans les administrations militaires des armées, sont renvoyés, et beaucoup de ceux

employés dans les administrations intérieures ; à cette classe nombreuse ajoutez la quantité d'émigrés et de personnes rentrés tous mourant de faim, et tous convoitant de l'emploi public afin de pouvoir vivre, et vous trouverez que plus des trois quarts de la classe de la société non employée à la main-d'œuvre ou à labourer la terre sont en état d'indigence, et, par conséquence, mécontents. Si vous considérez bien ce tableau, qui est la stricte vérité, vous y verrez la cause et la nature du danger du jour.

‘ L’armée, les officiers surtout, sont mécontents. Ils le sont pour plusieurs raisons inutiles à détailler ici, mais ce mécontentement pourra se vaincre en adoptant des mesures sages pour améliorer l’esprit.

‘ Je vous ai écrit une longue lettre, mon cher Général, qu’il est temps de finir.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 26th Nov., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter from the Consul at Bordeaux, to which I beg to draw your attention.

‘ I had already received reports of the sailing of the *Lion* from L’Orient ; and, as I had warned the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the nature of this ship, I have remonstrated against her being permitted to sail. He was not acquainted at the time I spoke to him of her having sailed, and appeared to be of opinion that she had escaped without the knowledge of the officers of the port ; but the truth is, that, whatever she may be turned to hereafter, she has not sailed from L’Orient in the character of a privateer, though she is a very suspicious vessel.

‘ According to the system of neutrality adopted by the French Government, and admitted by that of His Majesty, it is impossible to prevent even privateers from resorting freely to the ports of France and quitting them at pleasure. I remonstrate whenever I hear of one ; and the French Government declare, and I believe with truth, that they are sincerely desirous of being strictly neutral, and that the Americans complain of the system they have adopted, and of the manner in which they carry it into execution. But still

the evil continues. I would beg leave to suggest to your Lordship, that by far the easiest way of preventing the resort of American privateers, and even of merchantmen, to French ports, would be to station a ship of war to cruise off each. This measure could not with justice be objected to by the French Government, and would effectually prevent an evil, which, under existing circumstances, cannot be remedied in any other manner.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Robert Kennedy.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 26th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have received this day your letter of the 22nd, and I purpose to write to Lord Liverpool by this occasion regarding your promotion to be a baronet, which from your former communication I thought very certain. I must beg to observe to you, however, whether you succeed immediately or not, that the promotion of other officers, heretofore under your directions, has nothing to do one way or the other with your claims.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Sir Robert Kennedy.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 26th Nov., 1814.

‘ Sir Robert Kennedy has sent me an account of the conversation he had had with your Lordship and Mr. Vansittart regarding his promotion to be a baronet, and he has since informed me that he has reason to be apprehensive that he is not to be promoted upon the next occasion at which persons are to be promoted to that rank. Sir Robert Kennedy has already given your Lordship so many testimonies of his merits, that I have nothing more to say upon the subject. It appears that he has given in all his accounts; and I beg to observe, that the period of their being passed does not depend upon him; and that it would be hard upon him if his rewards were to be withholden, when all objections to him by his superiors were at an end, because a defective public arrangement prevents his accounts from being passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not persist in his objection to Sir Robert Kennedy. If he did I should say the objection ought to be made to me, who gave Sir Robert the orders under which he acted, and to Lord Bathurst, who approved of those orders. I hope, therefore, that your Lordship will extend your protection to this deserving public servant.

‘ When I was in England I sent you an application from Mrs. —, the mother of the late Colonel —, of the —st, who fell at the battle of —. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you can do any thing for her. The lady is very impatient, and has, as usual, expressed her impatience in strong terms.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 27th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter from — —, complaining of his having been stopped at Villejuif, on his journey from Paris to Naples, and of his papers having been taken from him by an officer acting under the orders of the police, notwithstanding that he was travelling with the usual passport.

‘ I am convinced that your Excellency will think it proper to make me acquainted, for the information of my Government, with the causes of the adoption of this measure, and that you will urge His Majesty to give orders that his papers may be returned to — —.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 28th Nov, 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter written to me by — —, complaining of the seizure of his papers at Villejuif, by order of the Minister of Police, notwithstanding that he was on his journey to Italy with a regular passport.

‘ I immediately wrote to M. de Jaucourt the note en-

closed, in which I communicated a copy of his Lordship's letter; and I requested in a private note that he would give me an audience upon that subject. By some accident he did not receive my notes till after twelve at night, and I did not see him till this morning.

‘ M. de Jaucourt told me that there had not been any intention or order to impede the journey of — — —; that the Government had received information that — — — had taken charge of sealed letters from persons at Paris, directed to persons in Italy, contrary to the laws of the Post Office; and that orders had been given to take possession of these letters, and not of his Lordship's private papers.

‘ The whole are now under the seal of — — — and of the officer who seized them at the Hôtel de la Police; and the hour of five this afternoon is appointed for a gentleman of the embassy and — — —, if he thinks proper to attend, to break the seals, and return to — — — his private papers unread, and to take possession of the sealed letters addressed to other persons.

‘ I believe it is true that no person has a right to take charge of sealed letters, which, on the contrary, ought to be sent by the channel of the Post Office. But this harsh measure would not have been adopted merely on account of the breach of the law, if the Government had not been informed that — — — had taken charge of letters addressed by discontented and disaffected persons at Paris to others of the same description in Italy; and if the information they had received regarding the persons who associated with his Lordship at Paris, and his conversation, had not confirmed that received regarding the letters.

‘ This information has been confidentially communicated to me, and in my opinion it certainly does afford ground for the measure which was adopted.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 30th Nov., 1814.

‘Lord FitzRoy Somerset and ——— waited upon the Minister of the Police on Monday afternoon at the hour specified; and ———, having examined the seals of the packet in which his papers and letters had been placed at Villejuif, was of opinion they were unbroken. The Minister returned to him all his own papers and all sealed letters directed to Englishmen, and kept the others, and then dismissed him.

‘——— has since informed me that he has received information that the packet, with all it contained, had been opened; but I doubt the fact. His Lordship wished to have the matter pushed further, and that the Government should declare itself satisfied with his conduct; but, upon my informing him that he had been guilty of a breach of the law in taking charge of sealed letters, with a view to carry them, and that I was satisfied that the Government had information to justify their having seized those letters, he desisted from urging that desire, and proposes to continue his journey into Italy to-morrow.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 30th Nov., 1814.

‘Your dispatches and letters of the 21st arrived here in the night, and I now forward them to England, and send you on a dispatch which came for you this morning.

‘I am happy to find that prospects are improving at Vienna. I hope that we shall come to a creditable settlement at least; if not to that one which we should all wish.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

‘You will see by the enclosed *Madrid Gazette* that San Carlos has resigned. There is no Madrid dispatch, nor have I any letters; but I understand he retains the office of Mayor Domo Mayor, and it is said is to be employed on an embassy.

‘ I will desire my brother to make another effort to have powers sent to —— to cede—— in case of getting ——, &c.’

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 30th Nov., 1814.

‘ I have just received your letter of the 26th; and, although I sent the messenger to Vienna as usual on Monday, I send another this day with the dispatch from Lord Bathurst to Lord Castlereagh.

‘ You will see by his dispatches, which I forward, that matters at Vienna have taken a better appearance, and that there are prospects of coming to a creditable arrangement at least; if not to that one which all would have preferred.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To —— —, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 1st Dec., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 21st of November, and I am happy to find that you do me the justice to believe that I should always be happy to forward the wishes and interests of the brave officers who have served under my command, and to serve the families of those who have fallen in the service. But you must be aware that the patronage of Government is not at my disposal; and, even if it were, the application of it, even to reward services so well deserving of reward, must be guided by other considerations besides those of the merits and services of the officers in question.

‘ Before I can take upon me to recommend the family of Lieut. Colonel —— for a provision from the public, I must be certain that such provision is necessary to them, and that the necessity has been occasioned by the loss of their relation; and I cannot apply for an office for any body without being certain that the person applying for the office is fit to fill it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ —— —, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Prince de Wagram.

‘MONSEIGNEUR,

‘à Paris, ce 1 Déc., 1814.

‘J’ai une meute des meilleures races d’Angleterre, dont je ne peux pas faire usage dans les circonstances où je me trouve, et que je désirerais offrir à l’acceptance de Sa Majesté.

‘Je prie votre Altesse de mettre cette offre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté de telle manière que Sa Majesté puisse me faire l’honneur de la regarder avec sa bonté ordinaire et l’accepter.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘*Le Maréchal Prince de Wagram.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

‘MY DEAR BERESFORD,

‘Paris, 1st Dec., 1814.

‘I have received your letters of the 11th and 12th of November, which I do not delay a moment to reply to. I have written no letters to the Prince since I quitted the army; and none at all for three or four years respecting —, nor any at all that I recollect respecting * * * *. I have written one letter to — (I do not recollect upon what subject) since I quitted the army; but none to * * * * for several years. The letter to — was in civil terms towards himself.

‘This conduct is very extraordinary. But I recommend to you patience and perseverance in your object, at least till the Prince shall arrive.

‘Matters in Congress are going on a little better, and there are some hopes of their coming to at least a creditable issue.

‘There is nothing new here.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Marshal*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 1st Dec., 1814.

‘Before I took any steps on the case of General —, according to the directions contained in Earl Bathurst’s letter of the —th, I thought it proper to consult Mr. Mac-

kenzie the member of the commission sitting at Paris for the execution of the 2nd and 4th additional articles of the Treaty of Peace, who has particularly in charge the affairs of the prisoners of war; and I enclose the copy of the answer which I have received from him.

‘As it appears that this case has already been very fully considered and decided upon, I beg to receive your Lordship’s further directions upon it before I take any further steps.

‘I have the honor to be, &c

‘Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 1st Dec., 1814.

‘I enclose the copy of one of the letters taken from ———, which has created some uneasiness here. M. de Blacas spoke to me about it last night, particularly that part which states that ——— had said that the King Ferdinand “*avait perdu*” the kingdom of Naples; and that ——— was employed to come to a settlement regarding the customs. I told him that I was convinced that nobody that knew ——— would employ him, or even talk to him, on any subject; and that I was convinced the report mentioned in the letter to the King of Naples originated in his own foolish conversations.

‘I have since found this notion to be quite correct. He has been repeating in Paris, wherever he was listened to, the same story of his conversation with ———. I think it proper, however, to send your Lordship the enclosed, as M. de Blacas wished it.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To General ———, in the service of the King of Spain.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Paris, 2nd Dec., 1814.

‘I have received your two letters, the last being of the 16th November. I did not recommend you to the King of Spain for promotion, not from any doubt of your zeal and gallantry in His Majesty’s service and cause, of which I had witnessed so many instances, but from having known that

you had not made the military profession your study, and from having observed that you paid but little attention to the discipline and good order of the troops, which are those qualities of which His Majesty's troops are most in want.

‘If I had now any thing to say to the Spanish army (excepting in the interest I feel for its honor) I should consider it my duty for the same reasons still to be silent regarding your promotion. Zeal and gallantry are indispensable qualities for an officer, and you possess both, and activity and intelligence to an extraordinary and exemplary degree; but it is my opinion, and I have always acted on that opinion, that an officer appointed to command others should have other qualities; and I cannot with propriety recommend for promotion one who, in my opinion, does not possess them.

‘In regard to your complaint that your name was not mentioned in my dispatches, it appears extraordinary, as you are aware that you happened not to fill any ostensible situation in the army. It is certainly true that your conduct was most gallant upon both the occasions you mention; but it is impossible for me to report the name of every individual who puts himself at the head of the troops.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘General ———.

‘WELLINGTON.

‘I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate the contents of this letter to General Giron.’

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 2nd Dec., 1814.

‘I have received the directions of my Government to inform you, in answer to your Excellency's letter of the 19th November, in which you desire that facilities should be given for the export from the ports of the United States of timber for buildings at St. Pierre and Miquelon, that the circumstances of the war with the United States will not allow of the relief of the blockade of the American ports as desired; but that every disposition exists on the part of the Government of the Prince Regent to give the facilities which may be required by the French Government for the

exportation of building materials from His Majesty's possessions in North America.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 3rd Dec., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which has been transmitted to me by my Government regarding the capture by the privateer *Leo* of the brig *Alexander*, eight or ten leagues south of the Lizard.

‘ I beg to refer your Excellency to the different letters I have addressed you, and the different conversations I have had with you, regarding the *Leo*, in which I informed your Excellency of the march of the seamen to man her from Bordeaux to L'Orient, and apprized you of the frequent change of her name, of the progress made in equipping her, and of the fact that these seamen were stated to be passengers.

‘ I beg your Excellency likewise to observe, that here is another instance of a privateer fitted out and manned and equipped in a port of France, to cruise against the innocent commerce of His Majesty's subjects; and this, notwithstanding the formal and repeated notice given by His Majesty's Ambassador at this Court, that such was the destination of this ship *Leo*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 3rd Dec., 1814.

‘ I take the opportunity of a messenger passing from Vienna, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the —th. I have received many anonymous letters of the same description as the enclosure, and some abusive and to the same purport; but I am quite convinced, that to this moment there is nothing to apprehend but extreme discontent and talk.

‘ The last night the King went to the play there was an alarm at the Tuileries, and not less than 4000 men

were put under arms; but there was no cause whatever for alarm, excepting the conversation of some Generals.

‘ I understand, however, that men have become more violent in conversation, probably from impunity, and possibly from the impunity of those whose letters were discovered on — — — and — — —.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I enclose news given to me this day by a person who left New York on the 24th of October. It bears internal marks of being fabricated; and the bearer of it says it was so believed at New York, but that the surrender of Drummond was expected.’

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Déc., 1814.

‘ J’ai reçu hier au soir un courier de Vienne, qui en est parti le 25. Les choses étaient à peu près où elles étaient le 21. Les Princes Metternich et Hardenberg avaient vu chacun l’Empereur de Russie, qui se portait mieux; et ils avaient été contents de ce qui s’était passé dans leur entrevue avec lui.

‘ Mais les papiers les plus intéressans qui me sont venus sont ceux que je vous envoie, et que je vous prie de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 4th Dec., 1814.

‘ In consequence of the directions contained in Earl Bathurst’s dispatch of the 29th November, I have informed M. de Jaucourt that the blockade of the American ports could not be permitted to be relieved for the purpose of exporting the timber required at St. Pierre and Miquelon.

‘ In the mean time I received the answer, of which the enclosed is a copy, of the 2nd instant, to a letter I addressed M. de Jaucourt on the 21st of November, desiring to know for what number of vessels passports would be required to export the timber wanted at St. Pierre and Miquelon. The return in this letter may be of use in showing your Lord-

ship what quantity of timber will be required from His Majesty's possessions in case the offer to allow it to be supplied from His Majesty's possessions should be accepted.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 5th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Excellency that there is in Paris at present an Englishman, by name ———, who is a fraudulent bankrupt.

‘ He is reported to me to reside at ———.

‘ I request your Excellency will be so kind as to apply for His Majesty's orders that he may be arrested and sent to England to take his trial.

‘ Underneath is the description of Mr. ———.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 5th Dec., 1814.

‘ The King and Royal family went to the Odeon on Wednesday last, notwithstanding that previous to his departure from the palace His Majesty was informed that a plan was formed for attacking him; at the head of which were three General Officers. The King was accompanied by Monsieur, the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and the Duc de Berri (the Duc d'Angoulême was hunting at Fontainebleau); and, having left the arrangements for his security to the direction of the *Capitaine des Gardes de service*, who was Marshal Marmont, he put under arms 4000 men of the garrison of Paris.

‘ There was not the slightest foundation for the report. One of the Generals supposed to have been concerned in the plot had been confined to his bed by sickness for above a fortnight; and the other two had not met for many days. But the truth is, that so many parties, and even individuals, find themselves interested in the preservation of the King's life, and they are so suspicious of each other, and particularly of the Minister of the Police, that there are several persons in Paris who make it their business to acquire information

of passing events ; and this information, generally groundless, they invariably carry to the Tuileries.

‘ There is no doubt of the continued discontent of the disbanded officers of the army, and of the officers and of the army in general ; that there are large numbers of the former in Paris, and that their conversation and manners are of a nature to cause uneasiness to the Government and their friends. But, excepting in the case of General —, no fact has come to my knowledge upon which I could found the belief of the existence of any danger.

‘ The conversation and threats of the disbanded officers of the army, and the continued state of alarm in which the public have been kept for the safety of the Royal family, have produced another evil here, viz., a party of Royalists and *Chouans*, who, it appears, have in their turn threatened the lives of the Marshals and of the adherents of the Republican and Imperial systems. I have not yet heard much of these persons, but they have certainly created some alarm.

‘ The Duc de Dalmatie has been appointed *Ministre de la Guerre*, M. Beugnot, *Ministre de la Marine*, and M. d’André, *Directeur Général de la Police*. The two last appointments have been long in contemplation, and I hope the nomination of M. d’André to the head of the Police, which I believe to be agreeable to the King’s friends in general, will induce individuals to feel some confidence in the measures adopted for the King’s security.

‘ I heard some days ago of the intention to appoint the Duc de Dalmatie to the War Department, but I was induced to believe it had been laid aside, as there is no doubt but that Général — is the person preferred to all others for that department by — —. But he is very unpopular in the army, and he has not been successful in removing from Paris the disbanded officers ; and I imagine that the continued alarms which these persons gave to the Government and their friends, and the alarm which the Royalist and *Chouan* party give to the other side, have induced the King to appoint the Duc de Dalmatie.

‘ There can be no doubt of his talents ; and the Government are fully satisfied with his conduct in Brittany ; and his appointment will probably quiet the alarms of the supe-

rior officers of the army, and show them that the King at least has nothing to say to the conduct of the *Chouans*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 5th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have not yet received any answer in writing from M. de Jaucourt regarding the port duties levied in the ports of France on passage vessels; but, having deemed it proper to see him this day on the subject, in order, if possible, to send the answer to England, so that it might reach London previous to the adjournment of the two Houses of Parliament, he told me that he would send me an answer in writing immediately; but that it was not intended to take off, or even lower, the duties.

‘ I conceive, therefore, that the King's servants will be fully justified in proposing immediately to Parliament a port duty on French passage vessels.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 6th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 22nd. I have written to my mother a letter to offer to have the two boys over here with mine, and leaving it to her to do as she pleases. If she consents to send them, Mr. Pole will bring them with mine, if not, they will remain with my mother; but, from all I hear, she will most probably be glad to get rid of them for a little while.

‘ Things here are much in the same state as they were; but a change has been made in the ministry which I hope will have some good effects in keeping in order the disaffected officers. Matters are becoming more creditable at Vienna.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

To Lieut. General Sir Alexander Campbell.

‘ MY DEAR CAMPBELL,

‘ Paris, 9th Dec., 1814.

‘ I beg leave to recommend to your attention and kindness Colonel —, who is a proprietor in the Isle of France, and is going there on his private concerns. He is strongly recommended to me by Marshal —, and I shall be very much obliged to you for any attentions you can show him.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 10 Dec., 1814.

‘ Je vous envoie incluse une lettre de Lord Liverpool, que j’ai reçue hier au soir, en réponse à celles que je lui avais écrites sur l’arrestation des papiers du — —, et sur ce qui avait paru dans les papiers détenus à cette occasion.

‘ Vous y verrez que — — — avait très peu ou point d’autorité pour ce qu’il avait débité à Paris.

‘ Je vous prie de me renvoyer cette lettre quand vous l’aurez lue.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 11th Dec., 1814.

‘ I received only yesterday your Excellency’s letter, dated the 7th inst., containing complaints of the conduct of His Majesty’s ship *Tiber*, in the Gironde, which I forward immediately to England to be laid before the Prince Regent; and your Excellency may be assured that the most positive orders will be given to prevent a repetition of the conduct which has occasioned these complaints.

‘ As I am convinced His Majesty’s Government must be most anxious to apply an effectual remedy to the evil complained of, it would be desirable that the Department of the Marine should make me acquainted with the complaints of the same description which they had received from other quarters, in order that I may lay them before my Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ Paris, 11th Dec., 1814.

‘ The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to His Excellency the Comte de Jaucourt, and encloses a letter from an English gentleman, employed here in collecting materials for an edition of Demosthenes, who has such bad health as to be unable to attend the public libraries; and who, therefore, requests permission to have them from the King’s libraries to his own house.

‘ This gentleman states himself to be a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and he is probably therefore a respectable character; but the Duke is not acquainted with him, and therefore forwards this request to his Excellency as it has come to his hands, renewing to M. le Comte de Jaucourt the assurances of his high consideration and respect.’

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR BERESFORD,

‘ Paris, 11th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have received your letter of the 18th Nov., and I am glad to see that there is some prospect of matters going on tolerably to your satisfaction, at least till the arrival of the Prince. Dom M. Forjaz is much mistaken about my sentiments if he supposes I espoused his cause on any other ground, excepting that I thought him more likely than any other person in Portugal to carry into execution the measures which you wished should be carried into execution, and to support your views. I think he will be glad to be reconciled.

‘ You will see that there has been a change of Ministry here, and that Soult is Minister at War. I believe that there will also be a change in the Police and Marine Departments, and I hope that which has been made will do some good. Soult is already a good deal abused.

‘ Matters at Vienna are going on better; and I hope a creditable settlement will be made as far as regards Poland and Saxony.

‘ Believe me, &c.

Marshal

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Beresford, K.B.’

To the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 11th Dec., 1814.

‘ I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 6th, to which I will attend in case any attempt should be made to discuss here the points which M. Desbassyns was commissioned to discuss in England.

‘ When the Ministers here spoke to me before upon the subject, they did not state their case as I understood it from the papers which Lord Bathurst had sent me; and I confined myself to saying that I had received no instructions to discuss the matter here, but that I was sufficiently informed upon the subject to know that they had not accurately stated the case. They said they were not satisfied with M. —, and that they wished the discussion to be brought here. This is above a month ago, and no more has passed upon the subject. I have seen M. Desbassyns once or twice, from whom I understood that every thing was settled, and that he was going to India forthwith.

‘ I enclose you some papers which I have received from Captain —, of the — —, who appears to me to have been treated with great injustice, and, as appears by his letter, of which I enclose a part, in consequence of a gross job at the — House. I recollect him in the — —, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give him redress if it should be in your power.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Buckinghamshire.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I was very sorry to hear that you had been unwell. Pray present my best compliments to Lady Buckinghamshire and Lady Sarah.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 11th Dec., 1814.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter, and its enclosures, which I received last night from M. de Jaucourt, containing complaints of the conduct of His Majesty’s ship *Tiber* in the Gironde, and the copy of my answer.

‘ I think it proper at the same time to inform your Lordship, that reports have for some days been in circulation

here of the violation of the neutrality of the ports of Lisbon and Fayal by His Majesty's ships, which, being as usual much exaggerated, do great injury to the British Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 11th Dec., 1814.

‘ March has just arrived here with your Highness's letter, and I lose no time in giving you an answer. Whatever may be the reports and appearances, or even the reality, upon the frontier, I do not entertain the slightest doubt of the pacific views of the French Government. The augmentation of troops, and the raising of men by bounties, are with a view to complete the army to the peace establishment; and the enlistment of deserters from your Highness's army is done with the same view. The arrest of the men of the German Legion returning home is, if true, a matter to be settled here by remonstrance; and I shall be very much obliged to your Highness if you will let me have all the authentic information you can get upon that subject. But, if true and deserving attention, it can only be viewed as another symptom of the difficulty experienced in getting men to complete the army to its peace establishment, of which I had heard.

‘ There is a constant talk and report of the preparations for war both on the frontier and at Paris, because people are very prone to talk of that for which they wish; and the French military, and particularly the disbanded officers, are most anxious for a renewal of hostilities, particularly in the rich country of which you have possession. But you may rely upon it, that no such intention is entertained by the Government, and that I shall have the earliest information of such an intention if it should be formed.

‘ You should be very cautious about your troops passing the frontier. I have heard of intentions to attack them; but this likewise is the loose conversation of individuals. It is very necessary, however, to be much on your guard, as it is impossible to conceive the degree of animosity

of individuals against us, or to judge how far it may carry them.

‘ Believe me, &c.

His Serene Highness

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.’

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Dec., 1814.

‘ Respecting your wish to have Burgh for your military secretary, I have to tell you that he has lately been with me only till Lord FitzRoy could assume the duties of his situation ; and that the latter having arrived he is gone to England. I believe his wish is to have leave of absence for a few months to enable him to see his friends and settle his affairs.

‘ Under existing circumstances, I should doubt the 52nd going to America immediately, and you would have it in your power to keep Colborne as long probably as the British troops would remain with you. But in case you should lose him, and as I am certain that Burgh wishes to have a little leisure, I would recommend Hardinge to you, who is, I believe, now at Vienna with Lord Stewart, but who would of course be too happy to give your Highness his services.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.’

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 12 Déc., 1814.

‘ Quand nous avons parlé avec M. d’Hauterive chez vous sur le désir du Chevalier Mackintosh de prendre des extraits des archives Français, il paraissait qu’il n’avait nulle objection de les laisser prendre jusqu’à l’époque de la Paix d’Aix la Chapelle. Si je l’ai bien compris, il est très à désirer qu’on permette au Chevalier Mackintosh de continuer ses travaux au Dépôt des Affaires Etrangères sous tels réglemens et restrictions que M. d’Hauterive trouvera à propos de lui imposer. Je serais bien obligé si votre Excellence voulait arranger cette affaire.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 12th Dec., 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter which the Prince of Orange has sent me by March, to which I have replied that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension; and that the raising of men to which he refers, is for the purpose of completing the peace establishment.

‘ In regard to Burgh, I have told him that he was gone to England with the desire of having a few months’ leisure to see his family and settle his affairs; that it was probable that the 52nd would not now go to America; and that Colborne would remain with him as long as the British troops should remain in Flanders; and that, if he did not, I would recommend Hardinge to him, who is now at Vienna, I believe, with Lord Stewart, but who would of course be too happy to give him his services.

‘ I beg you to attend to the papers I send to England by this post, being the complaint against the —.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th Dec., 1814.

‘ I received by the last post your letter of the 8th instant. All that has hitherto passed on the subject of restricting the slave trade on the north west coast of Africa, consists in the letters written to the *Préfets Maritimes*, of which I sent copies to Government, of which the public, and even the traders in slaves, could have no knowledge, till they should be on the point of commencing their voyage. I know that the injunctions contained in those letters are still in force; and the letters have been circulated to all the ports at which vessels for the slave trade were reported to be fitting, as I saw them yesterday at the Marine Department. I was sorry to find, however, in a discussion I had with the Minister yesterday on the measures they proposed to adopt to carry into execution their restriction, that they wished to confine it to Cape Three Points, thus laying open to the trade the Bight of Benin. The professed object of this alteration is the difficulty of applying to the coast, between Cape Three Points and Cape Formoso, the same system of

restriction as between Cape Three Points and Cape Blanco ; but the real object is the desire to have more space for the trade.

‘ It is impossible to describe the prejudices of all classes here upon the subject, particularly those of our determined enemies, the principal officers and *employés* in the public departments. I was in hopes that the King’s measures had changed the public opinion in some degree, of which the silence of the public journals appeared an evidence ; but I found yesterday that I was much mistaken, and that the desire to obtain the gain expected in this trade is surpassed only by that of misrepresenting our views and measures, and depreciating the merit we have in the abolition. I was yesterday told gravely, by the *Directeur de la Marine*, that one of our objects in abolishing the slave trade was to get recruits to fight our battles in America!!! and it was hinted that a man might as well be a slave for agricultural labor as a soldier for life ; and that the difference was not worth the trouble of discussing it ! !

‘ I have not given up Cape Formoso, however ; and they have consented to allow me to endeavor to draw a regulation to extend their restrictive system to that point. In truth, we have nobody for us on the question excepting the King.

‘ I saw the paragraph to which you advert in your letter, and I attributed it entirely to its real cause. It is probably impossible to expect that a subject upon which the nation is so anxious, shall be kept entirely out of discussion ; but I am quite convinced that the only mode in which the public opinion upon it here can be brought to the state in which we wish to see it, is to keep the question out of discussion in England by public bodies, and by the newspapers ; and I must say, that it is but fair towards the King of France, not to make public in England that which he has not published to his subjects. We shall do good on this question in France, only in proportion as we shall conciliate and carry the public opinion with us ; and, in recommending to avoid discussion at present, in order to make some progress in the opinion of France, I may lay claim to the merit of sacrificing the popularity which I should have acquired by having been the instrument to prevail upon the French

Government to prevent the renewal of the trade on that part of the coast on which we had effectually abolished it during the war. I see that Mr. Whitbread mentioned the subject at a public meeting in the city, which I hope will be avoided at least till the French Government shall have carried into execution all it proposes to do at present.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th Dec., 1814.

‘ I enclose a letter from the Mayor of Bordeaux, and its enclosure, and send herewith a sword which the Deputies of that city (one of whom is M. Lainé, the President of the Chamber of Deputies) have charged me to deliver to you as a testimony of their respect and gratitude for the services you rendered them while in command of the allied troops there. I cannot perform this duty without expressing the satisfaction which I feel in observing that the city of Bordeaux are sensible of what they owe to you, and repeating my acknowledgments for the services you rendered while in that quarter, and for the assistance I received from you upon all occasions.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

MÉMOIRE

Sur les Amendemens proposés à Son Excellence le Ministre de la Marine à faire au Règlement sur la Traite des Nègres.

‘ à Paris, ce 15 Déc. 1814.

‘ Le règlement a pour objet de mettre à exécution les ordres déjà donnés par Sa Majesté pour décourager la traite des nègres, et la prohiber dans les parages où elle a déjà effectivement cessé.

‘ Si l’amendement proposé n’est pas fait à l’article premier il y aura un changement dans les ordres de Sa Majesté, et Sa Majesté permettrait la traite dans les parages où elle a cessé. D’ailleurs l’avantage de la prohibition de faire la

traite entre le Cap Blanc et le Cap des Palmes serait infiniment diminué par la facilité que trouveraient les commerçans en esclaves d'acheter sur la côte entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Formoso les nègres qui seraient pris dans les pays entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Blanc.

‘ Le changement proposé à l'article 3 donnera la sécurité qui est désirée à l'exécution des ordres de Sa Majesté, et en même temps facilitera la navigation et le commerce de ses sujets sur les côtes à l'est et au sud du Cap Formoso.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

MÉMOIRE.

Des Amendemens proposés au Règlement sur la Traite des Nègres.

‘ à Paris, ce 15 Déc., 1814.

‘ Dans l'article 1, changez les mots *des Palmes* à *Formoso*.

‘ Dans l'article 3, changez les mots *des Palmes* dans la quatrième ligne à *Formoso*; et après les mots *des Palmes* dans la dixième ligne ajoutez les mots *ou à dix lieues au large des côtes situées entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Formoso*, ayant des nègres à bord, &c.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To the Visconde de Santarem.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 15 Déc., 1814.

‘ Je viens de recevoir une lettre de M. Canning, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté à Lisbonne, qui me prie de lui permettre d'habiter les appartemens que Son Altesse Royale avait eu la grace de me prêter dans son Palais, *las Necessidades*, jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse avoir une maison qui lui convienne; et, comme je suis sûr que ce serait le désir de votre Excellence et de Son Altesse Royale de faire plaisir à cet Ambassadeur, je prie votre Excellence de lui donner la permission qu'il demande.

‘ En m'offrant à votre Excellence, si je peux lui être de quelque utilité ici, et l'assurant de ma considération la plus distinguée.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ O Visconde de Santarem.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. George Canning.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 15th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have just received your letter of the 3rd. I had no notion that the Palace, *las Necessidades*, was still considered as belonging to me; but, as it is so, I enclose a letter for the Visconde de Santarem, which will give you the use of it as long as it may be convenient to you.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

George Canning.’

To the Right Hon. George Canning.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 15th Dec., 1814.

‘ I write to you a few lines, enclosing one for Joaõ Diego, which will get for you the use of the palace.

‘ Things here are going on better since the change of the administration, which has, in my opinion, greatly added to the security of the Court.

‘ I have no letter from Lord Castlereagh of a later date than the 24th. At that time there was every appearance that matters would come to a creditable settlement. The Emperor had consented to negotiate upon Poland and Saxony, which was a great point gained; and the Austrian and Prussian Ministers were sanguine in their hopes of the result.

‘ I do not know what is the state of the American negotiation; but I believe there are hopes of peace.

‘ I think matters in Portugal are nearly in the state in which we might expect they would be after the war. Nations are never so grateful as their benefactors expect; and their leading men are too ready to shake off the trammels of an obligation.

‘ The fault I find with Forjaz now is, that he does not know his countrymen, and is not aware how much the Portuguese are obliged to us and the British officers for the military reputation they have acquired; and he wishes to get rid of us before he sees through the cloud which is hanging over Spain. But I hope a little good management will bring him right.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

George Canning.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th Dec., 1814.

‘ The change in the administration reported in my dispatch of the 5th (No. 83) appears to have answered the purposes intended. There is no doubt of the vigor with which Marshal Soult conducts the affairs in his department; and I understand that many of the discontented officers of the army have already been obliged to quit Paris.

‘ The rivalry which has always existed among the French Marshals has prevented the appointment from being viewed by them all with the gratitude which might be expected for the choice of one of their body to fill an office of so much importance; but at the same time that the choice of Marshal Soult must prove to the heads of the army and the world at large, that the Court have no concern in the Royalist conspiracies supposed to exist against the heads of the army, and of the Republican and Imperial parties, the rivalry of the other Marshals will afford additional security to the King for the integrity of his conduct. I hope, therefore, that this appointment will do all the good which is expected from it by the King and his friends.

‘ General —, who commanded the cavalry at Paris, has been removed from the staff, and banished to Bar le Duc. I heard long ago that he was considered one of the most dangerous characters of the army; and it appears that the expressions in a letter of his to the King of Naples, found upon the — —, have occasioned the measures respecting him which have been recently adopted.

‘ There has been a good deal of discussion in the House of Peers within these few days regarding an oath of allegiance which the Abbé de Montesquiou proposed should be taken by the Mayors when entering upon their office. This oath contained no reference to the constitution; and the discussion has excited all the passions and suspicions which prevail in the Assembly. Those attached to the constitution, and those who are, or pretend to be, suspicious of the Court, have insisted upon amending the form of the oath, and upon securing the attachment of the Mayors to the constitution; those desirous of abolishing the constitution, and of rendering the Government arbitrary, insist

upon adopting the form proposed by the Minister; and I understand that the desire of the Assembly in general to support a measure which has received the King's sanction, although contrary to the opinion of many, will give the Minister a majority.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 17th Dec., 1814.

‘ The messengers having arrived from Vienna and England, I send off yours with your letters, &c. You will see in the papers as much news from England as I can give you. Matters are not yet settled at Vienna.

‘ The appointment of Soult to the ministry, and the change in the ministry of the Police, have been of some advantage in tranquillizing matters here; but they are still very uncomfortable. I believe the truth to be, that the people of this country are so completely ruined by the revolution, and they are now suffering so severely from the want of the plunder of the world, that they cannot go on without it; and they cannot endure the prospect of a peaceable Government. If that is the case, we should take care how we suffered the grand alliance to break up; and we ought to look to our alliance with the powers of the Peninsula as our sheet anchor.

‘ 20th Dec.—I have waited till this day for the mails, which have only now arrived; and your messenger will go this evening. There is reason to expect that peace will be concluded with America very shortly. I will give you the earliest intelligence of this event; and I shall be obliged to you if you will tell Mr. Canning, that since I heard from him, I have heard from Lord Gambier that he expects in a few days to bring his negociation to a successful termination. Gerald will be here this day or to-morrow. Mrs. Pole, with my boys and little Gerald, on Friday.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

‘ M. de Jaucourt showed me yesterday a note from Cevallos to M. d'Agoult, in which he tells him that he con-

cludes that the Prince de Laval is the bearer of satisfaction to His Majesty for the insult offered to him by sending away his Chargé d'Affaires. This is a true *Espagnolade!*

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 18th Dec., 1814.

‘ In consequence of the application of Mr. — I begged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to apply to the Minister of Police to have the person of Mr. — — secured, he being a fraudulent bankrupt; and I have now the honor to enclose the copy of the Minister's answer, from which it appears that there exists a disposition here to revive the stipulations of the 20th article of the treaty of Amiens on this subject, if His Majesty's Government should be disposed to adopt this measure.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

‘ MY DEAR ARBUTHNOT,

‘ Paris, 19th Dec., 1814.

‘ Mr. Booth, late Commissary of Accounts attached to head quarters, has requested me to recommend him, in order that he may continue to be employed in the Audit Office in Portugal and Spain; in which, according to his rank in the service, he would be between Mr. — and Mr. —. I earnestly recommend Mr. Booth to you as one of the most diligent public servants I have ever met with; and one who, by his attention to his duty, deserves much from his superiors.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 19th Dec., 1814.

‘ Since I wrote on the 15th, I have learnt that the orders given to General — were to go and reside at Bar le Duc, where he was born, there to receive his half pay. It appears, however, that he has resided for twenty years at Paris, which he therefore considers as the place of his

residence, and he has refused to go to Bar le Duc, and he has been put in arrest.

‘ The King has within the last week made several nominations to the government of the Royal palaces, and military ports and castles, which I am concerned to observe have not tended to diminish the discontent of the military, as the greater proportion of those selected for these situations are emigrants. These nominations, however, have contributed to the removal from Paris of many who were soliciting these employments.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 19th Dec., 1814.

‘ The Commissioners for carrying into execution the 2nd and 4th additional articles of the treaty of peace will transmit by this opportunity a detail of their proceedings, and copies of their recent communications with the French Commissioners, from which your Lordship will observe, that the latter have brought forward the unwarrantable proposition of paying the claimants upon the French Government with one third of the original value of their several securities.

‘ It does not appear very difficult to get the better of this proposition in argument, as it is very obvious that the 2nd and 4th additional articles were framed purposely to meet this very proposition in the manner least injurious to the dignity of the French Government. But experience has proved that no reasoning will have the effect of inducing the French Government to do justice to others in affairs of finance; and before I enter upon the discussion of this proposition with the French Minister I wish to receive instructions from England.

In the mean time it would be desirable that your Lordship should communicate with M. de Talleyrand on the subject, in order that, if he should understand the 2nd and 4th additional articles according to their obvious meaning, he should communicate his opinion to the Ministers here.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 20th Dec., 1814.

‘ In consequence of the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Duc d’Angoulême, dated the 24th of March, 1814, fixing the principles and the rate of duties to be paid on importation of merchandise into the Gironde, certain British merchants imported their goods into that river, and arrived there in the course of the months of April and May.

‘ In the mean time those events occurred at Paris and elsewhere which led to His Majesty’s happy restoration; and the whole of France having been restored to its legitimate Government, the goods which these merchants had imported became subject to the operation of the tariffs published by His Royal Highness Monsieur and by His Majesty’s commands; and higher duties were imposed upon some, and the importation of others was not allowed, to the great loss and injury of these merchants. My predecessor, Sir Charles Stuart, made several representations to the Prince de Talleyrand, in the course of the months of June and July, of the hardship of the case of the British merchants who, on the faith of the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Duc d’Angoulême, of the 24th of March, had imported their goods into Bordeaux; and His Majesty, having taken this representation into his most gracious consideration, was pleased to order on the 30th of July that these merchants should receive compensation.

‘ Notwithstanding that above nine months have elapsed since the issue of the proclamation of the Duc d’Angoulême, on the faith of which these merchants acted, and above seven months since their goods were imported, and above four months since His Majesty was pleased to issue orders that they should receive compensation for their losses in consequence of the change of circumstances, they have to this day received nothing; and the goods of many of them having, to their great injury, been detained in His Majesty’s stores at Bordeaux, an order has within these few days been sent to them to export the goods from Bordeaux before the end of the month.

‘ I have now to request your Excellency’s interference to accelerate the payment of that which His Majesty has

directed should be paid to these merchants; as your Excellency will observe that every moment's delay becomes an additional loss; and moreover that your Excellency will be pleased to obtain permission that their goods may remain in the depôts at Bordeaux till the 31st of January, in order to give time to their agents at Bordeaux to receive directions from their employers in England as to the mode of disposing of their goods when they shall export them from the Gironde.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 20th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have the honor to enclose your Excellency the copy of a letter and copies of its enclosures which I have received from Mr. —, who has charge of the property captured at Bordeaux, which, it appears by the enclosed correspondence, has been violently taken from him.

‘ I have already mentioned this subject to your Excellency in conversation, and I am convinced your Excellency will see in the enclosed papers ample reason for accelerating the decision of His Majesty on the points referred to in my addresses to His Highness the Prince de Talleyrand, of the 1st, 9th, and 11th of September.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.]

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 20th Dec., 1814.

‘ The mails due for the last week having arrived from England, I send off your messenger; and I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Lord Gambier, regarding the state of his negociations, in case he should not have written to you.

‘ There is nothing new here, excepting what you will see in my dispatch. I am afraid, from all I hear, that the French Government have mismanaged —’s affair, and that it is growing into importance. I understand that — and some others have delivered opinions that he has committed no military offence, and that the army are be-

coming warm about the question of domiciliation of half pay officers.

‘The King chose to send the Prince de Laval to Madrid, contrary to my advice and opinion; and I see, in a letter which M. de Jaucourt showed me yesterday, from Cevallos to their Chargé d’Affaires at Madrid, that, at the same time that he congratulates him in the warmest and most affectionate terms on the expected arrival of the Ambassador, he expresses the King’s expectations, that the Ambassador would be able to satisfy His Majesty for the insult offered him in sending away from Paris his Chargé d’Affaires, thus *à l’Espagnole*, taking no notice of all that was written on the subject from hence.

‘I have observed that ——— is excessively desirous of being created a Grandee of Spain, of which promotion he had the promise as soon as the Congress should be concluded. It is not impossible but that this little dispute about the Ambassador, and the removal of San Carlos from the Ministry, and the displeasure which Cevallos has expressed with the conduct of ———, may cool ——— upon Italian affairs; more particularly as these circumstances render more distant his prospect of accomplishing his favorite object.

‘After settling that there should be no slave trade as far as Cape Formoso, they want now to limit the prohibition to Cape Palmas, or, at farthest, to Cape Three Points. But I insist upon Cape Formoso, and I think I shall carry the whole.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘WELLINGTON.

‘I am upon very good terms here with my colleague the Turk, who begs Mr. Liston may be desired to say something in his favor. He is now employed in endeavoring to prevail upon the Government here to agree to the tariff agreed to by the Russians and us.

‘He is left without a shilling, and I have given him, at two payments, 8000 francs, which he has promised to repay or to give me an order upon Mr. Liston.’

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR BERESFORD,

‘ Paris, 22nd Dec., 1814.

‘ I received only by the last post your letter of the 25th of November, and I am happy to find that matters are going on more to your satisfaction. I am certain that patience and temper will settle any thing.

‘ I have always intended to go to Lisbon, if I could, when the Prince should arrive, and I still entertain that intention; but the execution must depend upon circumstances. You shall know in time, however, exactly what I shall do.

‘ There is nothing new here whatever. I think matters are in rather a better state here since the appointments of M. d’André to be Minister of Police, and of Soult to the War Department.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Beresford, K.B.’

To Lieut. General Sir George Murray, K.B.

‘ MY DEAR MURRAY,

‘ Paris, 22nd Dec., 1814.

‘ I received your letter of the 12th by the last post, and I congratulate you upon the arrangement which takes you to America, if you like it; but will not forget your wish to join me again, which I assure you I feel as it deserves, if I should ever again be employed in a military capacity. I believe your opinions and mine are not far different as to the war in America. I approve highly, indeed I go further, I admire, all that has been done by the military in America, as far as I understand it generally. Whether Sir George Prevost was right or wrong in his decision at Lake Champlain, is more than I can tell; but of this I am very certain, he must equally have retired to Kingston after our fleet was beaten, and I am inclined to believe he was right.

‘ I have told the Ministers repeatedly that a naval superiority on the lakes is a *sine quâ non* of success in war on the frontier of Canada, even if our object should be solely defensive; and I hope that when you are there they will take care to secure it for you.

‘ We have rumours of peace which I believe to be well

founded, which I hope will stop you, unless, indeed, you should decidedly prefer to be there to any other situation.

‘There is nothing new here. Soult’s appointment to the Ministry will have surprised you; I believe it has and will do good.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lieut. General*

Sir George Murray, K.B.

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 26th Dec., 1814.

‘It appears that General —, after having been put in arrest, under the charge of sentries, made his escape; and he has since petitioned the two Chambers of the Legislature to complain of the treatment he has received.

‘I enclose the *Moniteur* of the 25th, which contains an account of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies on his petition; and I understand that the decision of the Chamber of Peers was the same. Marshal —, —, —, spoke violently in his favor, and there was a good deal of violence shown by some others; but it is reported that Marshal — spoke against the General, and that the speech of General —, the Governor of Paris, was very much in favor of the Court.

‘The Government are perfectly satisfied with the decision on this subject.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris 26th Dec., 1814.

‘I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from M. le Comte de Jaucourt, in answer to one in which I had informed him of the inclination of His Majesty’s Government to allow of the purchase in Canada of the timber required for buildings in St. Pierre and Miquelon.

‘I request your Lordship to send the orders to Canada, adverted to in the second paragraph of the enclosed letter; and it would be desirable that I should have a duplicate of them.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 26th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving Lord Bathurst’s dispatch, No. 50, from the Foreign Office, enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. — of Glasgow, stating that apprehensions are entertained by the merchants in that part of the United Kingdom that the French Government had issued directions to its cruisers to capture all vessels trading to St. Domingo.

‘ Since the receipt of that dispatch I have made inquiries, but have not been able to discover that such an order has been given, or that the Government entertain the idea that the trade of His Majesty’s subjects with St. Domingo, under existing circumstances, is contrary to the French Navigation Laws.

‘ I will, however, make further inquiries, in order, if possible, to ascertain the fact, without applying directly to the King’s Ministers.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 27th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have just received your letter, sent with your dispatches of the 18th, in which you have proposed to me to relieve you at Vienna; and as I understand from Pole, who is here, that the King’s Government had the same arrangement in contemplation, I do not hesitate to comply with your desire. As I mean to serve the King’s Government in any situation which may be thought desirable, it is a matter of indifference to me in what stage I find your proceedings.

‘ It may be desirable for the King’s Government to communicate with me personally before I shall go to Vienna, and I have offered to go to London. I can receive their answer, and go there, and be back here by the 12th; and I shall not receive your answer to this letter till the 14th or 15th.

‘ You will see by my letters and dispatches of yesterday that I have had communications with the King’s Government here regarding Naples, upon which it might be desir-

able that I should have a personal communication with the King's Ministers in England before I should go to Vienna, as that appears the only question of importance remaining.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 27th Dec., 1814.

‘ I send Lord Castlereagh's dispatches of the 18th, and the copy of a letter which I have received from him of the same date, proposing to me to relieve him at Vienna, and the copy of my answer. Understanding from Pole that you had the same arrangement in your contemplation, I have not hesitated to comply with his desire.

‘ The question is, whether it is the wish of the King's servants in England that I should go there before I proceed to Vienna, which appears to be very much a question of time. I might receive your answer on Sunday or Monday next, the 2nd. Leaving Paris on the 3rd, I should reach London on the 5th or 6th; and setting out again on the 10th, I should be at Vienna on the 23rd or 24th, even passing through Paris.

‘ This course would have some advantages, as I should be able to discuss with you the question of Naples, which is the only one of importance remaining unsettled; and if you determine upon it, pray lose no time in sending off your messenger with the answer to this letter.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

*To Lieut. Colonel Bathurst *.*

‘ MY DEAR COLONEL,

‘ Paris, 28th Dec., 1814.

‘ I received by the post of yesterday your letter of the 21st, in which you have informed me that you were about to be married to Lady Caroline Stewart, upon which event I beg leave to congratulate you.

‘ I do not know in what way I can be of any use to you in forwarding your views for office. I should think Lord Bathurst, who is, I know, well inclined to serve you, would

* Lieut. General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B.

be of more use to you ; but if you will let me know in what way I can be of use to you, I shall be very happy.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Baron Louis.

‘ MONSIEUR LE BARON,

‘ à Paris, ce 28 Déc., 1814.

‘ Mon frère M. Wellesley Pole, qui est Grand Maître de la Monnaie en Angleterre, se trouvant à présent à Paris, désire profiter de cette occasion pour voir l’établissement de la Monnaie à Paris ; et il m’a prié de vous en demander la permission, et aussi de voir les ordonnances, &c., pour son règlement, afin de pouvoir introduire les améliorations qui s’y trouvent dans la Monnaie d’Angleterre.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence d’avoir la bonté de lui donner la permission et les facilités qu’il désire avoir, et de croire à la considération avec laquelle

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Baron Louis.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 30th Dec., 1814.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 28th instant, regarding the correspondence of Mr. — with the War Department, and that gentleman’s conduct ; and I have to inform your Excellency that I have myself had so much reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. — and the language he made use of in the letters he addressed to me, as to inform him that I should receive no more of them.

‘ Returning, therefore, to your Excellency my best thanks for the motives which induced you to refer to me before the Government should take those steps which might be deemed expedient to protect its officers from such conduct as Mr. — has been guilty of, I can only assure you, that I am from experience perfectly sensible of the necessity for them in this instance.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Pennell, Esq.

SIR,

Paris, 2nd January, 1815.

Although a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on the 24th of December, between His Majesty and the United States by the Plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties, the relations of peace between the two countries will not be restored till at certain periods after the treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington; and you will therefore proceed, in regard to all American vessels which shall enter the ports in the district included in your Consulate, as you would have done before the treaty was signed.

In respect to the prisoners adverted to in your letter of the 29th of December, brought into Bordeaux by the American ship *Mac Donnough*, you best know what instructions you have received from His Majesty's Government, either to demand that they should be liberated by the French Government, or to negotiate for, or to consent to, their exchange, or for their disposal, after they shall be in your hands; and I recommend that you should act accordingly.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. Pennell, Esq.

WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

SIR,

Paris, 2nd January, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter and of its enclosures which I have received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux, regarding the arrival at that port of an American ship with a British prize, to which I beg to draw your Excellency's attention.

Although a treaty of peace has been signed between His Majesty and the United States, as I have already had the honor of informing your Excellency, yet the restoration of the relations of peace depends upon the ratification by the high contracting parties of the terms which have been agreed upon by their respective plenipotentiaries at Ghent; and even then, according to the usual practice, the distance from the place at which the exchange of the ratifications will take will affect the period at which the relations of peace will be restored. I conclude, therefore, that His

Majesty will continue to apply to the vessels of the belligerents resorting to the ports in his dominions, those rules which he has thought proper to adopt, and which have been communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Minister resident at this Court.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 2nd January, 1815.

‘ The two Chambers of the Legislature were prorogued on Friday by a message from the King, carried by His Majesty's Ministers to each of the Chambers.

‘ The Government are well satisfied with the Legislature, and the members have separated on good terms with the Government.

‘ The measures which have been adopted for augmenting the army are calculated, as I informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 23rd November, solely to complete it to the peace establishment. It will then consist, as I am informed, of 75 regiments of infantry of the line, and 30 of light infantry. Each regiment consists of 4 battalions, of which one is a battalion of dépôt, and consists only of the officers and non-commissioned officers of four companies.

‘ The other three battalions consist each of 6 companies, and each company will have 120 *troupes*, in which denomination non-commissioned officers are included. Each battalion will thus consist of 720 *troupes*, and each regiment 2160 *troupes*, and the whole of the infantry of the army of 226,800 *troupes*.

‘ I am not so well acquainted with the organization of the cavalry, which has not, I believe, been uniformly adopted; but I understand that the cavalry consists of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and the artillery and engineers of about 20,000; making the whole army about 280,000 men.

‘ It is understood that the conscription of the year 1814 had been carried into execution, and all men belonging to that conscription, whether they had joined or not, or had deserted, are considered as belonging to the army, as well as all men returning from being prisoners of war, &c. &c. The measures adopted for reinforcing the army consist in

calling in all these persons and those absent on furlough, and forcing them to join the regiments to which they stand appointed. It has been necessary to make use of the gendarmerie to carry these measures into execution; but they have not in general been successful; and I am informed that the men desert immediately after they are brought to their regiments.

‘ There is certainly no great collection of troops in Flanders. The greatest number is in Alsace.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 2nd January, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter and of its enclosures which I have received from His Majesty’s Consul at Bordeaux.

‘ I have informed the French Minister that the relations of peace between His Majesty and the United States will not be restored till at certain periods after the Treaty lately signed at Ghent shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington; and that I conclude that, till the relations of peace shall be restored, the same rules will be applied to the vessels of the belligerents in French ports as have been hitherto adopted.

‘ I enclose the copy of the letter which I have addressed to Mr. Pennell in answer to his, and I beg that orders may be sent to him how to proceed in regard to the exchange of the prisoners in the American ship *Mac Donnough*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Général Baron Marchand.

‘ à Paris, ce 5 Janvier, 1815.

‘ Le Duc de Wellington a l’honneur de faire ses complimens à M. le Baron Marchand, et de lui envoyer les rapports du Commissaire Général et du Commissaire en Chef de la colonne droite de la cavalerie Anglaise (M. Boys), sur la demande de MM. — et —.

‘ Le Duc de Wellington se flatte que ces papiers prouve-

ront à M. le Baron Marchand que la réclamation des Sieurs — et — n'est nullement fondée.

‘Le Duc de Wellington reitère à M. le Baron Marchand l'assurance de sa parfaite considération.’

To the Hon. C. Bagot, and the Commissioners for carrying into execution the 2nd and 4th additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace.

‘GENTLEMEN,

‘Paris, 5th January, 1815.

‘I have perused the two notes which you have received from the French Commissioners, dated the 10th and the 28th ultimo, and your answer to the former, dated the 16th.

‘I cannot admit the pretensions set up by the French Commissioners to pay the British creditors of the French Government with one third of the amount of their several credits, and cannot believe that His Most Christian Majesty will consider such payment to be a performance of his engagement “to appoint commissioners in concert with others to be appointed by His Britannic Majesty to examine and liquidate the claims of His Britannic Majesty’s subjects for the value of their property illegally confiscated by the French Government, as also for the partial or total loss of their credits or other property illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792; and to act towards British subjects in this respect in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain.”

‘At all events, this decision of the French Commissioners must become a subject of discussion between the two Courts, for which I have asked for instructions from His Majesty’s Government; and I beg that, till you shall receive further directions, you will discontinue all discussions with the French Commissioners on the claims of individuals, and that you will confine your attention solely to the settlement of the claims for prisoners of war.

‘You will be pleased to communicate these directions to the French Commissioners.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘The Hon. C. Bagot, &c.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ Paris, 5th January, 1815.

‘ The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty has the honor to enclose to His Excellency the Comte de Jaucourt, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Commissioners appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and those appointed by His Most Christian Majesty, in order to carry into execution the 2nd and 4th additional articles of the Treaty of Peace.

‘ After four months, the Commissioners appointed by His Most Christian Majesty have determined that they can award to the British creditors of the French Government only one third of the amount of their several credits; and have thus at once destroyed the hopes which had been formed by these persons in consequence of the Treaty of Peace.

‘ It appears that they lent their money to the late King of France on the faith of an obligation as follows [*here follows the Article*]; and further secured, as they imagined, by a solemn treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the late Most Christian King, as follows. [*Here follows the Article.*]

‘ Notwithstanding these acts, which might have been deemed sufficient security, their property was wholly confiscated in those times of violence and injustice which commenced twenty five years ago, and of which the undersigned hoped that the world had seen the end in the happy restoration of His Majesty to his throne in the month of May last.

‘ In the treaty of peace, which was the immediate consequence of His Majesty’s restoration, it was stipulated as follows regarding the creditors of the French State, being British subjects. [*Here follows the Article.*]

‘ If it had been intended by the negotiators on the part of the two high contracting parties to confine the benefit to be derived by the creditors to the simple taking off of the sequestration, which is what is contended by the Commissioners on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, and to leave the creditors to claim what the law would give them,

the 4th additional article would have been short and easily drawn, and would have ended with the first paragraph. But when His Most Christian Majesty in the second paragraph engages that the Commissioners to be appointed under the 2nd additional article shall "examine and liquidate the total or partial loss of their credits to the British creditors," and in the 3rd paragraph engages that France shall act towards British subjects in this respect in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and His Britannic Majesty, on the other hand, engages "*de sa part à renoncer, dès que justice complete sera rendue à ces sujets, à la totalité de l'excédent qui se trouverait en sa faveur relativement à l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre,*" the undersigned cannot but believe that the negotiators of the two high contracting parties, and that most particularly His Most Christian Majesty himself, when he ratified this treaty, must have had something in contemplation beyond the mere taking off of the sequestrations which had been laid on since the year 1792.

‘ That which they had in contemplation is evident from the terms of the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the 4th additional article, viz., to restore to these unfortunate persons the total amount of what the Commissioners should find had been unjustly and tyrannically taken from them; and this meaning is so plain from the tenor of the article, as well as from its whole context, and it was evidently so impossible to express that meaning otherwise, consistently with that respect which was due to His Majesty and to the French nation, that the undersigned thinks he has a right to complain of the injustice of the decision of His Most Christian Majesty's Commissioners in this instance.

‘ The mode in which the credits of the native creditors of the State, or those of foreigners of other nations, have been liquidated under the different tyrannical laws which have been passed during a period of violence and injustice, of which it is hoped that the world has seen the termination, cannot affect in any manner the mode to be adopted in liquidating the credits of the British creditors, for which provision is made in a solemn treaty of peace; and the undersigned protests against all arguments founded on what passed in

relation to other creditors in the period between 1792 and the treaty.

‘ But, if such arguments could be admitted, the undersigned would not fail in showing that His Britannic Majesty’s subjects, creditors of the French State, having by a refinement of tyranny and injustice been deprived of advantages which the other creditors of the State enjoyed, and of which many availed themselves to their great advantage during that unhappy period, ought, according to every principle of justice and right, now to receive the full amount of their several credits, even if the treaty had not, as it has, provided for the same.

‘ The undersigned begs to inform His Excellency the Comte de Jaucourt that, entertaining these sentiments regarding the decision of the French Commissioners, he has considered it his duty to lay the enclosed papers before his Court, and to request their orders upon them; and in the mean time he has written the letter of which the enclosed is a copy to the Commissioners on the part of His Britannic Majesty, in which he has directed them to discontinue all proceedings regarding the claims of the creditors, till they shall receive further orders, and to continue only the settlement of the accounts of the sums due by the respective Governments on account of prisoners of war.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Goltz.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 5 Janvier, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m’a écrite le du mois passé sur la capture par le corsaire Américain le *Leo* du bâtiment marchand Anglais *Alexander*, venant de Livourne, au bord duquel se trouvait le monument de la feue Reine de Prusse, et j’ai tout de suite écrit au Gouverneur de Gibraltar pour le prier d’avoir soin de ces objets, en cas que le *Leo*, que votre Excellence supposait avoir été pris, entrât à Gibraltar.

‘ J’ai depuis reçu la lettre de votre Excellence de la date d’aujourd’hui, dans laquelle vous me faites savoir que le bâtiment *Alexander* avait été repris par un armateur Anglais, et ancré à Cherbourg; et j’envoie tout de suite à Cher-

bourg pour prier qu'on ait soin des objets dont votre Excellence fait mention, et en cas qu'ils se trouvent toujours sur *Alexander*; et de m'en donner des nouvelles aussitôt que possible.

‘Je prie votre Excellence de croire que j'ai la plus grande satisfaction à pouvoir faire ce qui peut être agréable à Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

‘J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘*Le Comte de Goltz.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,’

‘Paris, 5th January, 1815.

‘I received on Tuesday morning your letters of the 31st; and, finding that you had gone to Bath, I determined not to go to England, unless the King should particularly wish it. He did not express such a wish, and therefore I have remained.

‘They have received some intelligence from Naples within these few days, by a person who was sent there to negotiate with Murat about the *dotations* of the Marshals in that country, who is the same who you will have seen was arrested nearly about the same time that ———’s papers were taken here. I have not seen this person; but M. de Blacas has promised to send him to me. He is of opinion that, if a commanding force is collected to attack Murat, he must give way, as his only strength and hopes of success consist in the means in his power of disturbing Italy. He said himself that, if all Europe combined against him, he must submit; but that he did not think the Austrians or the English would, and that, if that was the case, he would fight to the last. He asked whether the King would allow him to establish himself with his family in France in case he should be obliged to quit his kingdom; and he went so far as to offer to ally himself to the King, and to join him in driving the Austrians out of Italy, if His Majesty would take him under his protection. This is what Blacas has told me; I will write to you farther particulars when I shall have seen this person.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD, ‘ Paris, 5th January, 1815.

‘ Since I wrote to you this morning I have seen the General Officer who returned from Naples, respecting whom M. de Blacas spoke to me. He had seen Murat’s army, which he says consists of a fine body of men, well clothed and in good order; its number 70,000 men, of which 5000 are cavalry; but he believes the *moral*, that is, the disposition to fight, very bad. He has 24,000 good troops at Ancona; about 15,000 very bad indeed between that and Naples; and about 25,000 guards and *troupes d’élite* at and about Naples. The last are bad, although well clothed, &c., being generally recruits; among whom about 4000 men, returned from Spain and Russia, have been distributed as non-commissioned officers and officers. The army are in general badly armed, notwithstanding that he asserts that Murat received 25,000 stand of arms from the Austrian Government, and 4000, as I understood him, from the French Governor of Alexandria.

‘ They are not attached to Murat, and serve him only for their subsistence; and he says, that in general the country are ashamed of him, and bear with him only because it is believed that he is supported by Austria and England. To this belief the presence of — —, of which Murat has availed himself to the utmost, has tended greatly. He thinks that the landing of only 6000 men of the French army in Sicily would so shake Murat in Naples, that the system of internal insurrection would alone destroy him; and that this measure, which it would be supposed would be followed up by something more effectual, would put a stop to the growth of his influence in Italy.

‘ He says that Murat is perfectly aware of his situation, and that according to his own account, he remains quiet and at peace, because the powers of Europe allow him to remain so; that he knows he can revolutionize Italy, and will do so if it is necessary; and will promise constitutions, &c., wherever they are asked; that he will bring forward Buonaparte or not, as it suits his interests, or rather as his necessities may require it; as this gentleman says that he feels that he and Buonaparte cannot reign together.

‘ I beg to observe that, according to Colonel N. Campbell’s correspondence, Buonaparte appears to have a corresponding feeling; and, if he thinks of leaving Elba at all, it is to begin by reigning alone in Italy.

‘ Murat has now ordered another levy of 30,000 men. This new levy demonstrates his objects. He must, like Buonaparte, extend himself, or be destroyed by his own army; and we need not doubt what he will do.

‘ This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States.

‘ He saw Prince Esterhazy, who had been sent, as the Prince told him, to ascertain, by his personal observations at Naples, whether it was or was not fitting that the Austrian Government should support Murat. The Prince went to Naples, entertaining the opinion that it suited the interests of the Austrians to maintain him; he came away decidedly of opinion that it was necessary for the general safety that he should be destroyed.

‘ He says that, he thinks that if a system of insurrection were once to take place in Naples, Murat would negotiate to give up the Government; for that, although a revolutionary soldier, he is aware of his own situation, and that he does not possess the affections of the people or of the army in general; and that his family, to whom he is much attached, would be sacrificed.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 9th January, 1815.

‘ I do not know whether it will be necessary that I should have credentials under the Sign Manual at the Congress; if it should be so, it is desirable that they should be sent without loss of time. Lord FitzRoy Somerset ought also to have a credential to enable him to act here.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To T. Harrison, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 9th January, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 2nd instant, regarding Lord Grenville’s speech.

‘ I entirely concur in the opinion, that if this speech should be published here it ought to be translated here, and I will undertake to have it well done. But, as well as I can recollect the speech, from having perused it once, I think it ought to be corrected, or rather altered in some parts, before it should be published in French, as otherwise it might do more harm than good to the cause.

‘ I doubt whether, in its present shape, I could with propriety have any concern either in publishing or circulating it.

‘ I cannot now lay my hand upon the copy of the speech which Lord Grenville was so kind as to send me; and I shall not be able to get one in time to write to him by the courier of this day. But I will write to his Lordship by the next courier, and will propose to him those alterations which will render the publication in my opinion more palatable and useful here.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *T. Harrison, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 9th January, 1815.

‘ I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Sir G. Collier, in which he claims a medal for the capture of San Sebastian. I do not know what claim Sir G. Collier may be considered to have to a medal for that operation; but, as he commanded the force afloat, he ought, I should imagine, if he gets any medal, to receive the naval one.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 9th January, 1815.

‘ In my dispatch of the 5th, I enclosed your Lordship the copy of the reply of the French Commissioners of the to the British Commissioners, on the subject of the proposal of the former to discharge the claims of the British cre-

ditors of the French Government with one third of their several amounts; and the copy of the directions which I have given to the latter in regard to their proceedings, and of the note which I have sent to M. de Jaucourt, in which I have communicated those directions to him.

‘ Although I received Lord Bathurst’s dispatch of the 3rd inst., No. 1, with the opinion of Sir C. Robinson on the enclosures in my dispatch, No. , of the , before I sent in that note, I did not think it expedient to withhold it, as it contained the same reasoning as that in the note of the British Commissioners, of which Mr. Robinson approved, and I had drawn it with the particular view that it should be laid before the King; whose authority alone can overrule the unjust and arbitrary decisions of the Minister of Finance, upon every question which comes before him in which a British subject is a party.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 9th January, 1815.

‘ In reference to my dispatch of the 2nd, I have now the honor to enclose the copy of another letter from His Majesty’s Consul at Bordeaux, reporting that he has succeeded in procuring the release of the British prisoners from on board the American ship *MacDonnough*.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 10th January, 1815.

‘ I heard from Lord Liverpool last week about my going to Vienna and to England. He was desirous that I should go to Vienna; and he left it to me either to go to England or not, as I pleased. But as he was going to Bath, and I should scarcely have had time to go there to speak to him, and to be back by the time I should hear from you, and his mind appeared decided about the Sicilian question, the only one upon which I wished to speak to him, I determined not to go to England.

‘I have just received your letters and dispatches to the 2nd. I think you are mistaken about the necessity of your return to England. I shall not set out from hence, however, till I shall receive your summons, which I expect will be next Sunday or Monday, unless I should receive a positive direction from Lord Liverpool to do so.

‘From what Pole said to me of the temper of Parliament, it appears your presence is absolutely necessary. There is nothing new here.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 10th January, 1815.

‘I send letters and dispatches from Lord Castlereagh to the 3rd. You will see what he says about his return to England. I have told him that his return for the meeting of Parliament is more necessary than he appears to be aware; but that I shall wait here till I shall receive his summons to go to Vienna, unless I should receive directions from you to set out.

I might receive on the 14th or 15th his answer to the letter which I wrote him on Tuesday se’nnight, and it is probable that it will contain directions to set out. But if I should not hear from him by that time, or his letter should not contain directions to set out, I shall wait for your directions or his to quit my post.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lord Grenville.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 11th January, 1815.

‘I have had a correspondence with the Secretary of the African Society respecting a translation which he wished should be made here, and the publication of your Lordship’s Speech in the House of Lords of the 27th June, 1814; upon which subjects I informed him I should address you after I should again have perused it.

‘The result of the consideration I have given to it, after consulting with some literary friends here, who are likewise

friends to the cause, is that it is most advisable not to publish the speech in French.

‘I really believe the King and his Ministers are sincere in their desire to abolish the Slave trade altogether ; and till they can effect that object they will mitigate the evil by all the means in their power. The King told me that he could not act contrary to the wishes of his people ; and that he found the opinions of the best informed persons in France upon this question, and of the nation in general, by no means what they were in England. It then occurred to me that the best tracts upon the Slave trade, such as the abstract of the evidence, the policy by Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Wilberforce’s letters to his constituents, should be published here, to inform those who would read, and to acquire for the King and his Government some support for the measures which they had engaged and were disposed to adopt.

‘I, at the same time, thought it advisable to endeavor to put a stop to an acrimonious discussion which was carried on upon the subject by the newspapers of the two countries, which answered no purpose, except to inflame the public mind here, and to convince men in general that we had some object in abolishing the Slave trade ourselves, and in urging the same measure upon France, besides those we professed, and thus to throw fresh difficulties in the King’s way.

‘From what I have above recited, your Lordship will perceive the principle on which I have acted in encouraging publications on the Slave trade here ; and I now proceed to tell you why I think it advisable not to publish your speech.

‘It was addressed to an assembly supposed to have, and which had, all the knowledge existing respecting the Slave trade, and therefore it contains nothing more than general allusions to the facts, of which the public here have no knowledge whatever. The object of the speech was to prevail upon the House of Lords to inquire into the conduct of the Ministers in the negotiation of the peace, in order that the 1st additional article might not be ratified. Some of the topics brought forward are of a nature to hurt the vanity of this nation, and to increase their prejudices against us and our measure ; and it contains no facts or reasonings which apply to the main question whether it is expedient or otherwise for France to abolish the trade.

‘Then some of the finest parts of the speech impute blame to both Governments, and principally to our own, which I do not think it advisable to publish, particularly respecting the King. Indeed, I must add that, in the situation which I fill, I could not be instrumental in publishing and circulating what is therein written of either Government.

‘I entirely concur in your Lordship’s opinion respecting the translation of Mr. Wilberforce’s letter to M. de Talleyrand, of which Mr. Harrison has informed me. I am about to have another edition published.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lord Grenville.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B..*

‘MY DEAR HENRY,

‘Paris, 11th January, 1815.

‘I enclose a letter from Lord Castlereagh and his private letter to me.

‘You are aware how we stand respecting the Slave trade here. The Portuguese Minister at Vienna has offered to abolish immediately north of the Line, and entirely in eight years, provided they are paid for their ships which we have taken, and that the last commercial treaty is abolished. Lord Liverpool consents to the terms if they will abolish entirely at the same period with the French Government.

‘In regard to other matters at Vienna, they are nearly where they were.

‘I shall not set out for Vienna till I shall be summoned by Lord Castlereagh, which I suppose I shall be in the end of this week.

‘Ever yours most affectionately,

‘*The Right Hon.*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

‘P.S. I enclose a letter from Lord Holland to the Marquesa de Villa Franca, which I beg you will seal and forward by a careful person.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 12th January, 1815.

‘I have the honor to enclose a letter from a French Surgeon, claiming additional remuneration for services

* The Order of the Bath was re-modelled on the 2nd January, 1815, into three classes, Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

rendered to a British soldier; and I beg to know whether he is to have any thing more, or whether it would not be better to call upon him for a bill, and then to refer that bill to the French Government.

‘ It is my opinion that the payment is fully sufficient.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 12th January, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from — — — — —, regarding his being omitted in the list of officers appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

‘ I wish I had seen the list of the officers who served under my command, on whom it was intended to confer this honor, before it was published; as I think I could have stated reasons why it should not be conferred on some, and why it should be conferred on others.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Comte — — —.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 13th January, 1815.

‘ I have received your letters of the 12th, and I assure you that it would give me great satisfaction to see any measure adopted by the British Government which would be gratifying to you; but you must be aware that, having been employed for fourteen years nearly at all times in the command of troops, many officers have claims upon me to represent to Government their services; and I cannot undertake to represent the claims and wishes of others without doing an injustice to those to whose assistance I am so much indebted.

‘ However desirous I may be, therefore, that the Government should attend to your wishes, I am under the necessity of requesting that you would adopt some other channel of conveying them to the Prince Regent.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Le Comte — — —.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 13th January, 1815.

‘ I enclose with Lord Castlereagh’s dispatches the copy of a letter which I have just now received from him ; in consequence of which, I do not propose to set out till I shall hear from you after you shall have received these letters, unless I should receive another summons from him. This delay will make very little difference ; and as I go to Vienna only for the general convenience of the Government, I should not like to go unless you should think it under all the circumstances desirable.

‘ It is very natural that Lord Castlereagh should wish to bring his own work to a close ; and having now so fair a prospect before him, I consider it most desirable, both for him and the Government, that he should do so ; and I recommend that, if you can go on without him, you should let him remain.

‘ M. de Blacas told me last night that the King had ratified the convention, and had returned it immediately to Vienna.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th January, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a note lately presented by the Chevalier de Brito, the Portuguese Chargé d’Affaires, to the Comte de Jaucourt, which the former delivered to me.

‘ I told him that I had no directions or authority to talk to him on the subject, but that, as an individual who felt an interest for Portugal, I could not avoid expressing a regret that His Royal Highness had not felt a confidence that his Allies and his Ministers had exerted themselves to their utmost for his interests in the negotiation of the treaty of Paris ; and that he should believe he had any chance of succeeding in obtaining an object now, in which they had failed upon that better opportunity ; and that he had incurred the risk of renewing the war as far as he was concerned.

‘ The French Minister said nothing to me on the subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th January, 1815.

‘ M. le Comte de Goltz, the Prussian Minister, has informed me that the *Alexander* merchantship, bound from Leghorn to England, and lately taken by the American privateer *Leo*, was lately retaken by a British cruiser, and was carried into Cherbourg, and thence to a British port. She had on board a monument of the late Queen of Prussia, and other works of art belonging to His Prussian Majesty; and M. de Goltz is very anxious that they should be secured, in order that His Majesty may get possession of them.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th January, 1815.

‘ The Sardinian Ambassador at this Court, the Marquis d’Alfieri, has desired me to mention to your Lordship that ——— has not conducted himself lately in a manner to give satisfaction to the King.

‘ It appears that the particular cause of complaint is that, in the proclamation which ——— issued, in which he announced to the Genoese the arrangement by which Genoa was to belong to His Sardinian Majesty, he stated that the possession was only to be provisional; whereas it was obvious, from the documents, that it was the intention that the term provisional should apply solely to the Imperial fiefs.

‘ There are other causes of complaint, which, however, appear all to be referrible to the same transaction.

‘ At the same time that I informed the Marquis d’Alfieri that I would make your Lordship acquainted with what he stated, I told him that I was not the proper channel for making this complaint; and that the King had better make it either through the British Minister at Paris, or the Sardinian Minister in London.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 17th January, 1815.

‘ I received your letter of the 4th, and sent it to England immediately with the dispatches which accompanied it. You will have seen that I had determined not to leave Paris till I should hear from you, or should have received directions to do so from Lord Liverpool; and I wrote him with your last letter, that I should not set out even if directed by him, until I should hear from him after he should have read it. I likewise told him my opinion that it was most desirable that, if possible, you should be allowed to bring the business at Vienna to a close, on the public account, as well as for your own sake and that of the Government.

‘ You must be as well acquainted as I am with what is going on in England. The opposition to the continuance of the income tax in any shape is very general; and Pole, when he was here, appeared to think it was impossible to meet the Parliament without you. Indeed, he did not much like your being absent till the 16th; but his feelings are like those of all others at a weak advanced post.

‘ The mail which ought to have arrived yesterday is not yet come in. I will write to you again if any thing particular should occur after I shall have received it.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 17th January, 1815. 6 P.M.

‘ The enclosed letter is just arrived, and you will see the anxiety that you should return; but I will not stir till I shall receive Lord Liverpool’s answer, written after seeing yours of the 4th.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 18th January, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 13th. If I should go to Vienna, I will attend to what you say about the Ionian

islands. You will have seen that I wait for Lord Liverpool's directions after he shall have received Lord Castlereagh's letters and dispatches of the 4th and 5th.

' I have seen ——'s paper on the Netherlands. Nothing can be more absurd. His statement, founded on the facility with which the French could attack those provinces, would afford the best reasoning in the world for fortifying them. Depend upon it, it is the only way of settling the minds of the people under the Government of the Prince of Orange, and of the French to the cession. They now think they can march into Belgium, as they could into Alsace, or any other of their own provinces. If the Netherlands were fortified, they would know the conquest would take time, and occasion some broken heads, which they do not like better than others.

' I am astonished that the preliminary measures of surveys, estimates, &c., proposed by me, have not been adopted.

' I enclose a letter from Mr. —— about himself, to which I shall be obliged to you if you will attend, and if you will communicate with him upon it. I will write to him by this post regarding the prosecution of —— ———.

' You will see by my dispatch that there has been some unpleasant business at Rennes, and even here. The truth is, that the King of France, without an army, is no King.

' Believe me, &c.

' *Earl Bathurst.*

' WELLINGTON.

To F. S. Larpent, Esq.

' MY DEAR SIR,

' Paris, 19th January, 1815.

' In regard to Sir John Murray's trial, I intended to prove the charges framed by my directions against him in consequence of the orders of Government, by the production of my instructions and his reports, all of which are in the Government offices.

' Sir John Murray contends that one paragraph of my instructions directed him not to risk an action. I think he has mistaken my meaning in that paragraph; but, whether he has or not, that paragraph did not recall the other instructions for his conduct.

' The object of that paragraph was to prevent the Spanish Generals Elio and the Duque del Parque from taking

advantage of Sir John Murray's absence, and the temporary command which they had of the cavalry belonging to Sir John Murray's and Whittingham's corps, to attack the French.

‘There existed a prevailing opinion among the Spanish officers that their failures were to be attributed to the want of good cavalry; and this paragraph of the instructions was drawn with the view of preventing those officers from attempting to fight a general action when circumstances should have placed a small body of good cavalry at their disposal; more particularly, as all the manœuvres ordered by the instructions had in view to prevent the necessity for a general action.

‘I have not by me the instructions, but, as well as I recollect, this meaning of the paragraph in question is obvious; and it will particularly be observed, that it comes in after the directions for the formation of the corps to remain in Valencia under the Duque del Parque and General Elio. I think, as I before stated, that this paragraph has nothing to say to the question of Sir John Murray's guilt or innocence of the two charges; though it has to that brought against him by the Admiral. The Court has of course a right to judge of my meaning by the words in which it is conveyed, in whatever manner I may now explain it, or you may explain it for me; as the obvious meaning of those words was to be the guide of Sir John Murray's conduct. I must add also, that, whatever care I may have taken, it is not impossible that, in drawing an instruction for the operation of so many corps, all under separate Commanders in Chief, I may not in every instance have made use of the language which should convey the meaning I had in my mind.

‘There is nothing else that occurs to me; but I shall be glad to hear from you occasionally during the trial, and to receive a copy of the evidence when it can be got.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘F. S. Larpent, Esq.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 19th January, 1815.

‘ The celebrated actress Mlle. Raucourt died a few days ago, and her fellow comedians determined to bury her at St. Roch, and proceeded thither in a body, attended by an immense mob, on Tuesday. The actors of the *Théâtre Français* having been excommunicated, I imagine in the reign of Louis XV., the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the church, or to administer the usual rites ; and the mob broke open the church doors, and, having introduced the body, forced the curate to perform the service.

‘ The King, in the mean time, having been informed of what was passing, sent one of his chaplains, attended by some of the *Gardes du Corps*, to perform the service ; and the mob, among whom had been heard the cries of “ *Les Prêtres à la lanterne*,” dispersed with the cries of “ *Vive le Roi*.”

‘ I understand that the Chancellor, M. Dambray, had informed the King in the morning that the curate of St. Roch had consulted the principal clergy of the diocese at the Archevêché, whether he should receive the body of Mlle. Raucourt or not ; and that they had directed him not to receive it ; and the Chancellor had informed the King of what was likely to happen, and had recommended to His Majesty to take up the affair as a question of state. But the King had declined to do so ; induced probably by deference for the feelings of — and of — — on all questions of religion.

‘ Indeed, it is asserted that the King did not send his chaplain and the *Gardes du Corps*, but that the measure was adopted by some person acquainted with what was going on, and apprehensive of the consequences.

‘ There has likewise been a disturbance of some consequence at Rennes, in Brittany, which has every appearance of having been originally promoted and encouraged by the civil and military authorities.

‘ A Commission was appointed some time ago in each of the departments which had been the seat of the Vendéan war, to relieve the wounded and the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in that war, consisting in each

department of the *Préfet*, the Military Commanding Officer, and a Royalist Chief. This Commission was to meet at Rennes, in Brittany; and the Royalist member was insulted in the streets on his way to the *Préfecture*, where the Commission was to assemble. The head of the Royalist Chief was then called for by the mob, who were actually in possession of the town for three days, up to the period when the last accounts came away.

‘ Some people have been killed, and many wounded.

‘ The cry was for the equality granted by the charter; and that no provision should be made for the Vendéans. Neither the magistrates nor the military in the town interfered, notwithstanding that the riot lasted from ten in the morning till dark the first day, and had been renewed on the two following days. The inactivity of the former is attributed not less to the disinclination of the latter to act than to design; and it is generally understood, and indeed is probable, that the *Préfet* and the military officers were the original promoters of, and encouraged the riot; in which the principal actors are the bourgeoisie and the *Etudiants en Droit*, who it will be recollected were the principal promoters of all the revolutionary measures in the same town.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To ———, *Esq.*

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 20th January, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 29th December. I perfectly recollect your appointment to be a Commissioner of the Board of Excise in Ireland by the Duke of Richmond, when he was Lord Lieutenant; but I have no recollection of any engagement of His Grace, either expressed or implied, that you were to succeed to the Head of the Board in case of a vacancy.

‘ There was certainly no intention that you should not succeed; but the occurrence of so many vacancies in the Board as to bring you next to the first member was, at the time, so very improbable, that your succession was certainly never in my contemplation, and I believe not in that of the Lord Lieutenant.

‘ I have only to add, in answer to your letter, that, while I was Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the Government had every reason to be satisfied with your conduct as a Commissioner of Excise.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ — — —, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ à Paris, ce 21 Janvier, 1815.

‘ Le Duc de Wellington a l’honneur d’accuser la réception de la note de Son Excellence M. le Comte de Jaucourt de hier, qu’il reçut hier au soir à son entrée chez lui.

‘ Comme il n’avait reçu, de la part du Secrétaire du Roi pour la conduite des Ambassadeurs, aucune intimation de la cérémonie d’aujourd’hui, il croyait que c’était une cérémonie à laquelle le corps diplomatique ne devait pas assister ; et ainsi, n’ayant fait aucun arrangement pour aller à St. Denis, il est obligé de s’en dispenser.

‘ Le Duc de Wellington prend cette occasion d’assurer M. le Comte de Jaucourt de sa considération distinguée.’

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 22 Janvier, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que je viens de recevoir les ordres de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de me rendre à Vienne pour remplacer au Congrès son Plénipotentiaire Lord Castlereagh, duquel la présence en Angleterre est essentielle au service de Son Altesse Royale.

‘ Je désire avoir l’honneur de rendre mes devoirs et prendre les ordres de Sa Majesté avant mon départ ; pour lesquels objets je prie votre Excellence de lui demander une audience pour moi.

‘ Les affaires de mon Gouvernement à la cour de France seront conduites pendant mon absence, qui j’espère ne sera pas longue, par le Secrétaire d’Ambassade, Lord FitzRoy Somerset.

‘ En renouvelant à votre Excellence les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Le Comte de Jaucourt.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 22nd January, 1815.

Notwithstanding the information which I gave your Excellency on the of the relation in which His Britannic Majesty would stand with the United States of America till the ratifications of the treaty of peace recently concluded at Ghent should be exchanged at Washington, and the expectation which I had reason to entertain, that till that event the rules would be adhered to which His Most Christian Majesty had laid down to be observed by the vessels of the belligerents in the ports of France, I have learnt that the American vessel, *MacDonough*, which had brought an English prize into Bordeaux which she had captured on her passage from the United States, has been allowed by the authorities of that port to land and dispose of her cargo.

‘ This has been done, notwithstanding that these authorities were perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances attending this vessel, and more particularly that she had captured an English vessel on her passage, as they released the prisoners taken in the vessel captured, and handed them over to the Consul residing at Bordeaux, on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Jaucourt.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 22nd January, 1815.

‘ I received this day your letter of the 14th. You will see that the King has denied that M. — — — was authorized by him to act or write as he has done. I entertain no doubt whatever that he was sent to discover the state of things in St. Domingo; indeed, I knew many months ago that some person had been sent, and this fact is not denied. But he has departed entirely from his instructions, which went, I believe, only to desire that he would inquire.

‘ I have not heard that any British merchants have given aid with their capitals to the French slave trade, but I think it very probable. I will inquire, however, into that point.

I do not find that many vessels have sailed upon the trade, which is still restricted to the south of Cape Formoso, notwithstanding that there has been no formal termination to the discussions which I have had upon this point with the Minister of Marine.

‘ From what has passed lately in private conversations I am induced to think that they are inclined to draw more closely with us upon the whole subject than they have been hitherto, but that they are looking to what passes at Vienna. Lord Castlereagh has made some progress, and, as I am going there to relieve him, I shall be better able than I am now to forward the cause.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Don Pedro Cevallos.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 22 Janvier, 1815.

‘ Je prends la liberté d’écrire à votre Excellence en faveur d’un excellent Espagnol et très bon serviteur du Roi, Don Francisco Ezequiel de las Bárcenas, qui est Administrateur Principal par intérim de *los Correos* à Madrid.

‘ Pendant les malheureuses époques de la guerre, où on ne retenait plus rien de l’Espagne que Cadiz, il retint, par son zèle et ses talens au service de Sa Majesté, les couriers et autres qui avaient fait le service des postes pendant qu’il était Administrateur à Badajoz, et il a continué de servir les postes avec Cadiz par le royaume de Portugal. En proportion que les évènements militaires nous ont regagné le pays, il a rétabli les communications, et enfin la Régence le nomma à remplir le poste d’Administrateur Principal à Madrid, qu’il avait si bien mérité par son dévouement et des services réels.

‘ Je l’avais recommandé au Duque de San Carlos, et à présent je le recommande à la puissante protection de votre Excellence.

‘ En cas que je puisse être de quelque utilité à votre Excellence ici, je vous prie de commander mes services.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Don Pedro Cevallos.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 22nd January, 1815.

‘ I have just received your letter of the 18th. I entertain a very good opinion of Dallas, who was with me at Poonah, Colonel Barclay and Colonel Johnson, of the Bombay Engineers. There was a Colonel Macleod, whom Barclay knows, a very respectable officer, who commanded, I think, the 12th regiment in the battle of Assye; Malcolm; Colonel Walker, of the cavalry; Colonel Scott; Noble, of the artillery. But without the list I cannot do them all justice.

‘ Nobody knows, however, the army better than Barclay, and you may place entire confidence in him. I go to Vienna as soon as I shall have seen the King.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Buckinghamshire.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 22nd January, 1815.

‘ I received the day before yesterday your letters and dispatches of the 10th, which I have forwarded to England, and will forward to Vienna. You may depend upon it that you are mistaken about your being out of favor in England: I believe it is much otherwise.

‘ I enclose a letter from Lord Holland to the Marquesa de Villa Franca, which should be sent by somebody who will deliver it into her hands. I likewise enclose a paper from Miss M’Namara, whom you will remember probably, and I shall be obliged to you if you will do what you can for her. I likewise request you to look for the book specified in the enclosed paper, and send it to Paris by the first messenger, directed to Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, book-sellers. I expect at every moment directions from England to go to Vienna. Lord Castlereagh will be late in his arrival in England, but that is not my fault. I should have set out on Sunday last if he had not stopped me.

‘ You are quite right about the French; it is best to leave them to themselves at Madrid, and they will settle their own affairs. I hear from all quarters bad accounts of the ———. He will be recalled, in my opinion, as the King of France cannot yield on the point of Casa

Flores, and the King of Spain will not. The French will, however, withdraw all the obnoxious people, whom they ought not to have sent there; and they expect that this concession will induce the King of Spain to send his Ambassador, but they are much mistaken. It is not quite clear to me which of the Governments has conducted itself with most absurdity in the whole of this concern, but I am inclined to think the French have.

‘Your boy Gerald is very well and much improved. The whole return to England to-morrow morning.

‘Ever yours most affectionately,

‘*The Right Hon.*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 22nd January, 1815.

‘I received your letter of the 13th, regarding the supplementary lists for medals, of which I have lately sent two to England, and I do not know of any more. The fact is, that I can depend only upon my own recollection of what I saw to give an accurate list, in conformity with the rules laid down by Government; for, if I call upon any body for a list, the whole army is generally included. Then the system having been enlarged at different times, fresh claims, founded upon the order of Government, have been brought forward for actions long after they were past; and all these occasion supplementary lists. But unless I find a very strong one I will now close the business entirely.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Paris, 22nd January, 1815.

‘I enclose the letters for you from Lord Liverpool, and the copy of that which he has written to me after receiving yours of the 5th, in consequence of which I shall set out as soon as I shall have seen the King, which will be to-morrow. I am afraid that the state of the roads will delay me, but you may depend upon it that I will lose no time.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd January, 1815.

‘ In consequence of the directions received from the Earl of Liverpool, I have taken leave of His Majesty, and propose to set out for Vienna in the morning.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd January, 1815.

‘ I enclose a copy of the regulations by which the French Government proposed to carry into execution their prohibition of the slave trade on the north west coast of Africa.

‘ After receiving this paper I had a meeting with the Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which I pointed out to them the difference between what was contained in the enclosed *réglement* and what was proposed in the paper transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 3rd of November; and I stated that what was now proposed to be done did not perform the King’s engagement, nor carry into execution his intentions, as stated in the different notes, letters, and conversations which had passed between His Majesty or his Ministers and your Lordship or myself.

‘ After a long discussion, in which the Minister of Marine offered to extend the prohibitive system as far as Cape Three Points, and I contended that it should be carried, as first proposed, to Cape Formoso, as the only mode of preventing the revival of the horrors of the slave trade in countries in which they had been effectually put an end to by Great Britain during the war, it was agreed that I should propose such alterations of the *réglement* as would make it suit the views of my Government, and that we should have another meeting to take those alterations into consideration; and that in the mean time the prohibitive system should be continued, as contained in the papers enclosed to your Lordship on the 3rd of November. I accordingly gave to M. de Jaucourt the memorandums of which the enclosed are copies.

‘ I have since had no meeting upon the subject, but I have had two or three conversations upon it with M. de Jaucourt, and M. Beugnot the Minister of Marine, in each of which I observed an increasing disposition in the French Government to act more entirely in our views of this subject, and of colonial policy connected with it. I attribute this change, in a great degree, to their increasing knowledge of the state of St. Domingo, and to their desire to endeavor to regain possession of that colony through the mediation of His Majesty’s Government, founded upon the abolition of the slave trade and upon some liberal system towards the negroes in St. Domingo, both in respect to their own personal freedom and to their properties. It is evident, however, that nothing will be brought forward on this subject till M. de Talleyrand shall return; and as the prohibitive system still exists along the coast to Cape Formoso, I have thought it best not to press them farther at present upon the *réglement*.

‘ M. de Beugnot, the Minister of Marine, has by the King’s commands publicly disclaimed M. ——. I believe this person was sent to Jamaica to ascertain the state of St. Domingo, but he could not have been authorized to write the letters which have been published as his.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 24th January, 1815.

‘ I have received my orders, and am just setting out for Vienna.

‘ I do not know whether it signifies much to you; but from what I learnt yesterday here, I have reason to believe that the French Embassy are stirring up an intrigue to bring back to power San Carlos. He is certainly connected with many people here, and it cannot be good for us that he should be brought back by their views.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Vienna, 5th February, 1815.

‘ I enclose letters, &c., from ——— of the —nd, and ——— of the —th, upon their not being appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. The letter of the former is somewhat imprudent, upon which I will communicate to him a piece of my mind; but that shall not prevent me from assuring you that these two officers are of the most respectable in the army; and that, if I had been to recommend those, or rather had seen the list of those, belonging to the army lately under my command, on whom it was intended to confer this honor, I certainly should have mentioned their names in preference to those of many upon whom I see it has been conferred.

‘ I am afraid that nothing can now be done for them; but justice to them induces me to enclose their letters.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To ———, —nd Regiment.

‘ SIR,

‘ Vienna, 5th February, 1815.

‘ I received your letter of the 18th January this morning, and I have transmitted it to the Secretary of State, with my recommendation of you.

‘ The Government fixed the occasions on which medals should be granted to the army, and framed the rules, according to which I was bound to make the lists of those to whom they were to be granted; and not having received their orders to recommend for medals for the service at Arroyo Molinos, Alba de Tormes, or at Beja, or at Aire, or at Arriverete, it was impossible for me to recommend you for a medal for your services on those occasions; neither was it possible for me to recommend you for a medal at Fuentes de Oñoro, or in the Pyrenees, according to the rules by which I was ordered and bound to make out the lists of those I recommended.

‘ I have not an accurate recollection of the lists for Bayonne, the Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse; but of this I am very certain, that I have never failed to do justice to your

services, as it was my earnest desire to render it to every officer and soldier I had the honor of commanding.

‘ I have had nothing to say to the selection of the officers recently appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. I did not know their names till I saw the list of them in the *Gazette*.

‘ If you had known these facts, I hope that the same spirit of justice, by which I have always been animated, would have induced you to spare me the pain of reading the reproaches, and charges of injustice, contained in your letter, and that you would have defended me with the —nd regiment; and would have shown them that the regulation, and not I, deprived you of those marks of honor which they wished to see you obtain.

‘ As these facts are in the knowledge of every body, it is scarcely possible to believe that you were not aware of them; and I attribute the harshness of your letter solely to the irritation which you naturally feel in considering your own case.

‘ However, the expression of this irritation, however unjust towards me, and unpleasant to my feelings, has not made me forget the services which you and your brave corps rendered upon every occasion on which you were called upon; and, although I am afraid it is too late, I have recommended you in the strongest terms to the Secretary of State.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ — — —’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — — —, —th Regiment.

‘ MY DEAR COLONEL,

‘ Vienna, 5th February, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 13th January, and the copy of your memorial, in answer to which I can only inform you that I had no concern whatever in the selection of the officers of the army lately under my command to be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath; and as I see that the number limited is filled, I am quite certain that no application I can make will answer any purpose. I will, however, forward your memorial, with my recommendation of your services.

‘ I will inquire about your claim to a medal for Fuentes

de Oñoro. I have recommended you for the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ — — — ’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To T. Harrison, Esq., Secretary to the African Society.

‘ SIR,

‘ Vienna, 7th February, 1815.

‘ I have just received your letter of the 21st January. After I had written to you my last, I perused again Lord Grenville’s speech ; and, upon consultation with some literary acquaintances at Paris, it appeared to me that it was not desirable to have it translated and published at Paris. I apprized Lord Grenville of my opinion, who has, in his answer, concurred in the determination I had formed, not to have it published.

‘ The works on the slave trade which will produce most impression in France are those containing the evidence, Mr. Clarkson’s policy, and particularly in its commerce, since the abolition has affected the cultivation of the colonies.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ T. Harrison, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Chapman, R.E.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Vienna, 12th February, 1815.

‘ I received by the last post your letter of the 26th January, and, in my opinion, your instruction to the Engineers for the Netherlands will answer perfectly. It is a pity they were not given at an earlier period, as we might then have commenced the work next summer. We shall not now have the reports till late in the summer ; and we shall not commence till 1816.

‘ As well as I can recollect, my memorandum, or my letter to Lord Bathurst or to the Prince of the Netherlands, points out the mode in which it is to be decided whether Dutch or English Engineers are to be employed in the whole or any part of the work. The Prince of Orange is to decide, upon seeing the plans and estimates ; and his decision would of course be formed, either by consulting me, or any other military officer, or a board of officers, before whom all the plans and estimates, &c., would be laid.

‘ You are quite right in not having an officer of the line, and particularly not ———, with the Engineers. The business to be performed is strictly that of an Engineer; and a General Officer of the line would only make confusion.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel Chapman, R.E.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Vienna, 25th February, 1815.

‘ I have spoken to Prince Schwarzenberg about the march of the troops, and he tells me that two months and a half will elapse before there will be 150,000 men in Italy. They mean to have 50,000 more in reserve. So that I consider Murat’s affair as settled. His recent conduct is rather fortunate.

‘ The Austrians will be terribly in want of grain, and have desired me to request that they might be assisted from Malta.

‘ I have likewise had a long conversation with Schwarzenberg about their money concerns, and I think that, if they could be assisted with £70,000 a month for four months, they would be at their ease; otherwise they will be in great distress. I have thought it best to allow the Bavarian business to go before the Commission of Five.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I understand the Emperor talks of going at all events by the 15th. I propose to try to keep him till all essential points are settled.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 3rd March, 1815.’

‘ As the Commission to which has been referred the consideration of the navigation of the Rhine and other rivers, and subsequently that of rendering the harbour of Antwerp a commercial port only, is advancing in its labors, and will probably at an early period take the last mentioned subject into consideration, I am anxious to receive the instructions of Government upon it.

‘ In the mean time, I beg to inform your Lordship that I propose to desire the Earl of Clancarty to urge that the works and buildings undermentioned might be destroyed, viz., the basins; the wall of the yard of the basins; the works called the intrenched camp, above the citadel, which cover the rope walk, smiths’ forges, &c.; the smiths’ forges, the store houses, the rope house, the cranes on the jetties.

‘ I think it most probable that we shall experience considerable difficulty, even if we should succeed in persuading the Commission to decide that these works, particularly the basins, should be destroyed; and that even those will be opposed to us in the Commission with whom we have always acted till now.

‘ A wet dock or basin, of considerable size and depth, may be considered necessary for the trade of Antwerp, as no vessel can lie in the stream of the Scheldt in the winter. They may lay in the Rupel, some miles higher up than the town; but the expense and inconvenience to the trade of this arrangement will be such, that it must be expected that a dock or basin will be constructed immediately upon the very spot, and of the same dimensions with those of which this Commission shall have determined the destruction. I say of the same dimensions, because it must be recollected that the basins at Antwerp are calculated to receive ships of the line only when light; and large merchantmen loaded will require the same, or very nearly the same, depth of water with light ships of the line.

‘ To destroy the basins now existing will be attended with difficulty in the execution, as the greater part of the earth which has been excavated from them has been formed into the line of works which covers the town to the northward, and is absolutely necessary for its defence.

‘ Under all these circumstances, and considering that the desire to destroy these basins will not add to our popularity either here or in the Low Countries, I should have thought it proper to refrain from desiring that they should be destroyed, if I had not found in the correspondence here a very strong opinion expressed by Admiral Martin regarding the necessity of their destruction, which I find is equally entertained by other persons.

‘ I am inclined to believe, however, that that which made

Antwerp formidable to Great Britain as a port of naval equipment was, that it was in the possession of France equally at the same moment in the possession of the course of the Rhine, and of Holland.

‘Holland is bound by treaty, and would probably be induced by a sense of interest, not to make it a port of naval equipment; but even if that Power should break its treaty, and ships of war should even be built at Antwerp, instead of at Flushing, or elsewhere, that port cannot be considered formidable to Great Britain.

‘It is to be hoped that the system about to be established in Europe will prevent Antwerp from again falling into the hands of France; but, if that misfortune should occur, it is not very probable that France will again be in permanent possession of the course of the Rhine, or at all in possession of Holland.

‘Without both these possessions, even France would not have the command of naval resources to render Antwerp formidable to Great Britain as a naval station; and without the latter, or at least the provinces of Zealand, Antwerp, and the Scheldt, could not be used by France as a naval station at all.

‘As I before stated, I propose to request Lord Clancarty to urge that all the buildings and works which I have above enumerated may be destroyed; but, even if I should not succeed, I trust there is no danger that the Scheldt will ever again become formidable to Great Britain as a naval station. If His Majesty’s Government should entertain the same opinions upon this subject, it is desirable that I should receive their instructions at an early period; in order that, if the discussion in the Commission should be delayed, we may not unnecessarily incur the unpopularity which will attach to us in consequence of our urging the destruction of the basins.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 12th March, 1815.

‘The arrangement between Austria and Bavaria is not yet concluded, but I understand that the Chancellor Har-

denberg and Prince Metternich have agreed upon a plan for indemnifying Bavaria and the other Princes who will make cessions for that purpose; and it is probable that this business will be settled this week.

‘The affairs of Switzerland are settled, and the declaration will be passed in the Conference of the eight Powers to-morrow.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 12th March, 1815.

‘I received here on the 7th instant a dispatch from Lord Burghersh, of the 1st, giving an account that Buonaparte had quitted the island of Elba, with all his civil and military officers, and about 1200 troops, on the 26th of February. I immediately communicated this account to the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and to the King of Prussia, and to the Ministers of the different Powers, and I found among all one prevailing sentiment, of a determination to unite their efforts to support the system established by the peace of Paris.

‘As it was uncertain to what quarter Buonaparte had gone, whether he would not return to Elba, or would even land on any part of the continent, it was agreed that it was best to postpone the adoption of any measure till his farther progress should be ascertained; and we have since received accounts from Genoa, stating that he had landed in France, near Cannes, on the 1st of March; had attempted to get possession of Antibes, and had been repulsed, and that he was on his march towards Grasse.

‘No accounts had been received at Paris as late as the middle of the day of the 5th of his having quitted Elba, nor any accounts from any quarter of his farther progress.

‘In the mean time the Sovereigns, and all persons assembled here, are impressed with the importance of the crisis which this circumstance occasions in the affairs of the world. All are desirous of bringing to an early conclusion the business of the Congress, in order that the whole and undivided attention and exertion of all may be directed against the common enemy; and I do not entertain the smallest

doubt that, even if Buonaparte should be able to form a party for himself in France, capable of making head against the legitimate Government of that country, such a force will be assembled by the Powers of Europe, directed by such a spirit in their councils, as must get the better of him.

‘The Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia have dispatched letters to the King of France, to place at His Majesty’s disposal all their respective forces; and Austrian and Prussian officers are dispatched with the letters, with powers to order the movement of the troops of their respective countries placed on the French frontiers, at the suggestion of the King of France.

‘The Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris assembled this evening and have resolved to publish a declaration, in which they will, in the name of their Sovereigns, declare their firm resolution to maintain the peace and all its articles with all their force, if necessary. I enclose the draught of what is proposed to be published, which, with the alteration of some expressions and the omission of one or two paragraphs, will, I believe, be adopted.

‘Upon the whole, I assure your Lordship that I am perfectly satisfied with the spirit which prevails here upon this occasion; and I do not entertain the smallest doubt that, if unfortunately it should be possible for Buonaparte to hold at all against the King of France, he must fall under the cordially united efforts of the Sovereigns of Europe.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Vienna, 12th March, 1815.

‘I have but little to add to my dispatch regarding Buonaparte’s invasion of France. The intention is, as soon as it shall be ascertained that he can make head against the King, to assemble three large corps: one in Italy, solely Austrian, which will consist of 150,000 men; one on the Upper Rhine, Austrian, Bavarian, troops of Baden and Wurtemberg, which will eventually consist of 200,000 men, but will at first consist of only the troops of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg; the third on the Lower Rhine, consisting

of the Prussian corps of Kleist, the Austrian garrison of Mayence, and other troops on the Moselle, to be joined to the British and Hanoverians in Flanders. Of this corps they wish me to take the command. The Russian army, 200,000 men, is to be formed in reserve at Wurtzburg, &c. &c.; the remainder of the Prussian army in reserve on the Lower Rhine.

‘The Emperor of Russia seems reconciled to the notion of the old system, of managing the great concern in a council, consisting of himself, the King of Prussia, and Schwarzenberg. He expressed a wish that I should be with him, but not a very strong one; and, as I should have neither character nor occupation in such a situation, I should prefer to carry a musket.

‘The Emperor intimated to me this day that, in case the movement of his troops became necessary, he could do nothing without the assistance of money from England. I told him I should write to your Lordship upon the subject by this courier; and that, in my opinion, the first measure to be adopted was, one something of the nature of the treaty of Chaumont, in which he agreed; and afterwards to think of subsidy, if England could grant such a thing.

‘It is my opinion that Buonaparte has acted upon false or no information, and that the King will destroy him without difficulty, and in a short time. If he does not, the affair will be a serious one, and a great and immediate effort must be made, which will doubtless be successful. All the measures above stated to be in contemplation tend to this effort; and it will remain for the British Government to determine how far they will act themselves, and how far second the effort of the Continent.

‘I now recommend to you to put all your force in the Netherlands at the disposition of the King of France. I will go and join it if you like it, or do any thing else that Government choose. I think we shall have settled our concerns here, and signed the treaty if the Spaniard does not impede us, by the end of the month. We shall have finished every thing that is important much sooner, so that I shall be ready whenever you please to call for me.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘SIR, ‘Vienna, 14th March, 1815.

‘Having received the passport of the Prince de Talleyrand, you will proceed on your mission, and endeavor to place yourself as near as you can to the situation in which you may find Napoleon; and, if possible, in communication with the officer commanding any body of troops employed against that person by the King of France.

‘You will communicate your instructions to such officer, and request him to furnish you with the information which it may be desirable you should be able to send here.

‘You will likewise be so kind as to send to His Majesty’s Minister at Paris copies of all reports that you may send here, in order that he may communicate them to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be laid before the King.

‘Enclosed you have copies of the Declaration of the Powers*, which you will communicate to the authorities in France.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Lieut. Colonel ‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

* *Déclaration des Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris réunies au Congrès de Vienne, sur l’évasion de Buonaparte.*

‘à Vienne, ce 13 Mars, 1815.

‘Les Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris, réunies en Congrès à Vienne, informées de l’évasion de Napoléon Buonaparte, et de son entrée à main armée en France, doivent à leur propre dignité et à l’intérêt de l’ordre social une déclaration solennelle des sentimens que cet événement leur a fait éprouver.

‘En rompant ainsi la convention qui l’avait établi à l’isle d’Elbe, Buonaparte détruit le seul titre légal auquel son existence se trouvait attachée. En reparoissant en France, avec des projets de troubles et de bouleversemens, il s’est privé lui-même de la protection des lois, et a manifesté, à la face de l’univers, qu’il ne saurait y avoir ni paix ni trêve avec lui.

‘Et quoiqu’intimement persuadés, que la France entière, se ralliant autour de son Souverain légitime, sera incessamment rentrer dans le néant cette dernière tentative d’un délire criminel et impuissant, tous les Souverains de l’Europe, animés des mêmes sentimens et guidés par les mêmes principes, déclarent, que si, contre tout calcul, il pouvait résulter de cet événement un danger réel quelconque, ils seraient prêts à donner au Roi de France et à la nation Française, ou à tout autre gouvernement attaqué dès que la demande en serait formée, les secours nécessaires pour rétablir tranquillité publique, et à faire cause commune contre tous ceux qui entreprendraient de la compromettre.

‘Les Puissances déclarent en conséquence que Napoléon Buonaparte s’est

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Lordship that on the 16th instant I exchanged with Field Marshal the Prince de

placé hors des relations civiles et sociales, et que, comme ennemi et perturbateur du repos du monde, il s’est livré à la vindicte publique.

‘ Elles déclarent en même tems que, fermement résolues de maintenir intact le Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, et les dispositions sanctionnées par ce traité, et celles qu’elles ont arrêtées ou qu’elles arrêteront encore pour le compléter et le consolider, elles emploieront tous leurs moyens et réuniront tous leurs efforts pour que la paix générale, objet des vœux de l’Europe et but constant de leurs travaux, ne soit pas troublée de nouveau, et pour la garantir de tout attentat qui menacerait de replonger les peuples dans les désordres et les malheurs des révolutions.

‘ La présente Déclaration, insérée au Protocole du Congrès réuni à Vienne dans sa séance du 13 Mars, 1815, sera rendue publique.

‘ Fait et certifié véritable par les Plénipotentiaires des Huit Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris.

‘ Suivent les signatures dans l’ordre alphabétique de cours.

AUTRICHE.

LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

LE BARON DE WESSENBERG.

ESPAGNE.

P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.

FRANCE.

LE PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

LE DUC DE DALBERG.

LATOUR DU PIN.

LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

WELLINGTON.

CATHCART.

CLANCARTY

STEWART.

PORTUGAL.

LE COMTE DE PALMELLA.

PRUSSE.

LE PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.

LE BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

RUSSIE.

LE COMTE DE RASOUMOWSKY.

LE COMTE DE STACKELBERG.

LE COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

SUEDE.

LÖWENHJELM.

Wrede the ratification of the Prince Regent for the ratification of the King of Bavaria, of the King's accession to the convention of the 3rd of January; and I send herewith the King's act of ratification, with the certificate of its delivery signed by Marshal Prince Wrede.

‘I delivered to the Marshal a certificate, as directed by the Earl Bathurst in his dispatch No. 1, and I enclose another.

‘I likewise delivered to the Field Marshal the snuff-box with the Prince Regent's portrait enriched with diamonds, and received that of His Bavarian Majesty in return.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

‘In consequence of Lord Bathurst's dispatch, No. 2, of the 28th of February, directing me to deliver the sum of £500 to the Bavarian Chancery, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the King's accession to the convention of the 3rd of January, I have paid that sum of money to M. —, of the Bavarian Chancery, for which I enclose his receipt.

‘The same sum was received from him, and a receipt has been given for it; but, as I have replaced the sum taken up to be paid to the Bavarian Chancery with that received, there will no draught on that account upon your Lordship.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

‘We have received here the accounts of the state of affairs in France, and of Buonaparte's progress as known at Paris on the night of the 11th, and of the intentions of the King and of the Government; and I am happy to inform your Lordship that what has occurred in that country has augmented the eagerness of the different Powers to put forth the general strength for the common protection.

‘I enclose your Lordship the protocols of two military conferences, the first held while I was absent at Presburg, the other last night at my house, in presence of the Emperor of Russia, in which you will see the detail of the force which it is intended to employ. I am not certain that I am correct in the estimate I have formed of the extent of the disposable allied force in the Low Countries; but I believe I have rather underrated it.

‘I have this moment returned from a conference of the Ministers of the four allied courts; at which it has been determined to renew the treaty of Chaumont between the four courts, and to invite the accession of the King of France, the Sovereign of the Low Countries, the King of Sardinia the King of Bavaria, and the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Denmark.

‘Adverting to the situation in which the Sovereign of the Low Countries is placed in Europe, and in consequence of a wish expressed by M. de Gagern, his Royal Highness’s Minister here, in case of the formation of such a treaty, I proposed that his Royal Highness should be one of the contracting parties, instead of an acceding party; but this proposition, although at first favorably received, was finally overruled by the Ministers of the other Powers, on the grounds, first, of the inconvenience which would attend its adoption of forming a totally new treaty; and, secondly, of the jealousy it would occasion, particularly in the Court of Turin.

‘I also declared that I had no power to make any stipulation for the grant of a subsidy, without which assistance the Ministers of all the Powers declared they could not act. I stated that, supposing Great Britain should have it in her power to give any subsidy, it was very obvious that she could not give more than had been stipulated by the treaty of Chaumont; but that it was equally so, that other Powers, particularly Bavaria and Hesse, would require some assistance of this description; and that this must fall upon those Powers with whose armies the contingents of those smaller Powers should be employed. I likewise stated that, seeing that Great Britain engaged to employ 150,000 men for the common cause, and that it was probable she could likewise afford farther assistance in subsidy, I hoped all the

Powers would attend to the Low Countries, by which our interests were more particularly united with those of the continent, although I believed that all ought to feel the same interest in their preservation from the hands of the enemy; and that I trusted they would take care to support properly the efforts which should be made in that quarter by the Sovereign of the Netherlands and the Prince Regent. In this sentiment they all cordially agreed; and I then consented that the sums to be paid by Great Britain for any deficiency of the numbers stipulated to be employed by her should be paid to the smaller Powers, under the selection of Great Britain, whose troops should be employed in the common cause, in proportion to their numbers.

‘The treaty then will contain an article by which the Prince Regent will engage to take into consideration the desire of the three Powers to be assisted by subsidies and nothing more.

‘It is very desirable that Government should without loss of time send their orders regarding treaties and subsidies; but I must state it as my decided opinion that none of the Powers can act at all unless they receive assistance of this description at least to the amount stipulated by the treaty of Chaumont.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

‘I have the honor to inform you that, deeming it desirable to receive the earliest and most authentic information of the progress of Buonaparte, and of the operations of the armies in the south of France, I have thought it expedient to employ Colonel Hardinge upon that service; and I have desired him to send his reports here and to England through His Majesty’s Minister at Paris.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

‘ You will see in both the protocols of the military conferences, enclosed in my dispatch, No. 14, of this date, the desire expressed by the Allied Powers that I should proceed to the Netherlands to take the command of the troops in that country, and particularly in the last that I should lose no time.

As this desire is so strongly expressed, and as the principal business here is nearly settled, and, at all events, will fall into the hands of the Earl of Clancarty, who is in every way qualified in so superior degree to bring it to the conclusion wished by His Majesty’s Government, and as I think it probable that the wishes of His Majesty’s Government would coincide with those expressed by the Allied Powers in the military conferences, I propose to quit Vienna and to proceed to Brussels immediately that I shall have concluded the treaty for renewing that of Chaumont, which I hope will be in the course of to-morrow.

‘ I shall of course wait at Brussels till I shall receive your Lordship’s orders.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

‘ I have but little to add to my public dispatches. I should have waited for orders to go into the Netherlands if I had not been so pressed by the Allies, and had not thought it necessary myself, and most satisfactory to Government. I shall not go, however, I think, till I shall receive your first instructions from London.

‘ I recommend you to reinforce the army in the Netherlands as much as you can, particularly in cavalry and artillery.

‘ In the conference this morning, the Allies pressed very strongly for an increase of subsidy, which I told them I was quite certain could not be given.

‘ Hardenberg said that it would be very useful to them if Great Britain could give them arms and ammunition, which

would not fall so hard upon the public resources as money. But this assistance was to be besides money.

‘According to the accounts received from Paris by Talleyrand this night, of the 11th at midnight, it appears that matters are rather in a better state than they appeared to be in by the letters written during the day by the Ministers from the several Courts. God send these last appearances may be verified!’

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘MY DEAR STUART,

‘Vienna, 22nd March, 1815.

‘The Prince will have shown you, or communicated to you the contents of, my dispatches of Saturday last, if he should be at Bruxelles, or should have been there; and if not, he will have told you that Lord Clancarty wrote to him by the same occasions, and you will be aware of the state of affairs here.

‘I am still detained here by the necessity of concluding the treaty of Chaumont before I set out; but I hope to be off in a day or two. I have received your letter of the 15th.

‘I have written by this occasion to the Hereditary Prince, to beg him to be very cautious in what he does regarding the French fortresses. An incautious step there might ruin the cause, and no step can do us much good.

‘Beg the Prince to provision Breda and Bois le Duc.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 23rd March, 1815.

‘In my letter of the 3rd, I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the difficulties which we should experience in carrying into execution the measures proposed for the destruction of Antwerp as a naval port; and, after consulting with the Earl of Clancarty, he and I were decidedly of opinion that the best mode of effecting our object would be to have the consideration of what should be de-

stroyed, and the execution, referred to Commissioners to be named by the British and Dutch Governments. The Earl of Clancarty having proposed to the Commission on rivers, that a report should be made accordingly on this subject, the Commission adopted his proposal, and I enclose a copy of the report which will be made.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Prince Metternich.

‘ Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

‘ The undersigned has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of Prince Metternich’s note of the 23rd of March.

‘ He had already made known to his Government the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor, that some measures should be adopted to procure at Malta a supply of grain for the Austrian armies about to be collected in Italy, and he has reason to believe that such measures have been taken ; and as soon as Prince Metternich shall acquaint him to what port in the Adriatic it is the Emperor’s wish that these supplies should be sent, the undersigned will write to His Majesty’s officers in the Mediterranean to give them directions.

‘ The undersigned has received no directions from his Government to say on what account these supplies of grain are to be considered.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note from M. le Marquis de St. Marsan, claiming the assistance of Great Britain in the existing crisis, in troops, money, arms, and ammunition.

‘ I have told M. de St. Marsan that I should transmit this note to England ; but that I had every reason to believe that it would not be in the power of the Prince Regent to give assistance to the King excepting in arms and ammunition, which M. de St. Marsan said had been already promised.

‘ He informed me that the King had now 10,000 effective men; and that in two months he would have 30,000, if assistance could be given in arms and ammunition, and particularly in money.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

‘ It is very satisfactory to me, to find from your dispatch (No. 3) of the 12th March, that I have anticipated the wishes of His Majesty’s Government in nearly every object to which they have called my attention.

‘ Measures have been for some time taken to prepare the general treaty by which the affairs which have come under the consideration of the Congress are to be regulated, and by which all the powers of Europe are to be bound; and before this work can be concluded, I should hope that the affairs of Bavaria, of Italy, and the questions still depending in Germany and the Ionian Islands, will be settled. All parties have their instructions on all points; and very little time would settle them. Indeed, on Italy there is no difference of opinion, excepting on the part of Spain.

‘ Some general bases must likewise be laid for a constitution for Germany, in which, if they are sufficiently general, I do not believe there will be much difference of opinion. It will be impossible to settle this point in any reasonable period of time, if it is attempted to define powers too exactly.

‘ I therefore do not propose to interrupt the work of the general treaty, unless I should find it absolutely necessary.

‘ I am highly flattered by the confidence which the Prince Regent and his Government have placed in me. As soon as I shall have signed the treaty, I shall be prepared to set out for the Low Countries; and my journey will be delayed only by the immediate prospect of settling any question in which my assistance may be deemed necessary.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

‘ I have received your letters of the 12th and 14th, the last this morning, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the American peace.

‘ I hope you will, upon the whole, approve of our declaration of the 13th. You well know how difficult it was to say any thing favorable. Our declaration is as firm and moderate as could have been expected. We understand it was well liked at Strasbourg.

‘ You will see in my dispatch how things stand in respect to Naples. I must mention to you, however, that Metternich complains a good deal of the ———. She has done every thing in her power to put Murat in motion immediately before the Austrians can be prepared for him; and she patronizes publicly the Jacobin party in Italy. She is now gone to Genoa, where it is apprehended she will do a great deal of mischief.

‘ Metternich likewise complained to me, and showed me a letter from Bellegarde, containing complaints of the employment of ——— in Italy, which it appears that Bellegarde understood had been promised should not be. Bellegarde does not mention any new fact; but says, generally, that his conduct towards the Austrians has not been fair.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

‘ I found it much more difficult than I imagined when I wrote my dispatch, No. 18, to conclude a treaty with the Allies on the plan of the treaty of Chaumont, which work I have accomplished only this night, and now enclose. It will be signed to-morrow night.

‘ The occasion of the delay has been, first, the desire of all the Powers to connect with the engagement for employing a large force, one for the grant of a subsidy from England; and secondly, the extreme jealousy regarding the command of the contingents of the small Powers in the north of Germany. An endeavor was made to dispose of the contingents of those Powers by an entry on the protocol of the military conference held here in

presence of the Emperor of Russia; and as I refused to sign this protocol, upon finding it contained an arrangement which had not been mentioned, and to which I had not agreed, they have delayed to sign the treaty for a week.

‘Your Lordship will observe, that the article providing for Great Britain paying a stipulated sum instead of furnishing men is separate, and the Allies are desirous that it should not be made public till it should be necessary.

‘I found it impossible to frame this article, as I wished, to keep, by agreement, in the power of Great Britain the selection of the Power which should be paid for the deficiency of her contingent, as the treaty of Chaumont was different. The article, however, as it stands, does not deprive her of this power.

‘I likewise enclose the protocol of what passed at the conclusion of the treaty this night, in which you will see the urgency with which they all desire to be assisted by subsidies. I believe your Lordship is perfectly aware that it will be quite impossible for these Powers to make an effort adequate to the occasion, unless they should obtain this aid. With such a force as they will bring into the field, there is every reason to hope that, if there should be any resistance at all to Napoleon on the part of the Royalist party in France, the contest will be a very short one, and decidedly successful. Nothing can be done with a small or inefficient force; the war will linger on, and will end to our disadvantage. Motives of economy, then, should induce the British Government to take measures to bring the largest possible force into action at the earliest and the same period of time.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Vienna, 26th March, 1815.

‘I have this instant received your dispatch of the 16th instant, and I earnestly hope that the declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers here of the 13th instant will meet with the approbation of His Majesty’s Government, although made under very different circumstances from those of which we have here a knowledge at present.

‘I had yesterday letters from Lord FitzRoy Somerset

of the 17th, enclosing his dispatches to your Lordship to the 15th and 16th, and a letter from Colonel Hardinge, from Basle, of the 20th, in which, among other articles of intelligence, he informs me that he had received that of the defection of Marshal Ney, although not from a very respectable quarter. I think this intelligence is not true; and it certainly is not consistent with other intelligence from Lord FitzRoy of the 15th, 16th, and 17th. But I mention it, in order that your Lordship may be aware what we know here at this moment.

‘ I entirely concur in opinion with His Majesty’s Government; and it is the decided opinion of the Sovereigns and Ministers here, that no measure of war ought to be adopted in regard to France, whatever may be our strength, excepting on the invitation of the King.

‘ Your Lordship, however, may depend upon it that, whatever may be the determination and strength of the Allies, and however their declarations may be construed, Buonaparte and the French nation will not allow them to remain at peace, and they must be prepared either to give up all their conquests to the Rhine, or for active hostilities.

‘ It is the desire for war, particularly in the army, which has brought Buonaparte back, and has formed for him any party, and has given him any success; and all my observations when at Paris convinced me that it was the King alone who kept Europe at peace, and that the danger which most immediately threatened His Majesty was to be attributed to his desire to maintain the peace, contrary to the wishes, not only of the army, but of the majority of his subjects, of some of his Ministers, and even of some of his family.

‘ Your Lordship will then judge what chance there is of maintaining the peace if Buonaparte should be entirely successful, considering his disposition for war, adverting to the opinions he has delivered and entertains upon the peace, and to the necessity under which he labours to cultivate his popularity with the army, and to endeavor, at least, to flatter the vanity of the nation by military success. Depend upon it, my Lord, that if he succeeds in establishing himself we have no chance of peace, excepting by resigning all our conquests to the Rhine at least; and our chance then depends upon his moderation.

‘ However, His Majesty’s Government may rely upon it that I shall continue to act precisely according to their wishes, as far as I shall be acquainted with them.

‘ Your Lordship will have seen by my dispatch of the 13th, No. 10, what is the force to be collected on the Rhine, and on the left of that river. All the troops are in march.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Vienna, 26th March, 1815.

‘ I anxiously hope that our Declaration will satisfy you. You will observe under what circumstances and with what information it was written, and how important it appeared at that period to let the world know in what situation she really stood. After having described that, the Declaration is exactly in conformity with your wishes; it states the determination to maintain the peace of Paris, and to assist the King of France with all our forces upon his demand for them.

‘ I think I have got the business of subsidy on the best ground on which I can place it. Nobody has asked me for an immediate advance of money, and I had better not make the offer. All the troops are moving.

‘ We shall be very short in our numbers in the Netherlands, and the troops in that quarter are not of the best description; and you will see by my dispatch the difficulty I experienced and shall still experience in getting any reinforcement from Germany.

It seems to me, that it would be advisable to try to get the Portuguese troops, or some of them at least, there. I shall recommend Palmella to subscribe to the treaty with 20,000 men, which is as many as they ever had effective in the late war. Of these we might safely take 12,000 or 14,000 into the Netherlands, and the other 6000 the Portuguese might contrive to maintain on the Spanish frontier.

‘ I perfectly understand your dispatch of the 12th, No. 3, regarding the Russian Dutch loan, as you have explained it in your private letter.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

*To the General Officer Commanding His Majesty's Troops,
Mediterranean.*

' SIR, ' Vienna, 27th March, 1815.

' As His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is about to assemble a large body of troops in Italy, for the support of which His Imperial Majesty has desired to have the assistance of the British Government in grain; and as Lord Viscount Castlereagh has informed me, in a letter of the 1st of March, from London, that such assistance would be given from our stores in Sicily and Malta, I have to request that, in case orders to that purport should have been received from England, the grain may be sent in equal proportions to Leghorn, Venice, and Ponte Lago Securo.

' I have the honor to be, &c.

' *The General Officer Commanding* ' WELLINGTON.
His Majesty's Troops, Mediterranean.'

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

' MY LORD, ' Vienna, 27th March, 1815.

' I have the honor to enclose the treaty of alliance* which I have signed with the Ministers of the Emperors of

* *Copie du Traité du 25 Mars, 1815.*

' Au nom de la Très Sainte et indivisible Trinité.

' Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ayant pris en considération les suites que l'invasion en France de Napoléon Buonaparte et la situation actuelle de ce royaume peuvent avoir pour la sûreté de l'Europe, ont résolu d'un commun accord avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, d'appliquer à cette circonstance importante les principes consacrés par le traité de Chaumont. En conséquence ils sont convenus de renouveler par un acte solennel, signé séparément par chacune des quatre Puissances avec chacune des trois autres, l'engagement de préserver contre toute atteinte l'ordre des choses si heureusement rétabli en Europe, et de déterminer les moyens les plus efficaces de mettre cet engagement à exécution ainsi que de lui donner, dans les circonstances présentes, toute l'extension qu'elles reclament impérieusement.

' A cet effet Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, a nommé pour discuter, conclure, et signer les conditions du présent traité avec Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Sieur _____ ; et Sa Majesté Britannique ayant de son côté nommé le Sieur _____, les dits Plenipotentiaires, après avoir échangé leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les articles suivants.

' ARTICLE 1. Les Hautes Puissances Contractantes ci-dessus dénommées s'engagent solennellement à réunir les moyens de leurs états respectifs pour maintenir dans toute leur intégrité les conditions du traité de paix conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que les stipulations arrêtées et signées au Congrès de

Austria and Russia and with the King of Prussia, together with a separate article to each.

Vienne, dans le but de compléter les dispositions de ce traité, de les garantir contre toute atteinte, et particulièrement contre les desseins de Napoléon Buonaparte. A cet effet, elles s'engagent à diriger, si le cas l'exigeait, et dans le sens de la déclaration du 13 Mars dernier, de concert et de commun accord, tous leurs efforts contre lui et contre tous ceux qui se seraient déjà ralliés à sa faction, ou s'y réuniraient dans la suite, afin de le forcer à se desister de ses projets et de le mettre hors d'état de troubler à l'avenir la tranquillité et la paix générale, sous la protection de laquelle les droits, la liberté, et l'indépendance des nations venaient d'être placées et assurées.

'ARTICLE 2. Quoiqu'un but aussi grand et aussi bienfaisant ne permette pas qu'on mesure les moyens destinés pour l'atteindre, et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes soient résolues d'y consacrer tous ceux dont, d'après leur situation respective, elles peuvent disposer, elles sont néanmoins convenues de tenir constamment en campagne, chacun 150,000 hommes au complet, y compris pour le moins la proportion d'un dixième de cavalerie et une juste proportion d'artillerie, sans compter les garnisons, et de les employer activement et de concert contre l'ennemi commun.

'ARTICLE 3. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne pas poser les armes que d'un commun accord, et avant que l'objet de la guerre désignée dans l'article 1 du présent traité n'ait été atteint, et tant que Buonaparte ne sera pas mis absolument hors de possibilité d'exciter des troubles et de renouveler ses tentatives pour s'emparer du pouvoir suprême en France.

'ARTICLE 4. Le présent traité étant principalement applicable aux circonstances présentes, les stipulations du traité de Chaumont, et nommément celles contenues dans l'article 16, auront de nouveau toute leur force et vigueur, aussitôt que le but actuel aura été atteint.

'ARTICLE 5. Tout ce qui est relatif au commandement des armées combinées, aux subsistances, &c., sera réglé par une convention particulière.

'ARTICLE 6. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront la faculté d'accréditer respectivement auprès des Généraux Commandants leurs armées des officiers qui auront la liberté de correspondre avec leurs gouvernemens, pour les informer des événemens militaires et de tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des armées.

'ARTICLE 7. Les engagements stipulés par le présent traité ayant pour but le maintien de la paix générale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent entre'elles d'inviter toutes les Puissances de l'Europe à y accéder.

'ARTICLE 8. Le présent traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France, ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises de Buonaparte et de ses adhérens, Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à donner son adhésion, et à faire connaître, dans le cas où elle devrait requérir les forces stipulées dans l'article 2; quels secours les circonstances lui permettront d'apporter à l'objet du présent traité.

'ARTICLE 9. Le présent traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées dans deux mois, ou plutôt, si faire se peut.

'En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

'Fait à Vienne, le 25 Mars, de l'an de Grace, 1815.

(L.S.) LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

(L.S.) WELLINGTON.

(L.S.) LE BARON DE WESSENBERG.

'Le même jour le même traité a été conclu entre la Russie et la Grande Bretagne; ainsi qu'entre la Prusse et la Grande Bretagne.'

‘ The Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Low Countries, Sardinia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, have been invited to accede to this treaty; and the Grand Dukes of Baden and Darmstadt, the Elector of Hesse, Dukes of Nassau and Brunswick, will likewise be invited; but it is not determined in what form.

‘ I likewise enclose the copy of a note which the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia delivered to me upon signing the treaty.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Vienna, 27th March, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which the Earl of Clancarty wrote on the 25th instant to the King of the Low Countries.

‘ I have this day received letters from Lord FitzRoy Somerset, of the 18th and 19th instant, from which it appears that the King had determined to quit Paris, as Buonaparte had arrived at Fontainbleau, and had been joined by Ney’s troops.

‘ M. de Talleyrand has a letter of the 20th, announcing that the troops of the Camp of Melun had deserted to the enemy; and it appears that Ney had passed with his troops.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord W. Bentinck, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

‘ Prince Metternich has communicated to me a copy of your Lordship’s letter to Marshal Bellegarde, of the 20th of March, in which your Lordship states your opinion, that in case Murat should make a movement with his troops, which is considered an act of hostility and breach of treaty with the Emperor of Austria, your Lordship will consider the armistice existing between His Majesty and Murat as at an end.

‘ I beg to inform you that I entirely concur with you in

that opinion, which I have reason to believe to be in conformity with that of His Majesty's Government.

'In case, therefore, Murat should attack the Austrians in Italy, it is desirable that your Lordship should do every thing in your power to support the latter; and that your Lordship should inform the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean that the armistice is at an end when the case shall occur, in order that he may co-operate with the Austrian troops, and particularly protect and aid the passage of the Austrian troops from Dalmatia to the opposite coast.

'It would be desirable that in the same case the officer commanding His Majesty's troops in the Seven Islands should be instructed to assist the Austrian corps in Dalmatia, either by transports or by detaching troops as far as may be in his power consistently with the safety of the possessions intrusted to his charge, in order to co-operate with the Austrians.

'In the same case, and in the probable event of the Austrians being able to take the offensive against Murat, I need not point out to your Lordship how desirable it would be to co-operate with the Austrians from Sicily.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Lieut. General

Lord W. Bentinck, G.C.B.'

'WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

'MY LORD,

'Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter received this morning from Comte Razoumoffski and Comte Nesselrode, regarding an additional subsidy required by the Emperor of Russia, in order to enable His Majesty to make the exertions which are essentially necessary under existing circumstances. I have told those Ministers that I had no instructions upon this subject; but that I conceived it would be quite impossible for His Majesty's Government to grant what was required; and that it was best the subject should not now be brought forward.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.'

'WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a note from Prince Metternich, in which he has enclosed a letter from Marshal Bellegarde of the 20th March, and one from Lord William Bentinck to Marshal Bellegarde of the 21st, containing the opinion of his Lordship that any attack by Marshal Murat would put an end to the armistice existing between him and His Majesty’s troops.

‘ I likewise enclose the copy of the answer which I have written to Prince Metternich, enclosing the copy of a letter which I have written to Lord William upon the situation in which he will find himself, and the measures it will be desirable to adopt forthwith, in case Murat should attack the Austrians.

‘ As the time approaches at which the Austrians will commence their operations against Murat, I beg leave to submit to your Lordship the expediency of giving to Lord William Bentinck instructions to co-operate with them to the same purport as those I have suggested in case they should be attacked by Murat.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

‘ M. de Talleyrand mentioned to me this day, that he was apprehensive that, in the existing state of things at Paris, and with the probability that all their bills would be protested, the French Mission here would find themselves in the greatest distress, unless His Majesty’s Government would step forward to give them some assistance.

‘ There is no doubt that, as long as Louis XVIII. is considered King of France, it is desirable that he should have a Minister at the Congress; and as it is probable that this body will soon close its proceedings, the expense to His Majesty’s Government cannot be material, if they should feel inclined to step forward to relieve this distress.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th April, 1815. 8 A.M.

‘ Although I have as yet seen nobody, and can let you know nothing regarding the state of affairs here, and on the frontier, I will not allow the messenger to pass by, whom I dispatched from Vienna on the evening of the 28th March, and overtook the day before yesterday at Cologne, without apprizing you of my arrival in the last night; having quitted Vienna on the morning of the 29th.

‘ I will take another opportunity of reporting officially the state in which I left every thing; and you will probably hear from Clancarty in a day or two. In the mean time, however, I will let you know that the Geneva case was settled on the 28th, by the cession to Geneva of part of the *littorale* of the lake by the King of Sardinia, with which the Genevans appeared satisfied. The affairs of the North of Italy were settled in a meeting between Talleyrand, Metternich, and me, at which Clancarty was present, on the 28th, according to the King of France’s *contre projet*; and in the evening, at a conference of the Five Powers, the agreement was read to the whole, and taken *ad referendum* by the Russian and Prussian Ministers. But I have no reason to believe that there will be any material difference of opinion on any part of the plan, as I had before stated it to the Emperor, and he had concurred in it.

‘ The affair of Murat was to be settled as your Lordship proposed; and the Congress was to make some declaration on the subject before it should break up. In the mean time, Murat appears to have settled the matter himself. He had arrived at Ancona with warlike equipments of all kinds, including a pontoon train.

‘ I received near Wurtzburg your letters of the 24th, and at Francfort those of the 26th. I sent on to Clancarty the official letter of the former date; but told him that, in my opinion, Murat’s conduct, according to accounts received of it, even before my departure, had put out of the question the arrangement which you had proposed; and that I thought it best not to mention these notions, unless he should find that Murat did not show an inclination to commit any act of hostility, and that it was considered that the

Austrians were not strong enough in Italy to perform the service, and not strong enough elsewhere for the general purposes of the war without the force to be employed in Italy.

‘As for my part, I am convinced they are; and that, if we do not destroy Murat, and that immediately, he will save Buonaparte.

‘I had already proposed to the Allies at Vienna something for the subsistence of the armies in France of the description of what is proposed in your letter of the 26th, and it is to be settled in the convention to be agreed upon with the King, after or upon his accession to our treaty of the 25th March. Depend upon it, however, that, whatever may be settled, the thing to be done will be excessively difficult of execution. I also think for other reasons, into which I will enter on another occasion, that it is absolutely necessary to have some better security, and more easy method to procure provisions, &c., for the British troops, than a system of requisition upon an enemy’s country.

‘I found the Prussians very *content* yesterday at Aix la Chapelle, and I propose to write to — this afternoon upon our plan, as soon as I shall have seen how matters are situated here, and on the frontier.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To General — —.

‘MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘à Bruxelles, ce 5 Avril, 1815.

‘Je suis arrivé ici dans la nuit; et j’ai passé la journée en tâchant de me rendre maître de l’état des affaires.

‘Les rapports sur la situation, le nombre, et les intentions de l’ennemi sont toujours excessivement vagues; mais il me paraît que nous devons être préparés à résister à un coup de main qu’il pourrait tenter de faire d’un moment à l’autre.

‘Il n’y a pas de doute qu’il lui serait de la dernière importance de faire rétrograder les troupes que nous tenons en avant de Bruxelles; de chasser le Roi de France et la famille Royale; et de faire retirer le Roi des Pays Bas et les nouveaux établissemens qui se sont formés ici. Ce serait un coup terrible à l’opinion publique en France et ici; et, selon son allure ordinaire, la nouvelle de ses succès

serait connue par toute la France, tandis que celle des revers, qui pourraient en suivre, serait cachée à tout le monde.

‘ Après avoir mis 13,400 hommes dans les garnisons de Mons, Tournay, Ypres, Ostende, Nieuport, et Anvers, je peux rassembler à peu près 23,000 hommes de bonnes troupes Anglaises et Hanovriennes, dont à peu près 5000 sont de cavalerie excellente. Ces nombres s’augmenteront, surtout en bonne cavalerie et artillerie, dans peu de jours. Je peux aussi rassembler 20,000 hommes de troupes Hollandaises et Belges, dont 2000 de cavalerie ; le tout ayant à peu près 60 pièces de canon.

‘ Mon opinion est que vous devrions prendre des mesures pour rassembler toute l’armée Prussienne avec cette armée alliée Anglo Hollandaise en avant de Bruxelles ; et que, dans cette vue, les troupes sous les ordres de votre Excellence devraient sans perte de temps longer la Meuse, et se cantonner entre Charleroi, Namur, et Huy.

‘ Par cette disposition nous serons sûrs de sauver ce pays si intéressant pour les Puissances Alliées ; nous couvrirons le rassemblement de leurs forces sur le Rhin ; et nous éviterons les maux qui seraient la conséquence inévitable de notre retraite momentanée dans les circonstances actuelles ; en même temps que votre Excellence serait également en mesure comme dans la position que vous occupez aujourd’hui, de vous porter partout où la présence des troupes sous vos ordres serait nécessaire pour le service du Roi ; et nous aurions un champ de bataille aussi favorable pour notre nombreuse cavalerie qu’en arrière de Bruxelles.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence de prendre ces raisonnemens en considération, et de me faire savoir votre détermination ; afin que je décide sur les mesures que je dois prendre, en cas d’être attaqué, si votre Excellence juge plus à propos de rester où vous vous trouvez.

‘ Je dois avertir votre Excellence que le Roi des Pays Bas a donné ses ordres que les mesures soient prises pour pourvoir vos troupes de tout ce qu’il leur faudra quand elles s’avanceront dans ce pays-ci.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ — — — ’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

‘ I arrived here on the night of the 4th, having overtaken at Cologne the messenger dispatched from Vienna on the 28th.

‘ I enclose you a letter which I wrote yesterday evening to ———, which will show you our state here, and what I wish him to do. He wishes that, if attacked by a superior force, we should retire behind Bruxelles, while they should advance across the Meuse; both join about Tirlemont or St. Tron, and then attack the enemy. You will see my reasons for preferring that we should now join, and not let the enemy get possession of Brussels even for a moment.

‘ You may communicate this letter to your colleagues.

‘ I enclose likewise the copy of a letter from Lord Castle-reagh to me of the 27th March, in which he expresses his anxiety upon the subject of Buonaparte’s having acquired a knowledge of the treaty of the —rd ———, and having communicated it to the ———.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Highness’s letter of the 25th March, by Colonel Herzberg, and I have forwarded copies of it to England, and to His Majesty’s Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

‘ It has been arranged in a treaty signed by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to which all the other Powers of Europe have been called upon to accede, that the measures to be adopted, in consequence of the position in which the Powers of Europe have been placed in relation to France by Buonaparte’s recent invasion of that Kingdom, shall be adopted by common accord; and His Majesty’s Minister will make known your Highness’s desire that your troops should be at the disposition of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

‘ I arrived here the night before last, and received from the Prince of Orange your Lordship’s letters; and a dispatch from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, containing His Majesty’s Commission of Commander of the Forces on the Continent of Europe, and His Royal Highness’s instructions for my guidance.

‘ Although I have not yet formally taken upon myself the command, I have inquired into the state of the forces here, upon which subject I will address your Lordship hereafter; and now enclose the copy of a letter which I have thought it proper to address to General —, who commands on the Rhine and Meuse.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

‘ Your Lordship will see by my letter to General — in what state we stand as to numbers. I am sorry to say that I have a very bad account of the — troops; and — appears unwilling to allow them to be mixed with ours, which, although they are not our best, would afford a chance of making something of them.

‘ Although I have given a favorable opinion of ours to General —, I cannot help thinking, from all accounts, that they are not what they ought to be to enable us to maintain our military character in Europe. It appears to me that you have not taken in England a clear view of your situation, that you do not think war certain, and that a great effort must be made, if it is hoped that it shall be short. You have not called out the militia, or announced such an intention in your message to Parliament, by which measure your troops of the line in Ireland or elsewhere might become disposable; and how we are to make out 150,000 men, or even the 60,000 of the defensive part of the treaty of Chaumont, appears not to have been considered.

‘ If you could let me have 40,000 good British infantry,

besides those you insist upon having in garrisons, the proportion settled by treaty that you are to furnish of cavalry, that is to say, the eighth of 150,000 men, including in both the old German legion, and 150 pieces of British field artillery fully horsed, I should be satisfied, and take my chance for the rest, and engage that we would play our part in the game. But, as it is, we are in a bad way.

‘ I beg that your Lordship will take this proposition into consideration.

‘ I beg you also to send here the waggon train, and all the spring waggons for the carriage of sick and wounded; and that you will ask Lord Mulgrave to send here, in addition to the ordnance above mentioned fully horsed, 200 musket ball cartridge carts at present, and as many more hereafter; and an entrenching tool cart for each battalion of infantry, and 200 more for the corps of engineers, and the whole corps of sappers and miners. It would be also desirable that we should have the whole staff corps.

‘ I request your Lordship likewise to mention to Lord Mulgrave that it is desirable that measures should be taken to horse the forty pontoons already here, and that forty more should be sent out immediately, fully horsed.

‘ Without these equipments, military operations are out of the question.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 7th April, 1815.

‘ I received both your letters when Torrens was here, and I immediately spoke to him about you; as I assure you that I am most anxious to have the assistance of all those to whom, upon former occasions, I have been so much indebted. We shall have, I hope, an enormous body of cavalry of different nations; and I trust that Torrens will be able to make an arrangement which will be satisfactory to you.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Bruxelles, 7th April, 1815.

‘ Finding that the declaration of the 13th of March, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who were parties of the treaty of Paris, of which I transmitted your Lordship a copy on the same night, has not reached you, I have now the honor of transmitting one.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Bruxelles, 7th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from General — — —, in answer to mine of the 5th.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To General — — —.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ‘ à Bruxelles, ce 10 Avril, 1815.

‘ J’ai été avant hier à Gand, pour faire mes respects au Roi de France, et j’en suis retourné hier, quand j’ai reçu un mémoire que M. le Général — — — m’a envoyé de votre part sous la date du 8 Avril.

‘ D’abord il faut que je remercie votre Excellence de la promptitude avec laquelle vous avez consenti à la demande que je vous fis dans ma lettre du 5. J’espère que les circonstances de la lutte où nous allons nous trouver seront telles que vous n’aurez rarement besoin de mon assistance ; mais je peux vous assurer que, si jamais vous en avez besoin, vous me trouverez également prêt à vous la donner, et d’agir en tout avec vous de la manière la plus franche et confidentielle.

‘ Dans ma lettre du 5 je vous ai exposé les raisons qui m’ont donné lieu de croire qu’il serait à propos que vos troupes s’approchent un peu plus près de moi. Ce n’est pas possible de séparer entièrement les considérations politiques de celles purement militaires, surtout dans les circonstances où nous nous trouvons, et dans une affaire comme celle que nous allons avoir en main. Mais il est aussi vrai

qu'il ne faut pas sacrifier les considérations et convenances militaires à celles purement politiques; et je crois que ce que je vous ai proposé, et que vous avez eu la bonté d'adopter sur ma proposition, se trouvera dans toutes les convenances.

‘ La frontière Française est si couverte de forteresses que ce n'est pas très facile de connaître les forces qui s'y trouvent à présent; mais je suis bien sûr que la position réunie où nous nous trouvons nous garantira de toute attaque de la force même la plus grande qu'on ait jamais représenté être sur cette frontière.

‘ Les troupes Anglaises et Hanovriennes sont concentrées sur Ath, ayant des garnisons en Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, et Mons. Les troupes Hollandaises sont concentrées sur Nivelles, Braine le Comte, &c.

‘ Nous trouvant dans ce moment sur la défensive, et n'ayant aucune intention d'en départir jusqu'à ce que les Souverains assemblés à Vienne décident sur l'attaque et les plans d'opérations, l'initiative est avec l'ennemi; et c'est difficile de fixer en avance exactement les opérations de chaque corps sous telles circonstances.

‘ Si l'ennemi nous attaque, ce qui, dans les circonstances où nous nous trouverons demain, n'est guères probable, il débouchera probablement entre la Sambre et l'Escaut. Dans ce cas-là le corps du Général Ziethen formerait la gauche de l'armée, et se rassemblerait à Charleroi; et je crois qu'il serait à propos que les autres troupes de votre Excellence se rassemblent à Namur.

‘ En cas de revers, je crois que toute l'armée doit se replier sur Liège et Maestricht, et, s'il est nécessaire, sur Juliers, ce qui ne serait pas une opération difficile, les troupes de votre Excellence se trouvant en réserve à Namur.

‘ Par cette disposition votre Excellence se trouverait toujours également à portée des grands objets que vous avez en vue, comme ils sont expliqués par le Général —; et la retraite de tous est assurée en cas de nécessité, tandis que notre position en avant de Bruxelles, et la possession de cette ville, l'est également pendant l'intervalle qui va passer jusqu'au commencement des opérations.

‘ J'envoie à votre quartier général, pour rester auprès de votre Excellence, si vous voulez bien le permettre, le Colonel

Hardinge, qui possède toute ma confiance, et qui facilitera en tout les communications que je dois avoir avec votre Excellence. Il vous présentera cette lettre, et je le recommande à vos bontés.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général — —.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 10th April, 1815.

‘ I went to Ghent on the day before yesterday to pay my respects to the King of France, and I returned yesterday, having acquired there some information with which it is desirable that the Ministers of the Allied Powers should be made acquainted.

‘ It appears certain, from all accounts, that the great majority of the population in France are decidedly adverse to Buonaparte, and that many General and other officers, the whole of the National Guard, and even some of the regiments of the line, have remained faithful to the King.

‘ The National Guards and population of all the fortified towns on this frontier are in favor of His Majesty, and hopes are entertained of being able to get possession of some towns, of which Dunkirk is particularly mentioned as one.

‘ Thirty five thousand men are stated to be in arms in the West, under the directions of the Duc de Bourbon; and the Duc d’Angoulême is in the South, at or near Nismes, where he is making some progress in organising a large force. The Duchesse d’Angoulême has certainly been obliged to quit Bordeaux. It would appear that, notwithstanding what is stated in the Paris newspapers regarding the defeat of the force under the Duc d’Angoulême, it still gives some uneasiness to Buonaparte’s Government; as a person employed by me, who left Paris on Wednesday last, the 5th, states that all the troops of the line in and about Paris broke up on the preceding day, and marched on the road towards Fontainebleau.

‘ I enclose the report made by this person; and I likewise enclose a memoir given to me by the Duc de Feltre, regarding the state and distribution of the French forces. In my opinion, this memoir gives an erroneous idea of their

strength. I am certain the regiments of infantry have more than 1000 men each. Those which I saw last autumn at Paris, before they were completed to the peace establishment, had more than that number; I should say 1200 men on an average; and I should imagine they cannot now have fewer than 2000 each regiment. I believe the account of the cavalry, artillery, &c., to be correct.

‘ With this information before them, the Ministers of the Allied Powers, and the august Sovereigns, will see how important it is that no time should be lost in commencing our offensive operations. This point is so clear, that it would be an useless waste of your time and mine to discuss it; but there is a period approaching, before which it is desirable that our forces should enter France, and that France should see what she has to expect from the Government of the usurper.

‘ He has called together for the 15th of May, what he denominates “*l’Assemblée du Champ de Mai*,” and it must be expected that his means and resources will be thereby considerably augmented, particularly in men; which augmentation, owing to the general detestation of his Government, the resistance to it in some parts of the country, and the necessity under which he labours to employ his troops to overcome that resistance, he cannot obtain in any other manner.

‘ It remains then to be seen with what force the Allies can commence their offensive operations on the 1st of May.

‘ The British, Hanoverian, and Dutch corps will at that period consist of about 60,000 men, of which about 9000 will be Cavalry; and not reckoning the contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Hanse towns, eventually destined to join this army.

‘ Towards the latter end of April, the Prussian army between the Rhine and the Meuse will consist of 63,000 men, as appears by a letter from the Earl Cathcart of the 1st instant; and there will be on the Upper Rhine an Austro Bavarian corps, according to the same authority, at the same period of time, consisting of about 146,000 men; so that at the end of April the Allies could enter France with 270,000 men.

‘ As well as I can recollect, the Russian troops will then

begin to arrive on the Main; and it appears by Lord Cathcart's report that, by the middle of May, the Prussian army will be augmented to 156,000; and the contingents above referred to, probably to the amount of 30,000 men, and other reinforcements from England, &c., probably to the amount of 10,000 more, will have arrived in this country.

'It remains then to be considered whether it will not be expedient to commence our operations on the 1st of May, considering the relative force of the two contending parties at that period, rather than wait till the middle of May, and thus give to Buonaparte the advantages which he will certainly derive from "*l'Assemblée du Champ de Mai*."

'First; it must be observed that, the longer our operations are delayed, the more certain becomes the destruction and dispersion of the *noyaux* of Royalists formed in the Western and Southern departments; and if once destroyed and dispersed, it may be depended upon they will never reassemble.

'Secondly; supposing the calculation of the total force of the French army of the late Minister at War enclosed, to be erroneous to the amount of 100,000 infantry, it must likewise be admitted that he has put the French garrisons on a very low scale, when he estimates them only at 35,400 men.

'Supposing, then, them to be	50,000
and the armies of Bordeaux, Lyons, the Alps,	
and La Vendée, to be	25,000
there will remain for operations against the	
Allies	180,000

Total	255,000
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'I have above stated that, in the end of April, the Allies can enter France with 270,000 men, to which 180,000 can be opposed in the field, and it remains to be seen what operations could be performed by this force of the Allies at that period.

'Upon this point I will address your Lordship in another dispatch to go by this, or by the next messenger; and, in the mean time, send this letter for consideration.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.'

'WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 10th April, 1815.

‘ Since I wrote to you this morning, I have heard that the Duc d’Angoulême had had some success in the south of France, in the neighbourhood of Montelimart, in consequence of which, he had entered Valence.

‘ This report is stated to be in the *Moniteur* of the 7th, and sufficiently explains the cause of the movement of the troops from Paris towards Fontainebleau, adverted to in my other dispatch.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 10th April, 1815.

‘ Since I had the honor of writing to your Highness on the 6th instant, I have learnt from Vienna that it has been determined that the troops with which your Highness will accede to the General Alliance of the Sovereigns of Europe, are to join the army which will act under my command.

‘ As this is the case, and in order to save time, I venture to request your Highness to put them in march immediately upon Antwerp, and to send a person in the confidence of your Highness to my head quarters with full powers to arrange a treaty of subsidy with Great Britain.

‘ It will be necessary, however, that your Highness should previously give your accession to the treaty of the 25th March last, specifying with what number of troops your Highness will act.

‘ I recommend to your Highness to have an arrangement made with His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for the March of your troops through the Hanoverian territories; and as soon as I shall learn the route by which they will move, I will make a similar arrangement with the Government of the King of the Low Countries.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Lord Keith, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

‘ I have received your Lordship’s letter of the 4th, and I assure you I should be most happy to take your nephew Captain — into my family, if it were in my power. Having, however, again all the aides de camp I had before, and being under the necessity of taking some foreigners, I shall have more than I have room for; and it is impossible for me to add to the number of those from the British army.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Admiral Lord Keith, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Sir John Cradock, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CRADOCK,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 30th; and Torrens having been here, I have spoken to him regarding your appointment to a command in this army; than which, nothing could be more agreeable to me. At present, this arrangement is out of the question; as we have scarcely more English troops here than we have General Officers on the list.

‘ As you have adverted to the subject of my former appointment to command in Portugal, I will again repeat that I did not accept that appointment till informed that it was deemed expedient, and had been determined that you should be removed to another situation; and that, even upon going out, I carried with me an authority not to take the command under certain circumstances, given to me at my own solicitation; so desirous did I feel that you should retain it.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *General Sir John Cradock, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815;

‘ I did not write to you by Pole as I had already written to Lord Bathurst, and I had had a full conversation with Pole upon all our wants from the Ordnance Department.

‘ I have only now to tell you that I am very much obliged

to you for your disposition to give us all the resources which you can command.

‘ When you shall send the company of sappers and miners, I shall see whether they ought to be armed, and will act accordingly.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Mulgrave.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ *To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*’

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

‘ As it appears by a letter of the 1st instant, received from the Earl Cathcart, and one from your Lordship, that the contingent of the King of Saxony is destined to join the army under my command, I beg your Lordship to procure an order to the General commanding these troops to place himself under my command, together with an order from the King of Prussia to General Gneisenau to allow him to do so ; and that your Lordship will be pleased to send duplicates of both to me.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ *To Colonel Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.*

‘ MY DEAR CAMPBELL,

‘ Bruxelles, 12th April, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 7th, for which I am very much obliged to you, and for all you have done for me.

‘ Lord FitzRoy Somerset has written to Caulincourt for permission for our baggage to be sent to England, and if it should be granted, I will send orders to Perregaux’ house at Paris, regarding my plate, &c. &c., which has been left there.

‘ In regard to the house, it belongs to Government, and I can give no directions about it. In my opinion, it would be best that you should speak to Mr. Hamilton about it.

‘ The Princesse Borghese, to whom it belonged, will most probably have been arrested in Italy ; and if she gets the house at all, it will most probably be confiscated, and granted to her in case of her return, or it will be sequestered. What Government had better do in my opinion is, to desire Clermont, that is, Perregaux’ house, to take charge

of the house for them, and have it and the furniture taken care of on their account.

‘If they think it proper to let the Princesse Borghese have it again in case she should be enlarged, and should wish to have it upon restoring that part of the purchase money paid, they had better instruct M. Clermont accordingly.

‘In that case, I will pay rent for the house at the rate of 2000*l.* a year from the time I went into it till the 31st of March, when it was left by Lord FitzRoy and Bagot.

‘My servant Tesson has the lists of the furniture of the house and stables; and when my plate, &c., shall be sent away, he should be allowed to come likewise, giving over the whole with the lists to the person appointed by Clermont to take charge of the house.

‘I believe the next instalment for the house ought to be paid in May, but Clermont knows.

‘Pray desire Clermont to send me the account of what I owe their house, which I will pay immediately.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Colonel

Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

‘WELLINGTON.

To Prince Metternich.

‘MON PRINCE,

‘à Bruxelles, ce 12 Avril, 1815.

‘Je vous envoie une lettre que j’ai reçue de Mr. Coutts le banquier, un individu très respectable de Londres, dans laquelle il m’envoie la demande que fait M. — — —, que je le recommande à votre Altesse, pour que ses biens en Italie et dans le Tyrol lui soient restitués.

‘Je serai bien obligé à votre Altesse d’avoir la bonté de jeter un coup d’œil sur ces papiers et faire sur leur contenu ce qui est juste.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘WELLINGTON.

‘Son Altesse

Le Prince de Metternich.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 12th April, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 7th, regarding the Portuguese troops.

‘ You will have seen from all the proceedings at Vienna that it is not so easy to get German troops to serve with our army as it is imagined in England; and excepting the Saxons, we shall have nothing excepting the Duke of Brunswick’s contingent of about 10,000 men that is worth mentioning, notwithstanding the promises that the Ministers of the two Emperors made me that we should likewise have the troops of Hesse.

‘ There is likewise this advantage in Portuguese troops, viz., that we can mix them with ours and do what we please with them, and they become very nearly as good as our own. The others must remain separate. They have their Generals and staff, and they must form separate divisions, if not separate corps.

‘ As for the expense, as we are all, if possible, to live upon France, the expense of all beyond the transport will be pretty nearly the same. The period of the arrival of the Portuguese troops is the great objection; but, if they shall arrive in three months, they will be three months before some of the British troops destined to form this army.

‘ However, Government are the best judges, and will act as they think proper.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from France, which you will see that Lord Castlereagh has desired that I should send you; and the copy of one which he has written to me of the 8th inst., regarding the probability of the treaty of the 3rd January being known.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD

‘ Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

‘ I now enclose the plan according to which I conceived it possible to carry on our operations against the enemy with the force which the Allies would have at their disposal for

that purpose in the latter end of April and beginning of May.

‘ Since I wrote to your Lordship, however, some important events have occurred in France, which will leave Napoleon’s army more at his disposal than was expected at that time; and he has adopted measures which will certainly tend to increase it at an early period.

‘ You will see, by the enclosed papers, that it is probable that the Duc d’Angoulême has been obliged to quit France; and that Buonaparte, besides having called for the soldiers recently discharged, amounting, as I understand, to about 127,000, of which 100,000 may be deemed immediately disposable, has organised 200 battalions of grenadiers of the National Guards. I imagine that the latter will not be a very formidable force; but still numbers were too nearly equal according to the estimate I gave you in my letter of the 10th, for me to think it advisable under existing circumstances to attempt to carry into execution what is proposed in the enclosed Memorandum.

‘ I have, besides, learnt that the *Assemblée* of the *Champ de Mai* is to take place on the 5th May, so that the object of commencing our operations before that Assembly should take place will be defeated.

‘ I send you this Memorandum, however, because I think it may be useful in considering of a more extended plan for all the armies.

‘ The right, or the British, Hanoverian, and Dutch corps, might enter as proposed for the British and Prussian corps; and the Prussian corps, supported by the Russians, as proposed for the Austro Bavarian corps; and the Austro Bavarian corps by the Upper Rhine.

‘ This movement would be quite secure if the British were to get Maubeuge, and the Prussians Thionville and Verdun.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

‘ 12th April, 1815.

‘ The object of the operations proposed in my letter to the Earl of Clancarty, of the 10th, to be undertaken by the corps of the Allies, which will probably be assembled in Flanders and on the Rhine in the end of the month of April, is, that by their rapidity they might be beforehand with the plans and measures of Buonaparte.

‘ His power now rests upon no foundation but the army; and if we can introduce into the country such a force as is capable either to defeat the army in the field, or to keep it in check, so that the various parties interested in the defeat of Buonaparte’s views may have the power of acting, our object will be accomplished.

‘ The Allies have no views of conquest; there is no territory which requires in particular to be covered by the course of their operations; their object is to defeat the army, and to destroy the power of one individual; and the only military points to be considered are; 1st, to throw into France, at the earliest possible period, the largest body of men that can be assembled; 2ndly, to perform this operation in such a manner that it can be supported by the forces of the Allies, which are known to be following immediately; 3rdly, that the troops which shall enter France shall be secure of a retreat upon the supporting armies, in case of misfortune.

‘ The troops to be employed in this operation should be the Allied British, Hanoverian, and Dutch troops, under the command of the Duke of Wellington; the Prussian troops, as reinforced, under the command of Comte Gneisenau; the allied Austrian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden troops, to be assembled on the Upper Rhine, under Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ The two former should enter France between the Sambre and the Meuse; the Duke of Wellington endeavoring to get possession of Maubeuge, or, at all events, of Avesnes; and General Gneisenau directing his march upon Rocroy and Chimay.

‘ The Duke of Wellington, besides the garrisons in the places in Flanders and Brabant, should leave a corps of troops in observation on the frontiers.

‘ Prince Schwarzenberg should collect his corps in the province of Luxembourg; and, while his left should observe the French fortresses of Longvy, Thionville, and Metz, he should possess himself of the forts of Sedan, Stenay, and Dun, and cross the Meuse.

‘ The first object would then be accomplished, and we should have in France a larger body of troops than it is probable the enemy can assemble.

‘ It is expected that the British and Dutch army would be followed in the course of a fortnight by about 40,000 men, and the Prussian army in the same period by 90,000 men; and that the allied Austrian and Bavarian army would be followed by a Russian army of 180,000. Supposing, then, that the enemy should have the facility of attacking the line of communication of the English, Hanoverian, and Dutch army, by Maubeuge, and that of the allied Austrian army from their fortresses on the Upper Moselle and Upper Meuse, they could not prevent the junction of those troops. It must, besides, be observed, that the enemy could not venture to leave their fortresses entirely without garrisons of troops of the line, on account of the disgust which the usurpation of Buonaparte has occasioned universally; and the operations upon our communications will therefore necessarily be carried on by a diminished body of troops.

‘ However inconvenient, then, they may be to those troops which will have advanced, they can neither prevent the junction of the armies which will be following the first that will enter France, nor can they prevent the retreat of these upon those which are moving to their support.

‘ According to this scheme, then, we should have in the centre of France a body of above 200,000 men, to be followed up by nearly 300,000 more, and their operations would be directed upon Paris, between the Meuse and the Oise.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a plan for augmenting the numbers in the battalions of the King’s German Legion serving with this army.

‘ If His Majesty’s Government should approve of aug-

menting their numbers, no plan can be better than that proposed, as it will give an immediate increase of good men, and the expense will be limited in amount and in duration of time.

‘ It is necessary, however, that the consent of the Government of Hanover should be obtained to the transfer of the men from the Hanoverian army to the Legion; and as it will take seven days before I can receive your Lordship’s answer, and ten days afterwards before an answer can come from Hanover, before which time it may be expected that the general operations will commence, I beg leave to recommend that, if His Royal Highness the Prince Regent should approve of the plan, His Royal Highness will direct its adoption through the officers of the Hanoverian Government resident in London, in order that, if possible, it may be carried into execution before the troops shall march.

‘ The whole of the Hanoverian contingent are deficient in officers, and it is very desirable that measures should be taken to remedy this evil immediately.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ P.S. Since writing the above, the enclosed letter has been handed to me, and I transmit it for your Lordship’s consideration.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose returns of the forge carts with the different regiments of cavalry. You will observe that some recently come out from England are deficient in this necessary equipment; and I beg leave to recommend that the whole should be completed to one forge cart or one portable forge for each squadron without loss of time.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s letters of the 11th and 21st of March, which had followed me to Vienna, and have been sent back to me.

‘ When your Royal Highness first communicated to me your desire that the 3rd battalion Royals should wear a distinguishing badge for their services under my command, it was in the contemplation of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief that the whole army which served in the Peninsula and in the South of France should wear one. I have not heard what has prevented His Royal Highness from carrying that intention into execution, but I will inquire; and I will recommend that the Royals shall have one, if it is not intended that one should be given to the whole army.

‘ I wish it was in my power to answer your Royal Highness in an equally satisfactory manner respecting the promotion of the officers you mention, and who I have reason to believe are highly meritorious. Brevet promotion cannot be extended to all who may be deserving of it, and I was necessarily obliged to confine it to a small number of each division which had distinguished itself upon any particular occasion; and it frequently happened that seniors were out of the way, sometimes on account of their wounds, and juniors were promoted on account of any distinguished conduct which had occurred.

‘ I certainly did not think the first attempt to storm San Sebastian an occasion on which I should be justified in recommending officers for brevet promotion, and I did not recommend any; and afterwards, when the second attempt was made and succeeded, I recommended, as had been the practice, those who commanded corps, and had distinguished themselves in that particular action.

‘ Afterwards, when I returned to England, I recommended Major Arguimbau at the desire of your Royal Highness, and he was promoted; and I certainly think the cases of Captain Logan and Captain Mullen in particular are hard. But it must be recollected that there are many officers in the same situation, not only in respect to promotion, but to medals; and I cannot apply a remedy without at the same time recommending so many, as to render brevet promotion but little desirable to any. I recommended Captain Arguimbau at your Royal Highness’s desire, and from deference to your Royal Highness, and that recommendation has brought forward the applications of

Captains Mullen and Logan. The promotion of those officers would occasion applications from the whole army, which could not be granted.

‘ I hope that your Royal Highness will pardon me, if I request you to excuse me from applying now for promotion for these officers.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of Kent.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 8th instant, regarding Colonel ——. I have already informed Colonel — that it was not in my power to employ him upon the Staff. The army is very small and the Staff very numerous, and I cannot find employment for those already belonging to it. I am sorry, therefore, that he should have given your Royal Highness the trouble of writing to me on a subject on which he knows that if I could have gratified him I would have done so, without the aid of your Royal Highness's powerful influence.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of Kent.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 14 Avril, 1815.

‘ Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 12 Avril, sur les entraves que les déserteurs de l'armée Française trouvent à entrer dans ce pays-ci.

‘ Selon les enquêtes que j'ai faites en conséquence de ce que m'a dit Monsieur, frère du Roi, sur ce sujet, j'ai tout raison de croire qu'il n'y a pas eu des difficultés pour le passage des déserteurs, et que tous ceux qui se sont présentés ont eu permission d'entrer et d'aller où bon leur semblait; et j'ai réitéré, sur la demande de Monsieur, les ordres qui avaient été donnés, et j'ai consenti à la formation d'un dépôt qu'on proposait avoir à Tournay.

‘ J'espère que ces mesures seront agréables à Sa Majesté.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

‘I am very much distressed about the numerous Staff we have got here. I have begun by turning off all the subaltern officers employed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, contrary to regulation; and I propose to strike off all the Barrack Masters, Commandants of towns, &c., excepting where we have hospitals. But we have still a good many upon the Staff, whom I must remove to make room for those more capable of doing the duty.

‘Before you send any more General Officers to command divisions, I beg you to recollect that General Decken is come here from Hanover, and he is senior to some already commanding divisions of the British army.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major General

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.’

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘à Bruxelles, ce 14 Avril, 1815.

‘Comme je vais sortir, je réponds à votre lettre du 13, sans avoir encore vu Lord FitzRoy; mais, comme vous verrez, rien qu’il pourrait me dire ne peut changer l’impossibilité où je me trouve de faire quelque chose pour sauver M. de Vitrolles. Si la famille de Buonaparte est prise, elle l’est par l’Empereur d’Autriche; et quoique Sa Majesté Impériale m’a toujours traité avec assez de bonté et de confiance pour que, dans un cas ordinaire, j’ose agir et parler pour lui, je ne l’ose pas dans la circonstance dont il est question.

‘J’espère que M. de Vitrolles ne se trouve pas dans le danger où vous le croyez; mais même s’il l’était, la menace de rétalier sur la famille de Buonaparte, si j’osais la faire, ne le sauverait pas, et deviendrait la chose la plus ridicule du monde, c’est à dire, une menace sans effet, que celui qui l’a faite n’a pas le pouvoir de mettre à exécution.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘Le Comte de Blacas.

‘WELLINGTON.

‘J’envoie votre demande à Vienne.’

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter which I received last night from M. de Blacas, and the copy of my answer, in regard to the desire of His Most Christian Majesty, that I should threaten to retaliate upon the family of Buonaparte the projected murder of M. de Vitrolles, lately taken at Toulouse.

‘ I shall be much obliged to you if you will lay these papers before Prince Metternich, in order that he may take such steps on the subject as he may think proper.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

‘ Lord FitzRoy Somerset’s employment with me for the present will render necessary the adoption of some arrangement for assisting Sir Charles Stuart with the King of France; and I beg leave to recommend to you Mr. L. Hervey, the brother of Colonel Hervey, who has been for some time at Paris with me.

‘ I believe, if you were to appoint him an assistant on the establishment, it would introduce him into the diplomatic line, and he would be very useful to Sir Charles Stuart.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Canning, at Zurich. I cannot believe the intelligence, that two Austrian regiments have been taken. They must have been prepared for Murat’s movement, and could not have been surprised.

‘ The taking possession of Rome in the name of the King of Rome is with a view to make the world believe he is connected with the Austrians.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 15th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to lay before your Excellency a letter which has been received from the Commissary General, with an enclosure from his Assistant at Ostend, regarding the occupation of a building at that place as a store-house which is not now made use of, but of which he has not been able to obtain possession with the assistance even of the Mayor.

‘ I request your Excellency to be so kind as to apply to the Government of the King of the Low Countries, in order that the house may be given up to the British Commissariat, if there should be no objection on their part to such an arrangement.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Count Gneisenau.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 15 Avril, 1815.

‘ Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 13, et je suis bien obligé à votre Excellence de l'explication que vous avez bien voulu me donner sur vos intentions.

Sous d'autres circonstances dans ma position je serais sûrement dans la nécessité, en cas de retraite, de me borner à la défense de la Hollande, de me diriger sur ses places fortes, et de garder mes communications avec la mer; mais, dans les circonstances où nous nous trouvons, toute retraite ne peut être que momentanée, et occasionnée seulement par la supériorité de l'ennemi du moment sur ce point-ci; et je dois agir en conséquence. Mais nous sommes déjà trop forts pour penser à la retraite, ou même à être attaqués.

‘ Je crains cependant que les affaires vont mal dans l'intérieur de la France. Il paraît par le *Moniteur* du 11 que M. le Duc d'Angoulême avait capitulé avec le Général Grouchy, et devait s'embarquer à Cette. La Duchesse d'Angoulême a quitté la France, aussi bien que le Duc de Bourbon.

‘ J'ai des renseignemens assez certains que nous avons eu avant de nous, entre la Sambre et la mer, deux corps d'armée, composées de neuf divisions d'infanterie, et six de cavalerie.

‘ Chaque division d’infanterie peut être de cinq mille hommes ; les divisions de cavalerie de quatre régimens ; chacun je compte à douze cents chevaux.

‘ Je pars demain matin pour Ostende ; et je fais un tour de la frontière, qui me retiendra quatre jours ; et j’écrirai à mon retour.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général* WELLINGTON.
‘ *Comte Gneisenau.*

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ SIR, ‘ Ostend, 17th April, 1815.

‘ As I passed Ghent yesterday, I went to look at the works which had been executed by your Royal Highness’s orders at the Tournay gate, which are nearly completed, and perfectly answer the purpose for which they were intended.

‘ In order, however, to complete the scheme at Ghent, it would be necessary to strengthen the Bruges gate, and to repair the works of the citadel ; and I should then consider Ghent as quite secure from any attack likely to be made upon it, under existing circumstances.

‘ Adverting to the King’s objections to occupy any of these works, and feeling that I cannot occupy them with the troops under my command with justice to the King’s Allies, who have really but a secondary interest to that of His Majesty in their occupation, I have not thought it proper to give the engineer any directions regarding the continuance of the works at Ghent : and I beg your Royal Highness to make me acquainted with His Majesty’s wishes upon that point, and that you will also take His Majesty’s pleasure respecting the mode of defending the works already executed at Ghent.

‘ His Majesty should, in my opinion, consider that he has but a small, and very young army to oppose to possibly a numerous and well disciplined one ; that he has a large extent of country to cover but lately brought under His Majesty’s government, whose inhabitants are supposed by some not to be very well disposed towards it. I know of no mode so well calculated for the defence of such a country by such an army, as works well chosen.

‘ In the supposition that the Allies will enter France,

including those more immediately allied to His Majesty, and his own army under your Royal Highness, it must be expected that the enemy will keep his fortresses on the frontier well garrisoned. If these garrisons should collect to the amount only of 15,000 men, after the Allies shall have passed them, and should make an irruption into His Majesty's dominions (an event by no means improbable), will His Majesty, under existing circumstances, have in his power the means of stopping them at least short of Bruxelles? In my opinion, certainly not, unless he should occupy Ghent, Tournay, Ath, and Mons. There is no danger of any of these points being seriously attacked; and they will be so strong that, unless seriously attacked, they cannot be carried; and there is no chance that such an enemy as I have supposed may make an irruption into the country, will venture to pass them.

‘ This is my decided opinion regarding these posts, and it rests with His Majesty to occupy them or not, as he may think proper. As far as the King's Allies will be concerned, I shall take measures to render it a matter of total indifference to their particular interests, whether the enemy does or not occupy Bruxelles as soon as we shall have advanced.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

‘ SIR,

‘ Ostend, 17th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter which Count Münster has sent me under flying seal, with the wish that I should lay before your Royal Highness my opinion of what he proposes.

‘ It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expense of the Legion as now constituted; and it cannot be expected that the officers and soldiers will continue their services willingly, if their pay and allowances are diminished. On the other hand, the British Government will refuse to pay any part of the expense of the Hanoverian army. They may consent to give the officers an allowance equal to, and in lieu of, half-pay, which, with the Hanoverian

pay, might satisfy them; but there would remain the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose British pay and allowances the Hanoverian Government could not bear the expense of, and the British Government would be unwilling to defray.

‘Your Royal Highness will, before you receive this letter, have had before you my proposition for augmenting the Legion by volunteers from the Landwehr; and General Decken’s observations upon that proposition, and his plans for augmenting the Legion. I am certain the latter will not answer, at least for the infantry, as there is no Prince in Germany who will allow the Legion to recruit in his dominions.

‘There remains, then, only one scheme; and that is, to reduce the number of companies in each battalion of the Legion to the number of six, and to send the officers and non-commissioned officers of the companies reduced to do duty with the Landwehr, which want officers, still keeping their British pay till finally discharged from His Majesty’s service.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*His Royal Highness
the Prince Regent.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘MY DEAR CLANCARTY,

‘Ath, 19th April, 1815.

‘I enclose you a letter from Lord Castlereagh, which I have just received from Ostend.

‘I beg you will let the Ministers of Bavaria, &c., know that they must apply here for any aid in subsidy which they may want. Let me have a copy of the article which you will make with the three great powers.

‘I think the two millions will give something to all who have claims, and will leave me something in hand; with which I propose to aid the Emperor of Russia; as he will be badly off if he does not get any part of the remainder of the loan for which he has asked.

‘I am writing in the dark, but will not detain the messenger; I shall be at Bruxelles again to-morrow.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Baron Decken.

‘ SIR

‘ Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th, in answer to which, I have to inform you that I have no objection to allow the British hospital establishment to take charge of the sick of the Hanoverian army, on the condition of the Surgeons, &c., of the latter being placed at the disposal of the Head of the British Medical Department, and of the payment by the Hanoverian Government of the actual expense of each sick man for the period he shall have been in the British hospitals.

‘ This expense shall be ascertained and certified at the end of each month, for each general hospital, by the principal medical officer of the British and of the Hanoverian army; and, upon being approved of by the General commanding the Hanoverian army and me, the charge shall be made against the Hanoverian Government for the number of men which shall have been in each general hospital for such month.

‘ I beg that you will let me know whether this system will suit you, that I may order its execution.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General Baron Decken.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Baron Decken.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘ In answer to your letter of the 19th, regarding the want of medicine paniers by the Hanoverian army, I have to inform you that I will order the issue of supplies of any kind which that army can require, and our stores can afford, upon the Commanding officer of that army transmitting me a requisition for them.

‘ The expense of such stores will of course be carried to the account of the Hanoverian Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General Baron Decken.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 17th, regarding my having removed eight officers from the Adjutant General’s

and Quarter Master General's Staff; and at the same time I received an official one from you of the 15th, appointing eight others; and one from Colonel Shawe of the 3rd, appointing Captain Cameron of the Guards.

'The Commander in Chief has a right to recommend, and the Prince Regent to appoint, whom they please to these situations; but I should wish you to take an opportunity of suggesting the following considerations:

'1st. The army, that is, the British part of it, is excessively small, and consists now of only four divisions of infantry, including Hanoverian Landwehr, and four brigades of cavalry, including the Legion; and it has already a Staff more than sufficient for its numbers and organization, and if I could do it without the imputation of harshness and partiality I would dismiss more.

'2ndly. Supposing the Staff not to be sufficient, and that more will be required hereafter, it has hitherto been His Royal Highness's practice to allow those officers who command the troops, and for whose assistance the Staff is appointed at all, to recommend to his notice those officers to be appointed to the Staff; and I must say that I have invariably followed this example, never having given an acting appointment for the Staff to any officer who was not recommended by the General Officer for whose assistance they were appointed. Since I have been here I have named none, excepting those required and recommended by Lord Hill to assist him, who, with the exception of his brother, are the same he has had for some years. In the same manner, the other Generals commanding divisions and corps will ask to recommend officers for these situations, and will think it hard to be refused, more particularly as all are told by you that these appointments rest entirely at my nomination. Only yesterday Sir H. Clinton recommended two to me.

'3rdly. I am certain that His Royal Highness would wish to nominate those most capable of serving the army, and those about whom they are placed; and he will admit that the most experienced, that is, those who have been serving in these situations for five or six years, are of that description. But of the list you and Colonel Shawe have sent, there are only three who have any experience at all. Of

those there are two, Colonel Elley and Lord Greenock, who are most fit for their situations, and I am most happy they are selected. But, although ——— is a very good man, I should not have selected him; and as for the others, if they had been proposed to me, I should have rejected them all. ——— is a very active, intelligent man, but is more fit for other employment.

‘I enclose a list of officers whom I should prefer to all others; and, indeed, we shall find it difficult to go on without some of them. Yet I have no means of naming one; much less to name any of those who will certainly be recommended to me by the Generals and Lieutenant Generals of the army.

‘I shall be very much obliged to you if you will state these considerations to His Royal Highness, and say that I really do not know how to employ the officers named in your letter of the 15th, nor Captain ———.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major General

‘WELLINGTON.

‘Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Major General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 16th, regarding ———, and I will endeavor to reconcile his mind to the disappointment for which I had already endeavored to prepare him.

‘Before you send any more General Officers let me see more troops. I have no objection, on the contrary, I wish for Cole and Picton to command divisions, and either Sir Edward Paget or Lord Dalhousie for a higher command. But do not send either yet, till we see what the Portuguese Government will do, and whether the Marshal comes.

‘I must, besides, mention that in the Peninsula I always kept three or four divisions under my own immediate command, which, in fact, was the working part of the army, thrown, as necessary, upon one flank or the other.

‘It might be convenient to have something of the same kind now. However, I have always gone on so well with all these officers that I should have no objection to have one of

them to command this kind of reserve. But do not make any final arrangement till we shall hear from the Marshal.

‘I shall be very happy to have Kempt and Pack, and will do the best I can for them.

‘I shall be most happy to have Fane, and as soon as Lord Uxbridge arrives I hope to make an arrangement for him, which will be more agreeable to him and advantageous to the service than to leave him in the command of a brigade.

‘In that case, I should think Elley should command the Guards. But all this shall depend upon Lord Uxbridge’s wishes.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major General

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘I have the honour to enclose a letter which the Quarter Master General has received from General Hinüber, regarding a person of the name of —, expected shortly to arrive in this country; which I beg you to lay before the Ministers of the King of the Netherlands, in order that His Majesty may determine what shall be done with this person if he should appear in any of the cantonments occupied by the troops under my command.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.’*

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘MY LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘I have great pleasure in transmitting for the information of your Lordship, and the other Plenipotentiaries acting on the part of Great Britain at Vienna, the copy of a dispatch I have received from Lord Castlereagh, conveying the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the considerations which induced your Lordship and myself to concur in the declaration of the 13th ult.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.’*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

‘I have received a letter from Lord Mulgrave of the 15th, from which I see that, after doing all he can for us, we shall have only 84 pieces of artillery equipped, now only 72, instead of 150, for which I asked, including German artillery, to the amount of 30 pieces, leaving 42 as the number which the British artillery can supply.

‘Then for the musket ball cartridge carts, intrenching tools, carts for the engineers, pontoons, and the heavy artillery to move with the army, I must call upon the Commissariat for horses.

‘We shall easily purchase the number of horses required at the rate of 25 guineas each, which money for the exchange will cost the country about 30 guineas ; but I had already stopped the purchase because we had no drivers to take care of them. I conclude that, in consequence of the reduction, they can no more furnish drivers than they can horses ; and, that being the case, I beg leave to point out to your Lordship that, as the drivers of the country cannot be depended upon, and as at all events I have not time to form them, I have no other means of providing for this absolutely necessary service, than to take soldiers from the British infantry to perform it, and that very badly. If you will look at our returns you will see how little able we are to afford a soldier to take care of each pair of horses we require.

‘Our demand for horses for the whole equipments demanded was above 6000, of which above 4000 were deficient. As the equipment is reduced to the amount of half the field artillery, which would have required about 1200 horses to draw them, we shall have about 2800 horses to purchase, for which we shall want 1400 soldiers to take care of them, or about four regiments of infantry of their present strength.

‘I hope that Government will be able to adopt some measures to relieve us from this demand. The only thing I can suggest is, to send us dismounted dragoons to perform this service. In the last war I used the Portuguese dismounted dragoons to perform the service of the artillery, and I now recommend that some dismounted dragoons might

be sent, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, to take charge of them.

‘I assure your Lordship that the demand which I have made of field artillery is excessively small. The Prussian corps on the Meuse of 40,000 men has with it 200 pieces of cannon; and you will see by reference to Prince Hardenberg’s return of the Prussian army that they take into the field nearly 80 batteries, manned by 10,000 artillery. Their batteries are of eight guns each, so that they will have about 600 pieces. They do not take this number for show or amusement; and, although it is impossible to grant my demand, I hope it will be admitted to be small.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Count Walmoden, K.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 22nd April, 1815.

‘I received by the last courier your letter of the 8th inst., and I am much concerned to learn that you have not been replaced in the Austrian service according to your wishes.

‘I spoke to Prince Metternich on the subject on the night before I quitted Vienna.

‘As yet, excepting Hanoverians, I have not got any German troops under my command; and I have no means of employing your services as I could wish.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Lieut. General*

‘WELLINGTON.

Count Walmoden, K.C.B.’

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 22nd April, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 17th April, and, according to your directions, I have sent men to Ostend to receive the 200 horses destined for the cavalry of the Legion.

‘According to the enclosed return, however, you will observe that when the regiments shall have discharged the men to be invalided, they will have, including 57 surplus in the 2nd hussars, exactly as many horses as they have serjeants, trumpeters, and rank and file to ride them.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*The Adjutant General.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 16th April, 1815*.

‘ Your Royal Highness will have learned that I signed, on the 25th March last, with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, a treaty of alliance and co-operation, applicable to the circumstances of the moment in Europe, occasioned by the return of Buonaparte to France, and of the usurpation of the supreme power in that country. All the Powers of Europe are invited to accede to that treaty; and I imagine that the Plenipotentiaries of your Royal Highness consider themselves authorised to accede to it on the part of your Royal Highness.

‘ The object of the treaty is to put in operation against Buonaparte the largest force which the contracting or acceding parties can bring into the field; and that upon which I wish to trouble your Royal Highness is the seat to be chosen for the operation of your Royal Highness’ troops.

‘ The natural seat for the operations would be the frontiers of Spain; but I am very apprehensive that the financial resources of His Catholic Majesty are not of a nature, nor in a situation, to enable him to equip and maintain an army to co-operate actively with that of your Royal Highness; and yet, without that co-operation, and the assistance which your Royal Highness would expect to derive from the country, it does not appear that your Royal Highness’ army could carry on their operations with their accustomed credit in that quarter.

‘ Under these circumstances, it has appeared to me that it would be expedient, and I have recommended to your Royal Highness’ Ministers at Vienna, and have requested His Majesty’s Ministers to recommend to the Regency at Lisbon, that your Royal Highness’ troops should be employed with the allied army assembling in Flanders, and destined to act, under my command, against the common enemy.

‘ I need not point out to your Royal Highness’ penetration the advantages to your Royal Highness’ reputation of appearing in the field in this part of Europe; but, as your

* This letter was omitted by accident from its proper place of date.

troops cannot serve actively in the natural seat for their operations, and they will serve here with their old companions and under their old commanders, it appears to me that this measure is to be recommended, if only as one of military expediency. I trust, then, that your Royal Highness will approve of my having recommended it to your Ministers and to the Regency.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince Regent of Portugal.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Duque da Victoria.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 22nd April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a report on the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion, which I request you to lay before the Commander in Chief, and to draw His Royal Highness’ attention to the inefficient and unprovided state of that battalion.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Adjutant General.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 22nd April, 1815.

‘ I enclose my estimate of the demands on the fund to be formed from our payments of £20 and £30 in lieu of troops under the treaty of Vienna, calculated at the rate of £11 per man per annum, being the rate paid to the great Powers. I may have calculated Wurtemberg and Baden too high, and the contingents with the Prussian army too low.

‘ I have to observe, also, that Hanover now receives £600,000 for 16,000 men, whereas now that country will receive only £275,000 for 25,000 men; but, upon the whole, I am convinced that this fund will nearly cover the entire demand.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Vicence.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 23 Avril, 1815.

‘ En écrivant les ordres hier au maître d’hôtel à l’Ambassade, j’ai oublié de lui dire qu’il doit laisser quelqu’un à

la maison pour en avoir soin. J'espère donc que votre Excellence me pardonnera la peine que je lui donne encore, en la priant de faire passer les deux lettres que j'envoie ci incluses à leurs adresses; une étant à MM. Perregaux au sujet de l'hôtel, et l'autre à M. Tesson, le chargeant d'obéir aux ordres qu'il recevra de ces Messieurs à cet égard.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Vicence.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘ Bruxelles, 23rd April, 1815.

‘ I received your letter of the 15th, and I now enclose one for Blücher, from whom I received one yesterday, of the 21st, to inform me of his arrival. This is nothing more than a complimentary answer to his; but I enclose you the copy of one which I wrote the other day to Gneisenau, and I will hereafter send you copies of all I write to Blücher, or the original under flying seal.

‘ Hint to Blücher that I have as yet nobody about me who can read the German character, and that it would be very desirable if he could write me in French, or order you to write me his wishes in English.

‘ We are getting on in strength. I have now 60,000 men in their shoes, of which at least 10,000 cavalry.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ à Bruxelles,

‘ MON CHER PRINCE MARÉCHAL,

ce 23 Avril, 1815.

‘ J'ai reçu hier la lettre que votre Excellence m'a écrite de Liège le 21, et je me rejouis très fort de ce que vous y êtes arrivé, et que je dois avoir des relations si proches avec vous. Les lettres que j'ai déjà écrites au Général Gneisenau vous auront démontré combien mes sentimens sont d'accord avec les vôtres, et combien j'apprécie l'honneur d'être en rapport avec la brave armée Prussienne sous votre commandement.

‘ Je n'ai rien de nouveau à vous dire. L'ennemi sur la frontière est toujours à peu près dans le même état, et les mêmes nombres. Leur mouvement est perpétuel, dont je

crois que le but est d'empêcher les habitans du pays, qui sont généralement royalistes, de repandre leurs opinions politiques. Il y a eu dans les derniers jours une augmentation d'Officiers Généraux, et de l'Etat Major à Valenciennes; mais je ne crois pas qu'ils aient l'intention de rien faire.

‘ On parle en France de *République*, et, à juger de ce que j'entends de Vienne, et de Paris, je ne serais pas étonné si la partie se trouvait remise pour quelque temps. Mais nous l'aurons sûrement un jour ou l'autre; et je vous assure, mon cher Général, que rien ne me sera en toute occasion plus agréable que d'être en rapport immédiat avec vous. ‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*
Prince Blücher.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Vous avez auprès de vous, de ma part, le Colonel Hardinge, que je recommande à vos bontés.’

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ Bruxelles, 23rd April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose to your Majesty the memorandum which I told your Majesty I should prepare for your perusal, on the measures to be adopted for the defence of this country.

‘ It is advisable that your Majesty should decide upon these measures at an early period, as the works of Ghent and Ath will take three weeks to put them in repair, and before that time it must be expected that the armies will be in motion.

‘ In selecting the Commanding Officers for the several stations, I should earnestly recommend to your Majesty to select for Antwerp, Ostend, and Nieuport, either English officers or Dutch officers who have not been in the French service.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Majesty the King*
of the Netherlands.

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

‘ Bruxelles, 23rd April, 1815.

‘ The nature of the operations which the Allies will probably carry on when their armies shall be assembled and

prepared for action, and the nature of the enemy's frontier, opposite to that of His Majesty, render necessary the adoption of measures for the special defence of the latter.

‘ The fortresses of Antwerp, Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, and the Citadel of Tournay, are now, or will shortly be, in a situation to stand a siege; Mons is strengthened by field works, and is secure against a *coup de main*; and, in my opinion, Ghent and Ath ought to be rendered so likewise, without loss of time.

‘ That which I would beg leave to propose to His Majesty is, that the places above mentioned should be occupied by garrisons, and that there should, besides, be a small corps of troops in the field to aid in their defence, and to give general protection to the country.

‘ The garrisons which I should propose to place in the above-mentioned places are as follow:—

Antwerp	5,000
Ostend	2,700
Nieuport	1,300
Ypres	3,000
Citadel of Tournay	1,500
For the town	1,200
Mons	2,500
Ath	2,000
Ghent	2,500
	21,700
In the field	5,000
	26,700

‘ Although the Prince Regent, as Sovereign of Great Britain and of Hanover, has but a secondary interest in the protection of the Low Countries, from the temporary occupation of the enemy, I feel no objection to give 12,000 men, that is to say, 2000 British and 10,000 Hanoverians, to aid in supplying a force to occupy these garrisons, and to defend this country; and, as the British interests are principally connected with the maritime ports in which it is essential to the interests of His Majesty and all the Allies that the British Government should have establishments, I should propose that the British and Hanoverian troops

should occupy Antwerp, Ostend, and Nieuport; the last, as being connected with the inundations of the second; and that the troops of the Low Countries should occupy Ypres, Tournay, Ghent, Mons, and Ath.

‘The distribution would then be as follows:—

	British.	Hanoverians.	Low Countries.	Total.
Antwerp	1,000	4,000	..	5,000
Ostend	700	2,000	..	2,700
Nieuport	300	1,000	..	1,300
Ypres	..	..	3,000	3,000
Tournay Citadel	..	..	1,500	1,500
Town	..	..	1,200	1,200
Mons	..	..	2,500	2,500
Ghent Citadel	..	..	1,200	1,200
Town	..	..	1,300	1,300
Ath	..	..	2,000	2,000
	2,000	7,000	12,700	21,700
Disposable	..	3,000	2,000	5,000
Total	2,000	10,000	14,700	26,700

‘If it was thought proper to have the whole corps of disposable troops of one nation, the Hanoverians might be put in Ypres or Tournay, and the whole disposable corps might be of troops of the Low Countries.

‘This disposable corps might be augmented as occasion might require by draughts from Antwerp to the amount of 2000 men, or from the towns of Tournay or Ghent, or from any other post that it might be thought expedient to weaken for the moment.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Major General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 21st, and have told you what I should do for Fane when he should arrive. I will try also to satisfy —, and will speak to — about his situation.

‘In respect to —’s offer, I beg you will tell him that I am apprehensive I shall not have funds to pay all the

troops and demands which will be made upon me ; and that the measure he proposes appears impracticable at present. You know that I have no means of employing him on the Staff.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Major General

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘ I have had a conversation this day with General Decken regarding the Hanoverian subsidy, upon which it is desirable that I should have your instructions as soon as possible, as the Duke of Brunswick insists upon putting his subsidy upon the same footing with that of the King of Hanover.

‘ You have hitherto been paying Hanover 600,000*l.* per annum for the service of 15,000 men, which comes to 40*l.* per annum for each man, or rather, I believe, for 15,000 men in Belgium and 15,000 others kept up in Hanover. But, even in the last case, the sum is nearly double what the other Powers get ; and it is quite impossible to continue to pay that subsidy out of the fund of the 30*l.* and 20*l.* for our deficiencies, and so I have told General Decken.

‘ We have besides fed the Hanoverian troops in this country by our Commissariat, which, at the rate of expense of the last month, would make their expense nearly 20*l.* per annum more, being upon the whole nearly 60*l.* per annum for each man in this country.

‘ What I have proposed to General Decken is, that 50,000*l.* per mensem shall be stopped at the end of April ; and that from that period the Hanoverian Government shall receive a subsidy of 1*l.* for each man they have engaged and will furnish, under the treaty of alliance of Vienna ; and a further subsidy for what they will furnish in addition to serve with the British army, which shall amount to the actual expense they will incur in keeping each man in the field. In this amount, I do not propose that the expense of clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the corps shall be included, as that may be fairly deemed to have been paid for already out of the 600,000*l.* per annum ; but the pay and allowances to the officers and troops, and the expense of

hospitals and provisions, if any should be paid for, will likewise fall upon us. I shall likewise include in the amount of the subsidy a certain per centage on the value of the horses for their wear and tear.

‘It is impossible now to say what this will amount to; but I should think that 15*l.* per man will cover the expense of pay and wear and tear of carriages and horses, besides hospitals and provisions when paid for.

‘There will remain the subsidy for the 12,000 men, with which Hanover has agreed to adhere to the treaty at the rate of 11*l.* per annum, which men, Decken says, that Münster had determined they should give without subsidy. But I conclude that he then reckoned upon a continuance of the 600,000*l.* per annum; and that, when he shall hear of the proposed new arrangement, he will wish to be upon the same line with other Powers regarding his contingent under the treaty. Let me know whether you approve of my stopping the 600,000*l.* per annum from the end of April; if you do, I can adopt the other measures under the instructions I have already got.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘WELLINGTON.

‘P.S. I understand that the King of the Netherlands has hitherto paid half the subsidy to Hanover of 50,000*l.* per mensem: some of the Hanoverian troops will still continue to garrison the fortresses in the Netherlands under a military arrangement; and I beg to know whether you approve that I should call upon him to pay at least what these troops will cost.

‘I must tell you, however, that he does not propose to ask for any subsidy for himself, although he has acceded to the treaty with 50,000 men.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘I have perused General ——’s Memorandum, and I concur entirely in all its principles. But I am equally aware with your Lordship of the impossibility of employing a force of British troops in the south of France, or of any others whose operations would be otherwise than hurtful.

‘You will have seen that my ideas regarding our own operations agree nearly with his.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘I received in the night your letter of the 16th, regarding the 70,000*l.* per mensem subsidy to the Austrians for four months. I told Metternich that he was to have it; but nothing passed in writing; and he knew it was as settlement of his claims for arrears of past subsidies. I think, therefore, he will still claim the amount; but it need not embarrass Lord Liverpool, as it may stand over to be settled hereafter. It will be desirable, however, that as soon as possible some payment should be made to the Austrians, who, notwithstanding — — —’s reports, appear to be doing well in Italy, and will require support and assistance.

‘In regard to the second demand from the Russians, I think you had better write to Nesselrode yourself upon it. I gave no official answer to the note; but only said that it should be transmitted to Government, and I explained the difficulty in which we should be placed even to do so much as had been first asked for. I will hold to — the same language as you will to Nesselrode.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Major General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘I apprehend that the order of this date, of which I enclose a copy, gives an answer to some of the questions which you have referred for my consideration in your letters; and I proceed now to give answers to others.

‘I am very glad to find that the wheel carriages attached to the several battalions of the Hanoverians are to consist as follow :

‘One waggon to carry ammunition.

‘One waggon to carry baggage, and for the other regi-

mental purposes of each battalion, such as Company's books, as described in your letter of the 23rd.

‘One waggon to carry sick men and hospital bedding.

‘One cart for medicines.

‘In regard to the last, I am certain it will be a convenience to the regiments and to the service, if the medicines can be put on one of the horses and intrenching tools upon another, and the cart is disposed of or left behind; but if you cannot make the exchange without the authority of your Government, engaging that it shall pay the expense of the same, neither can I make it at the expense of my Government without their consent.

‘I am willing, however, to make the arrangement, leaving it to them to settle hereafter by which Government the expense shall be defrayed.

‘As soon as I shall receive your answer to this proposition, I will put the whole arrangement regarding the baggage of the Hanoverian battalions into General Orders, in order that every body may be thoroughly acquainted with it.

‘I will give orders regarding the transport of the sick of that part of the Hanoverian army fed by our Commissariat. The order to which you refer was not intended to be applied to them.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Major General

‘WELLINGTON.

C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

To Major General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘You will perceive, by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of the General Orders of this day, that I have placed the officers and sergeants of four companies of each of the eight battalions of the Legion at your disposal.

‘I beg that you will forthwith make your arrangements for placing them to do duty in such battalions of the five brigades of the Hanoverians as formed by this day's order as you may think fit, reporting to me by name in what battalion each individual is placed, in order that I may publish the whole arrangement in the General Orders of the Army.

‘You will take care, as much as possible, to place the

officers and serjeants belonging to each battalion of the Legion at least in the same brigade of the Hanoverian army.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General*

C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a Memorandum which has been left with me by a French officer employed by the ——, in which he proposes a plan for a naval operation upon the coast of France at the same moment with that of the Allies, in case they should enter France.

‘ There is no doubt that, if such operation were directed to the mouth of the Seine, it would have the greatest effect; and I beg leave to recommend this subject to the attention of His Majesty’s Government.

‘ I imagine that the marines of the fleet and His Majesty’s ships might be employed upon it without diverting His Majesty’s forces from other quarters, or incurring any expense which could be deemed material.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been put into my hands by Colonel Arentschildt of the 3rd hussars, requesting that I would procure the Prince Regent’s permission for certain officers of his regiment to receive and wear the insignia of the orders which have been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Russia. I beg you to lay this letter before the Prince Regent, and submit to the favorable consideration of His Royal Highness that these officers should be permitted to accept the honors which have been granted to them by His Imperial Majesty as a token of his approbation of their services in the campaign of 1813.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

‘ I now enclose a Memorandum of the number of horses which it will be necessary to buy in this country to complete the engineer and artillery departments to what is *absolutely necessary* for the service. These horses will require 1500 drivers of the artillery, or dismounted cavalry, or British infantry, to take care of them and drive them.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ P.S. The horses will cost here about 90,000*l.*’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 26th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter of the 16th inst. from the Duke of Brunswick, in which his Highness has informed me that he has put in motion his troops, about 7000 men, and 1800 horses, in order to join the Allied British and Hanoverian army under my command in this country.

‘ I enclose a copy of their route, from which you will observe that they will arrive at Antwerp between the 10th and the 18th May, of which disposition I request your Excellency to give notice to the Government of the King of the Netherlands, in order that provision may be made for these troops accordingly.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Baron Decken.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 26th inst. I have already shown you the orders I had received from England regarding yourself; and, although I may acquiesce in your staying, I cannot act contrary to the orders which I have received.

‘ I will speak to Sir George Wood regarding the exchange

of Captain Jasper's guns, which I should wish should be nine pounders, or heavy six pounders, rather than light six pounders.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Baron Decken.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a correspondence between Colonel Gregory and Colonel Paravicini, who has announced himself as Commandant of Ostend, which I beg your Royal Highness will peruse. Your Royal Highness will be the best judge, after you shall have perused it, whether or not the latter has overstepped the bounds of the authority which your Royal Highness announced to the army in your General Orders that the Commandants of the places named by the King were to be intrusted with, or whether Colonel Gregory has disobeyed your orders.

‘ This correspondence, however, affords ample proof of the necessity that great care should be taken in the selection of officers to be Governors of forts occupied by the troops of the Allies of His Majesty.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from General Dornberg, upon which I beg your Royal Highness will give me an answer.

‘ General Dornberg is posted at Mons by your Royal Highness's orders; and of course will command there till an officer shall be appointed to take the command by His Majesty's commands.

‘ I have no knowledge that he intends General Collart should be the person; if he does, General Dornberg shall come away forthwith.

‘It is very desirable that these matters should not be left in question between the officers of the different nations.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*His Royal Highness
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

‘I beg leave to submit to your Lordship an application which I have received from M. O’Singer, a priest at Mons, to receive some allowance for having officiated as chaplain to such of the King’s German Legion as are Catholics.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

Earl Bathurst.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

‘I have just received your letter of the 25th, and I feel no objection to having as many officers on the Staff as his Royal Highness chooses to nominate; and I have given orders that the list you enclosed should be put in orders, and when these officers join they shall be received as officers of the Staff.

‘I have no recollection of what you said respecting the officers of the permanent Staff, nor of Sir Guy Campbell and Captain Cameron.

‘Sir Charles Colville yesterday recommended Major Darling to me, and Lieut. Colonel J. Woodford to be the Quarter Master General of the 4th division. But in consequence of his Royal Highness’s orders the latter shall not be appointed.

‘I can only assure you that scarcely a day passes in which I am not told by officers applying for Staff situations, that they had been informed at the Horse Guards that the selection of officers for these situations had been left to me. Lord James Hay, who arrived from England with General Colville, and applied to be put on the Quarter Master General’s Staff, told me so yesterday.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Major General
Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter and its enclosure, which I have received from the Chief Engineer in regard to the complaint made to the King of the Low Countries, of the conduct of the engineers employed at Ypres, in cutting the King’s timber for pallisades. This officer has been called upon to explain his conduct; but I entertain hopes, from the perusal of the enclosed paper, that it will be found that there is no ground whatever for complaint.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the letter which I have received from Major General Mackenzie, who commands the British troops at Antwerp, in answer to one, likewise enclosed, which I had received direct from General Baron Tindal regarding a store for powder in that town, which I beg you will lay before the Government of the King of the Netherlands.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I wrote to the King of the Low Countries on the 23rd, enclosing a Memorandum on the measures to be adopted for the occupation and defence of the Low Countries.

‘ The British troops which I propose should occupy Ostend, Nieupoort, and Antwerp, are the two Veteran Battalions and the Hanoverians, the reserve just arrived, and not fit for immediate service in the field.

‘ I have likewise the honor to enclose the copy of the King’s answer.

‘ The works already executed in this country, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, had cost on the 15th April about 17,000*l.*; and the expense of completing

the whole, including Ghent and Ath, will cost about as much more.

‘I would recommend, however, that a permanent work, which was commenced by the French at Ostend, in the sand hills to the south west of the town, similar to that in the sand hills to the north west of the town, should be completed in the course of the summer. It will cost about 9000*l.* sterling, and will render Ostend a very secure port; and with the aid of the inundations tenable by a very small garrison.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*

‘WELLINGTON.

‘P.S. Besides the correspondence with the King, I think it proper to send your Lordship the copy of a letter which I wrote to the Prince of Orange on the 17th inst. regarding the occupation of Ghent, &c.’

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Bruxelles, 29th April, 1815.

‘—— — has, as I expected, applied for —— — to be appointed to the Staff as an Assistant in the Quarter Master General's Department; and I beg to know what answer I shall give him on the subject.

‘Before I had received your letter of the 25th, I had, upon the application of the Prince of Orange, appointed Captain Curzon to act as an Assistant in the Adjutant General's Department till the pleasure of the Prince Regent should be known, which I hope will be approved.

‘I had also desired Lord FitzRoy to write to Lieut. Colonel Grant of the 11th regiment, to beg him to come out with the intention of employing him at the head of the Intelligence Department, which I hope will be approved of; and Lieut. Colonel Scovell at the head of the Department of Military communications. It is quite impossible for me to superintend the detail of the duties of these departments myself, having already more to arrange than I am equal to, and I cannot intrust them to the young gentlemen on the Staff of this army. Indeed, I must say, I do not know how to employ them.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Major General*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

SECRET MEMORANDUM

*For H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Hill,
and the Quarter Master General.*

‘ Bruxelles, 1815.

‘ 1. Having received reports that the Imperial guard had moved from Paris upon Beauvais, and a report having been for some days prevalent in the country that Buonaparte was about to visit the northern frontier, I deem it expedient to concentrate the cantonments of the troops with a view to their early junction in case this country should be attacked, for which concentration the Quarter Master General now sends orders.

‘ 2. In this case, the enemy’s line of attack will be either between the Lys and the Scheldt, or between the Sambre and the Scheldt, or by both lines.

‘ 3. In the first case, I should wish the troops of the 4th division to take up the bridge on the Scheldt, near Avelghem, and with the regiment of cavalry at Courtrai, and fall back upon Audenarde, which post they are to occupy, and to inundate the country in the neighbourhood.

‘ 4. The garrison of Ghent are to inundate the country in the neighbourhood likewise, and that point is to be held at all events.

‘ 5. The cavalry in observation between Menin and Furnes are to fall back upon Ostend, those between Menin and Tournay upon Tournay, and thence to join their regiments.

‘ 6. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions of infantry are to be collected at the head quarters of the divisions, and the cavalry at the head quarters of their several brigades, and the whole to be in readiness to march at a moment’s notice.

‘ 7. The troops of the Netherlands to be collected at Soignies and Nivelles.

‘ 8. In case the attack should be made between the Sambre and the Scheldt, I propose to collect the British and Hanoverians at and in the neighbourhood of Enghien, and the army of the Low Countries at and in the neighbourhood of Soignies and Braine le Comte.

‘ 9. In this case, the 2nd and 3rd divisions will collect at their respective head quarters, and gradually fall back towards Enghien with the cavalry of Colonel Arentschildt’s and the Hanoverian brigade.

‘ 10. The garrisons of Mons and Tournay will stand fast ; but that of Ath will be withdrawn, with the 2nd division, if the works should not have been sufficiently advanced to render the place tenable against a *coup de main*.

‘ 11. General Sir W. Ponsonby’s, Sir J. Vandeleur’s, and Sir H. Vivian’s brigades of cavalry will march upon Hal.

‘ 12. The troops of the Low Countries will collect upon Soignies and Braine le Comte.

‘ 13. The troops of the 4th division and the 2nd hussars, after taking up the bridge at Avelghem, will fall back upon Audenarde, and there wait for further orders.

‘ 14. In case of the attack being directed by both lines supposed, the troops of the 4th division and 2nd hussars, and the garrison of Ghent, will act as directed in Nos. 3 and 4 of this Memorandum ; and the 2nd and 3rd divisions, and the cavalry, and the troops of the Low Countries, as directed in Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To General the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a Memorandum which will explain the cause of the movement of the cavalry, and what I propose to do in the first instance in case the enemy should attack us. All the dispositions are so made that the whole army can be collected in one short movement, with the Prussians on our left.

‘ If the attack should be made between the Lys and the Scheldt, I shall, if strong enough, cross the latter and attack the enemy.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ General

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.’

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from the Inspector of Hospitals, regarding Doctor —.

‘ I cannot allow him to return to England without requesting you to draw the attention of the Commander in Chief to the circumstance of Dr. — having only joined the army on the 26th January last, and being now unfit for service, in the hope that his Royal Highness may be induced

to order the Director General of the Medical Department to send out to this army such officers only whose health will enable them to fulfil the duties of their situation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Major General

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Lieut. Colonel Hart.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘ I have perused the proceedings of the General Regimental Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of — —, of the 2nd batt. —th regiment; and I beg to refer you to the 6th section of the Mutiny Act, in which you will see that a Court Martial has the power to sentence a soldier for desertion *to general service as a soldier*; and that His Majesty has the power to fix the regiment and country in which he shall serve.

‘ If a soldier convicted of desertion had enlisted for a limited term of years, the Court has the power under the 7th section, to sentence him *to serve for life as a soldier, or for any number of years beyond the period for which he had enlisted, or generally in any regiment or corps His Majesty shall please to direct*. But it is not usual for a Court Martial to sentence a soldier to serve for a limited period without reference to the period for which he is enlisted, and without its appearing on the face of the proceedings whether it is for limited or unlimited service.

‘ By reference to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and by common attention, the Court Martial must have seen that their sentence was defective, if not illegal; and, in directing them to revise it, I cannot avoid censuring them for this inattention.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Lieut. Colonel Hart.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Darling.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th April, applying *to me* to be employed with this army, which, considering that you are at the Horse Guards, has not a little surprised me.

‘ If you will speak to Sir H. Torrens, he will tell you that

I have nothing to say to any appointment to the Staff of this army of any rank.

‘ However flattered I may be, and however I may applaud the desire of an officer to serve under my command in the field, it is impossible for me to recommend officers for employment with whose merits I am not acquainted, in preference to those to whose services I am so much indebted, particularly if the latter desire to serve again. But, as I before stated, I have no choice; and I beg you to apply in the quarter in which you will certainly succeed, without reference to my wishes, whenever there shall be a command vacant for you, which there is not at present.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.
 ‘ Major General Darling.’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness the Prince de Nassau.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Bruxelles, ce 2 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse du 24 Avril; et, en même temps que je suis extrêmement flatté de l’honneur que votre Altesse me fait en plaçant sous mes ordres vos troupes, je peux assurer votre Altesse que je serai bien heureux d’en faire la disposition qui puisse être agréable à votre Altesse.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Son Altesse ‘ WELLINGTON.

Le Prince de Nassau.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ SIR, ‘ Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘ When I arrived in this country to take the command of the army, I deemed it necessary to organise it in such manner as to bring together in the several divisions the experienced and the inexperienced troops; and the infantry of the Hanoverian Legion of 3967 rank and file, divided into two brigades, was placed, one in the 2nd, the other in the 3rd division of infantry.

‘ Major General Hinüber at that time made no remonstrance against this arrangement. I did not know that he had been appointed to command the Legion, and he was appointed to the 4th division till further orders.

‘ Major General Sir C. Colville has since come out with

the rank of Lieutenant General; and as the senior officer he has been appointed to command the 4th division; and I have told Major General Hinüber that I would make the best arrangement I could for him.

‘He has, however, written the enclosed letter, in which he has desired leave to resign his Staff, and to retire to one of the Spas in Germany.

‘As I may have made an arrangement without intending it, which is not satisfactory to the Commander in Chief, and as I should be sorry to do an injustice to any officer, I think it proper to request that the case may be laid before his Royal Highness, in order that, if his Royal Highness does not approve of what has been done, and if he wishes that the German Legion should serve as a separate division under Major General Hinüber, an arrangement may be made accordingly without loss of time.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Major General WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS, Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 28th. The Cavalry Staff corps was undoubtedly of great use to us latterly, and would, I doubt not, be very much so in the next campaign.

‘I have had an application from General Darling to be employed on the Staff of this army, which, considering what you told me in your late letter, is rather extraordinary from an officer of the Horse Guards.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major General WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD, Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a treaty which I have this day concluded with Comte d’Aglié, Minister of His Sardinian Majesty.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’ WELLINGTON.

SUBSIDIARY TREATY WITH SARDINIA.

‘His Majesty the King of Sardinia, having, by a treaty signed at Vienna on the April, acceded to the treaty of General Alliance, signed in the same place on the 25th March last by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and having engaged to employ in the field a contingent of 15,000 men, one tenth of which shall be cavalry with artillery in proportion; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting on behalf of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous, as far as may be in his power, to assist His Sardinian Majesty, in order to enable His Majesty to make the exertions to carry into execution his engagements, has named the Duke of Wellington, and his Sardinian Majesty has named the Comte St. Martin d’Aglié, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

‘1. The British Government engages to pay to the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia at the rate of 11*l*. 2*s*. per annum for each man, to the amount of 15,000 men, whom his said Majesty has engaged to maintain in active hostility against the common enemy.

‘2. The payment shall commence from the 1st April, and shall be made in London, in equal monthly instalments, on the last day of each month. The Minister of His Sardinian Majesty shall concert with the officers of the British Commissariat as to the mode most convenient to transmit the money for His Majesty’s use.

‘3. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, shall have a right to commission an officer to the head quarters of His Sardinian Majesty in order to report the military operations; and this officer shall be permitted to ascertain that the contingent of His Sardinian Majesty is kept complete.

‘4. This treaty shall last till the end of the year 1815, unless the object of the General Alliance should have been sooner attained; in which case the payments stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 shall cease in one month after the object shall have been attained.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘ You will have seen Lord Clancarty’s and your brother’s dispatches from Vienna, from the 20th to the 22nd, and in what way things stand there in respect to military force, and plans, and period of operation. In the mean time we hear here of Buonaparte’s intention to attack the Allies.

‘ I have agreed to a treaty with the Sardinian Minister, of which I enclose a draught, which I will sign this evening, and I shall agree to-morrow to one of the same purport with the Minister of the King of Wurtemberg, and shall go on with the others in proportion as they shall come in.

‘ Sir C. Stuart will have reported to you what passed between M. de Nagel and me regarding the payment of the Hanoverian subsidy. He pretends that the King was bound to pay that subsidy only so long as the Provisional Government should last, and the King should have no troops of his own. At all events, he cannot continue to pay a subsidy of any amount to the Hanoverians without calling upon us for pecuniary assistance ; and, as it is best for all parties that the King should not be subsidised by us, we shall have to take the whole expense of the Hanoverian subsidy upon ourselves, the King binding himself to feed those troops who shall do duty in his country.

‘ Sir C. Stuart will likewise have detailed what passed in conversation with Monsieur respecting arms required in the western departments of France and in the country south of the Garonne. He also asked for a small supply of money in order to keep on foot the force of Swiss troops which had been in the service of the King of France, and had returned to Switzerland. It is most desirable that the King should have any thing in the shape of an army ; but I did not feel myself authorised to give the subsidy money for such a purpose.

‘ Monsieur has this day spoken to me respecting the expediency of landing the Portuguese at Bordeaux, which plan I am certain would not answer.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 29th, and I will stop the order for the purchase of 500 of the horses, leaving it for 2500 only ; and I will stop it for 500 more, if you should purchase 1000 in England.

‘ Two companies of seamen would be very useful with the pontoons. But let me have positive orders about their rations, payment, and clothing.

‘ It appears, by all accounts from France, that Buonaparte is about to attack somebody. It is here thought it will be us, but I am inclined to think it will be the Bavarians first, who have crossed the Rhine, and are between Germesheim and , to the amount of about 25,000 men. We may be attacked afterwards.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I expect Lord Apsley immediately, and will inform him of your wishes that he should go to England.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR STUART,

‘ Bruxelles, 3rd May, 1815.

‘ I send you a note from General Dornberg which I received in the night, which I beg you to lay before the King. I am going to Tirlemont to meet Blücher, but expect to be back by five or six o’clock.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 3rd May, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a note I received in the night from Dornberg.

‘ I think your Royal Highness had better order that the inundations should be formed immediately at Mons and Ghent, and that every thing should be done that is practicable in the same way at Tournay.

‘ I will send orders upon the same points to Ypres, Newport, and Ostend, with fresh water, though, as the Governors are of the Low Countries, they had better be sent likewise by your Royal Highness.

‘ I am going to Tirlemont to meet Blücher, from whence I shall return by five or six o’clock.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 3rd May, 1815. 9 P.M.

‘ I have received your Royal Highness’s letter of this day. I shall be obliged to you if you will order Dornberg away from Mons if the Dutch troops and Governor are arrived. He must join his brigade. I will send him the order in the morning.

‘ I will apply for the carbines for your cavalry.

‘ My meeting with Blücher was very satisfactory.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Prince Hardenberg.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 3 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu la lettre de votre Altesse du 23 Avril, et je vous assure que je regrette beaucoup qu’il y ait eu quelque différence d’opinion sur les troupes qu’on avait à envoyer à cette armée. Il m’est entièrement égal que j’aie beaucoup ou peu de troupes étrangères sous mes ordres; et, comme il paraît que le Prince Blücher et les officiers Prussiens ne sont pas disposés à me laisser battre par des nombres supérieurs, je suis satisfait.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les Saxons, votre Altesse recevra peut-être par cette occasion les rapports de leur conduite d’hier au soir; et, comme je n’ai pas assez de bonnes troupes pour pouvoir disposer d’un corps pour observer et tenir en ordre un autre disposé à la mutinerie, je crois que je ferais mieux de n’avoir rien à dire à ces troupes; et, si elles ne se tirent pas de leur affaire de hier au soir d’une manière honorable, et qui soit conforme au caractère militaire, malgré mon respect pour les Puissances qui en auront mis une partie sous mes ordres, je les prierai de me dispenser de les commander.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

le Prince Hardenberg.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CLANCARTY,

‘ Bruxelles, 3rd May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 26th, and I enclose the copy of one which I have received from Prince Hardenberg on the same subject, and the copy of my answer of this date.

‘ The Saxons mutinied last night at Liège, and obliged poor old Blücher to quit the town; the cause of the mutiny was the order to divide the corps, and that the Prussian part, in which the guards were included, should take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia.

‘ We hear of Buonaparte’s quitting Paris, and of the march of troops to this frontier, in order to attack us. I met Blücher at Tirlemont this day, and received from him the most satisfactory assurances of support.

‘ For an action in Belgium I can now put 70,000 men into the field, and Blücher 80,000; so that, I hope, we should give a good account even of Buonaparte.

‘ I am not satisfied with our delays.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I got on pretty well with your King.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter and its enclosures which I have received from Colonel Smyth, commanding the Royal Engineers, on the subject of the conduct of the officer of his corps, charged with the repair of the fortifications at Ypres; and, in communicating these papers to the Government of the King of the Low Countries, I will thank you to draw their attention to the fact, that the complaint against this officer was perfectly groundless.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Government of the King of the Netherlands, a letter which

I have received from Count Künigh, stating that he has given up the fortress of Antwerp to General Vander Plaat.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Hill, the principal agent for transports at Ostend, which I beg you to lay before the Government of the King of the Netherlands, and point out to them the importance of causing the wreck, which Captain Hill reports to be such an impediment to the navigation of that harbour, to be removed at an early period.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day regarding the inundations at Audenarde, which have been formed without orders from me, but I will inquire respecting those inundations.

‘ I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and of enclosing copies of the orders which I have given to the officers commanding His Britannic Majesty’s troops in the several places named in the margin.

‘ I beg leave to observe, that by these orders I have placed myself and the army under my command entirely at the mercy of His Majesty and of his Ministers; and I hope that His Majesty has taken care that proper persons have been selected to fill the important posts which he has intrusted to them in the country, and that he will take care that his Ministers do not give any orders to the Governors of forts and Commanding Officers of districts incompatible with the letter and spirit of his alliance with the King our master.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

‘ Major General Sir Edward Barnes has communicated to me your letter of the 25th ult., notifying the appointment of ——— to be Provost Marshal to this army.

‘ This officer was latterly, and is now, entirely unfit for the situation he is named to fill, and I apprehend that on any movement of the army I shall be under the necessity of leaving him in the rear, as I did in the Peninsula.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Adjutant General.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

‘ Sir Colin Campbell has just delivered to me your letter of the 30th of April, regarding the Prince de Bouillon’s offer.

‘ When I was at Vienna a commission was appointed to inquire into the rights of succession of the several claimants of the Duchy of Bouillon, which commission will probably soon decide the question, and probably against our Duke, as far as I can judge.

‘ But, whether the case is decided for or against our Duke, I am quite certain he cannot accomplish what he proposes, that is, get together three battalions of troops. The framer of the proposal is here. He made the proposal to me, and I declined to accept it, not wishing to have any thing to say to him.

‘ The truth is, the French ought not to occupy the castle of Bouillon, which is the only point of the Duchy they continue to occupy. They evacuated all the rest, in consequence of our interference, when I was at Paris; and till I came here I did not know that they continued to occupy the castle, to which they have no more right than they had to the remainder of the Duchy. This occupation, however, is to be attributed to the little desire of grasping at every thing from which even the King’s Government was not exempt. The French Government had formerly occupied the castle of Bouillon under a particular treaty with the Dukes; and I conclude that Louis XVIII., when he consented to evacuate the Duchy, thought proper to consider this treaty as

still existing. In our present situation, however, we cannot either seize the castle without commencing hostilities before we or any of the other parties are prepared for them, nor can we negotiate with Buonaparte to get the castle evacuated.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ I have received from MM. Perregaux my accounts with their house, in which I see several sums drawn by me upon the public account; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether any sum has been drawn for, for which an account has not been transmitted to the office. I should not ask this question if all the papers of the embassy were not in England.

‘ The accounts of the money drawn for at Vienna will go to England by the first messenger.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ I received this morning early your letter of 5 P.M. of yesterday.

‘ When I was at Tirlemont and spoke to the Marshal, I was not aware of what had occasioned the mutiny among the Saxon troops. I thought it had been their attachment to Napoleon, which, from them particularly, was not to be passed over. Considering the spirit and sentiments known to prevail among them, it would have been best, perhaps, to have deferred to make the division of them which had been ordered; but, as the attempt has been made, and has produced a mutiny, the mutiny must in the first instance be got the better of, and the leaders in it punished; and then it must be seen what it is proper to do with the Saxon troops.

‘ Upon the first point I recommend that the Saxon guards, and the two battalions who have taken part with them, should be disarmed, and sent prisoners into the Prussian provinces. The disposal of them afterwards will be a

question between the two Governments, with which we military men have nothing to do.

‘ We have no transports in any of the Dutch ports, or indeed in any port. Our troops come over to Ostend in vessels hired for the purpose, which go back as soon as the troops are landed; so that we cannot assist in sending the mutineers into Prussia.

‘ In regard to the other Saxon troops, it is very obvious that they will be of no use to any body during the war; and our object must be to prevent them from doing mischief.

‘ I know enough of the state of Saxony, and of the discussions between the King of Saxony and the allied Powers, and of the King’s character, to be very certain that it will not do to send the Saxon troops back to Saxony; and that which I recommend is, that they should be put in small numbers in such posts as it may be necessary for the Allies to garrison. They would thus relieve other troops, and they could do no mischief; and they would be cured of, or find it necessary to conceal, their attachment to Napoleon. Two or three thousand might be safely disposed of in this manner in Mayence. But if the principle is adopted, the Marshal will know best how to adopt it.

‘ I do not think 14,000 men will have much weight in deciding the fate of the war. But the most fatal of all measures will be to have 14,000 men in the field who cannot be trusted; and who will require nearly as many more good troops to observe them.

‘ Lord FitzRoy will send you the news we got in the night; and I will send you any more that we may receive before the dragoon goes this evening.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 5 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 4, hier au soir, et je suis flatté de la confiance que votre Majesté est disposée de reposer en moi, que j’espère pouvoir mériter par le dévouement avec lequel je la servirai.

‘ Votre Majesté verra par les ordres que j’avais donnés aux

commandans des troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique dans les places d'Anvers, Ostende, Ypres, et Nieuport, combien il est nécessaire qu'il y eût enfin quelque chose arrangée sur la position dans laquelle je devais me trouver avec l'armée de votre Majesté; car je peux assurer votre Majesté, que, jusqu'à ce moment-ci, je n'ai eu aucun rapport avec elle, excepté ceux que je dois aux bontés et à la grace de Monseigneur le Prince d'Orange. Les arrangemens qui avaient été décidés ne pouvaient pas se mettre à exécution eux-mêmes; et il n'y avait personne autorisée même de parole, beaucoup moins par écrit, comme ces choses s'exécutent ordinairement, d'en ordonner l'exécution.

'La liste que le Chevalier Stuart m'envoya des commandans militaires nommés par votre Majesté dans les districts et dans les places de la Belgique, et les discussions qui avaient déjà commencées entr'eux et les officiers de Sa Majesté Britannique, et les instructions que j'avais à donner à ces derniers, ont nécessairement amené la question dans quel rapport je me trouvais envers ces officiers et envers l'armée de votre Majesté; et si votre Majesté examine la question, elle trouvera que ces rapports étaient absolument nuls.

'Les décrets que votre Majesté a l'intention de donner, et dont elle m'a envoyée copie, avec quelques changemens peu importans que je proposerai à M. le Baron Nagel, me paraissent de nature à remplir les intentions de votre Majesté; et je peux assurer votre Majesté que je remplirai les devoirs qui me sont imposés par la confiance de votre Majesté de la manière qui peuvent lui être la plus agréable.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'Sa Majesté

'WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.'

To the Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.

'MY DEAR WILLIAM,

'Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

'I have received your letter of the 30th. The mode of attacking a servant of the public absent on the public service, day after day in speeches in Parliament, which has lately been adopted by ———, appears to me most extraordinary and unprecedented.

‘ If I have done any thing wrong or unbecoming my own character, or that of the station I filled, I ought to be prosecuted, or at least censured for it, in consequence of a specified motion on the subject; but it is not fair to give to the act of any individual a construction it will not fairly bear, a construction which no man breathing believes it was intended to bear; and to charge him home with being an assassin day after day in speeches, and never in form.

‘ I say, first, that the declaration has never been accurately translated; and the meaning of the words *vindictæ publicæ* is not “ public vengeance,” but “ public justice.” But, if even the meaning was “ public vengeance,” the declaration does not deliver Buonaparte over to the dagger of the assassin. When did the dagger of the assassin execute the vengeance of the public?

‘ In regard to his being declared “ hors la loi;” first it must be recollected at what period and under what circumstances he was so declared. The period was the 13th of March; and, although we knew Buonaparte had landed and had made progress in France sufficient to create a contest there, we were not aware that he could be established without firing a shot. The object then of this part of the publication was to strengthen the hands of the King of France by the opinion of the Congress.

‘ Secondly, was he not “ hors la loi?” and had he or not broken all the ties which connected him with the world? The only treaty by which he was connected with the world was that of Fontainebleau: that he broke. Having quitted his asylum, he landed in France with such a force as showed that he relied solely upon treachery and rebellion, not only for success, but for safety. He incurred all risks in order to gain the greatest prize in Europe, one which he had abandoned only ten months before under a treaty with the allied Powers; and is it possible that it can be gravely asserted that Buonaparte, an individual like any other, should have been guilty by this act of only a breach of treaty? If he was guilty of more, of which there can be no doubt, it was of the crime of rebellion and treason, with a view to usurp the sovereign authority of France; a crime which has always been deemed “ hors de la loi” so far as this, that all sovereigns have in all times called upon their subjects to raise

their arms to protect them from him who was guilty of it. The declaration does no more. This is my reasoning upon the subject. I am perfectly satisfied with what you said on the night of the 28th of April; but I only hope that — — may not go off with the notion that I acted without reflection upon this occasion.

‘ I never knew any paper so discussed as the declaration was; and I believe there never was a public paper so successful, particularly in Italy and France.

‘ I have nothing to tell you from hence which you will not see in my dispatches and letters.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

W. Wellesley Pole.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 2nd, and I will appoint Lieut. Colonel J. Woodford to the 4th division under Major General Sir C. Colville.

‘ It is not at all improbable that the officers whose names are in the list I enclosed to you may have heard that I wished to have them if I could; but if I cannot, I must do without them.

‘ I think it much better that this correspondence upon the Staff should cease. The Commander in Chief has a right to appoint whom he chooses, and those whom he appoints shall be employed. It cannot be expected that I should declare myself satisfied with these appointments till I shall find the persons as fit for their situations as those whom I should have recommended to His Royal Highness.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ I think it will be desirable that the vessels containing all the three divisions of the battering train which has been prepared, should be sent to Antwerp without loss of time.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 2nd instant. You will see, by the estimate which I sent to Lord Castlereagh, that I estimated the Portuguese subsidy at £220,000, and I do not see why you should not give them that sum, even though they should not be employed with this army, provided they are actually employed somewhere.

‘ You must be aware of one thing, however; and that is, not to rely upon my friends the Portuguese, unless they have British troops with them to give them confidence and set them the example. Even in our last affairs with the French, the Portuguese division which was with Hill behaved remarkably ill; and it was always my opinion, as well as Hill’s, and I believe Beresford’s, that it was too large a body of Portuguese troops together.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ Before the army broke up last campaign, I drew your attention to the situation of Lord Hill in regard to his pay and expenses. He is again put at the head of what is really an army, composed of troops of different nations, with a large staff attached to him, and great expenses to be incurred, and he is paid only as a Lieutenant General, of whom he has several under his command.

‘ Would it not be possible to adopt some rule upon this subject, and either to pay as a General a Lieutenant General employed in a General’s command; or to give him a table allowance of £4 per diem?

‘ A British officer is necessarily exposed to incur larger expenses than any other; and he has positively no means excepting his pay.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

‘ When I came here I sent Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge to the Prussian head quarters; and, in the interview which I had with Blücher the day before yesterday,

he expressed himself much satisfied with him, and he begged that he might be allowed to remain.

‘ I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will allow Colonel Hardinge to remain ; and if you will let me know what I shall pay him. I believe he gets no rations with the Prussian army.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 6th May, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

11 A.M.

‘ I have received your letter of the 5th, 7 P.M., and you will see that I concur very much in the principle of the line of action of the Prussians since the mutiny of the Saxon troops. We shall lose the service of those troops ; but I believe no line of conduct could save it to us ; and we must not capitulate with mutiny in any shape. Indeed, from all I hear, I doubt that the Saxons would ever have served well with the Prussian army, even if the division of them had not been attempted.

‘ There is nothing new. I am going to Ghent, but I will desire Lord FitzRoy to write you the news, if there should be any, by the dragoon of this evening.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ Give my best compliments to the Marshal, and tell him I do not write to him, as I have no news for him.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th May, 1815.

‘ I beg leave to inform you that I have thought it expedient to lodge in the fortress of Maestricht 1,000,000 rounds of musket ammunition, in order to provide for any possible occurrence which might take part of the army in that direction ; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will apply to the Government of the King of the Netherlands for permission for that ammunition to be received in the stores at Maestricht.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, ‘ Bruxelles, 6th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose you the copies of the King’s decrees, by which you will see that the army is placed entirely under my command. The King alleges that one cause of the delay has been, that he has received no answer from England to the application he made for permission for me to accept the commission of General of his armies.

‘ I can accept the command, or rather, undertake the guidance of his armies, without such permission; but I cannot accept a commission from him without it.

‘ Let me know if you should now wish that Sir Charles Stuart should act upon the instructions in your dispatch, No. 5.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE, ‘ Bruxelles, 7th May, 1815.

‘ I am just returned from Ghent, and have received your letter of yesterday. I enclose one for Blücher, which contains my answer regarding sending the Saxon troops by sea, which I beg you will peruse, and deliver to him.

‘ From all accounts, the French appear to have collected all the troops they had in our front, with the exception of very small garrisons on, and in the neighbourhood of the Sambre. D’Erlon’s corps from Lille has marched upon Valenciennes. Buonaparte was expected to leave Paris on Tuesday the 9th, according to a letter which the Duc de Feltre showed me this day.

‘ It appears, by his account, that the French had 130,000 regular troops on the 30th of April, besides 25,000 Guards. Including national guards and gendarmerie, it was supposed that they would be able to produce 280,000 men; but no more than the number above stated of regular troops.

‘ The communication with foreign countries by land is forbidden on pain of death, which looks as if an attack was intended.

‘ I have the papers of the 5th, however, and I see that

they announce that the Prussians are at Charleroi, and that my troops are concentrated.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 7 Mai, 1815.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE,

à 10 heures.

‘ Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse, dans laquelle vous me faites savoir que vous avez arrangé l'affaire des troupes Saxonnnes, sur quoi je vous félicite ; et que vous désirez que je les fasse embarquer à Anvers pour un des ports Prussiens.

‘ Le Général Röder m'a aussi parlé sur ce projet ; et il vous fera savoir que nous n'avons aucun bâtiment de transport ou à Anvers ou à Ostende. Il convient avec moi que la meilleure chose à faire sera de faire passer les prisonniers Saxons par la Hollande et le Hanovre en Prusse ; et j'en demanderai permission au Roi des Pays Bas demain matin ; et, s'il la donne, j'arrangerai leur marche en conséquence avec le Général Röder.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Prince Blücher.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's dispatch, No. 3, in which you have inclosed the note of the Baron de Hardenbroch, expressing the desire of His Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg to command a body of troops in this army.

‘ As yet there are no troops in this army excepting those in the service of His Majesty and of the King of the Netherlands ; and I expect that the Brunswick contingent will join the army probably under the command of the Duke.

‘ The Nassau troops, if they should join, are to be united with those in the army of the King of the Netherlands ; and as for the Saxon troops, they are in such a state at present that no dependence can be placed on them ; and they will be of no use to any body.

‘ I believe the troops of the Hanse Towns and of Oldenburg exist by name rather than in reality ; so that I shall end by having only the troops of Brunswick and the one regiment of Nassau troops coming to join those already in the army of the Netherlands.

‘ The Duke of Saxe Coburg will see that there can be no command for him in this army such as he expects.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CHARLES,

‘ Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

‘ It was proposed to me by Lord Harrowby when he was here, to name somebody to attend the military conferences of the Allies on our part, and I had thought of Sir Alexander Hope as an officer possessing the confidence of Government, when I found, by Clancarty’s dispatches, that directly after my departure from Vienna Lord Cathcart had been called to them.

‘ I could have no objection to him, and so I left the matter ; and I mention the subject to you now, as I saw by one of your letters to Lord Castlereagh, sent under flying seal to me, that you regretted that you had not been called to these conferences. I assure you I had nothing to say to any thing that passed at Vienna after I quitted it, excepting those measures upon which I left instructions, and I left none upon that one.

‘ I beg that Schwarzenberg will send any body here he pleases. I shall send nobody to him, trusting to you to carry on all my concerns with him, or to whomever you shall employ.

‘ I have got an infamous army, very weak and ill equipped, and a very inexperienced Staff. In my opinion they are doing nothing in England. They have not raised a man ; they have not called out the militia either in England or Ireland ; are unable to send me any thing ; and they have not sent a message to Parliament about the money. The war spirit is therefore evaporating as I am informed.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CHARLES,

‘ Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letters of the 28th of April, for which I am very much obliged to you; and I have perused with the greatest attention the memorandum which you enclosed.

‘ I saw Clarke* yesterday, and he told me that a person of the War Office, upon whom he could depend, had informed him that on the 30th of April the enemy’s regular army amounted to 130,000 men; and the Guards to 25,000; the gendarmerie and national guards raised, and expected to be raised, would make it 280,000. This was the utmost expected.

‘ Beurnonville, who ought to know, told me this day that we ought to reckon that the enemy had an effective force of 200,000 men. He says the King had 155,000 when he quitted Paris, and that he had granted above 100,000 *congés*, which had been called in; but that not above half could be reckoned upon as likely to join. I understand, likewise, that there were above 100,000 deserters wandering about France.

‘ In reference to these different statements, I beg you to observe that Clarke speaks from positive information; Beurnonville from conjecture. According to Clarke’s account, the army gained in strength only 3000 men in the last fifteen days; but then it must be observed, that the guards have gained about 19,000, being the difference between 6000, which they were, and 25,000, which they are now.

‘ In respect to periods of commencing operations, you will have seen that I had adopted the opinion that it was necessary to wait for more troops, as far back as the 13th of April. After, however, that we shall have waited a sufficient time to collect a force, and to satisfy military men that their force is what it ought to be to enable them to accomplish the object in view, the period of attack becomes a political question, upon which there can be no difference of opinion. Every day’s experience convinces me that we ought not to lose a moment which could be spared.

* Duc de Feltre.

‘ I say nothing about our defensive operations, because I am inclined to believe that Blücher and I are so well united, and so strong, that the enemy cannot do us much mischief. I am at the advanced post of the whole ; the greatest part of the enemy’s force is in my front ; and, if I am satisfied, others need be under no apprehension. In regard to offensive operations, my opinion is, that, however strong we shall be in reference to the enemy, we should not extend ourselves further than is absolutely necessary, in order to facilitate the subsistence of the troops. I do not approve of an extension from the Channel to the Alps ; and I am convinced that it will be found not only fatal, but that the troops at such a distance on the left of our line, will be entirely out of the line of the operations.

‘ We are now, or shall be shortly, placed on the French frontier in the form of an *échelon*, of which the right, placed here, is the most advanced of the *échelon*, and the left, upon the Upper Rhine, is the most retired.

‘ Paris is our object, and the greatest force and greatest military difficulties are opposed to the movements of the right, which is the most advanced part of our general line. Indeed, such force and difficulties are opposed to us in this part, that I should think that Blücher and I cannot move till the movements of others of the allied corps shall have relieved us from part of the enemy’s force opposed to us. Then, it must be observed that we cannot be relieved by movements through Luxembourg.

‘ In my opinion, then, the movement of the Allies should begin with the left, which should cross the Rhine between Basle and Strasbourg.

‘ The centre collected upon the Sarre should cross the Meuse on the day the left should be expected to be at Langres.’

‘ If these movements should not relieve the right, they should be continued ; that is to say, the left should continue its movement on both banks of the Marne, while the centre should cross the Aisne ; and the distance between the two bodies, and between each and Paris, should be shortened daily.

‘ But this last hypothesis is not probable ; the enemy would certainly move from this front upon the earliest alarm of the movements on the Upper Rhine ; and the moment he

did move, or that the operation should be practicable, Blücher's corps and mine should move forward, and the former make the siege of Givet, the latter of Maubeuge; and the former likewise to aid the movement of the centre across the Meuse.

‘ If the enemy should fall upon the centre, it should either retire upon Luxembourg or fight, according to the relative strength; and in either case Blücher should act upon the enemy's communication upon the Aisne.

‘ But the most probable result of these first movements would be the concentration of the enemy's forces upon the Aisne; and accordingly we hear of the fortifications of Soissons and Laon, of an intrenched camp at Beauvais, &c. &c. We must, in this case, after the first operation, throw our whole left across the Marne, and strengthen it if necessary from the centre, and let it march upon Paris, between the Seine and the Marne, while the right and the centre should either attack the enemy's position upon the Aisne, or endeavor to turn its left; or the whole should co-operate in one general attack upon the enemy's position.

‘ I come now to consider the strength required for these operations. The greatest strength the enemy is supposed to have is 200,000 effective men, besides national guards for his garrisons. Of this number it can hardly be believed that he can bring 150,000 to bear upon any one point.

‘ Upon this statement let our proceedings be founded. Let us have 150,000 men upon the left, and 150,000 men upon the right; and all the rest, whatever they may be in the centre, or after a sufficient centre is formed, let the remainder be in reserve for the right, left, or centre, as may be most convenient for their march and subsistence, and I will engage for the result, as they may be thrown where we please. Let us begin when we shall have 450,000 men. Before the Austrians upon the left shall be at Langres, the Russians will have passed the Rhine, and the whole Prussian army will be in line.

‘ These are my general ideas, which I do not think differ much from Knesbeck's. Mind, when I think of the siege of Givet and Maubeuge, I do not mean by the whole of the two armies of the right, but to be carried on by detachments from them. The centre should seize Sedan, which is not

strong or garrisoned, and observe Longvy, Thionville, and Metz. The left will have to observe Huningue and the fortresses in Alsace.

‘In regard to the force in Piedmont, I confess that I wish that the whole Austrian army in Italy was actively employed against Murat, with the exception of the garrisons. Murat must be destroyed early, or he will hang heavily upon us. If any force should be employed from Piedmont, its operations should be separate from those of the great confederacy. They cannot be connected without disconnecting those of what I have hitherto considered the left from the remainder of our great line, however they may be calculated to aid that left, particularly by being directed upon Chambery, or by keeping that post in check. Their basis is, however, different, and cannot easily be made otherwise.

‘These opinions are for yourself; God knows whether they can be acted upon, or whether the Allies will allow their forces to be divided as I suppose; and particularly whether the Prussians will act in two corps, one under Blücher here, and another from Luxembourg with the centre; or whether the other Allies will like to commence till the whole Russian army is *en mesure*. But I am convinced that what I have proposed is so clearly the plan of operations, that I do not doubt it will be adopted, with but little variation. ‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lieut. General*

‘WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘Since writing the above I have received your letter of the 25th, and one from Prince Schwarzenberg, of the 29th. I will write to the Prince to Heilbronn.’

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

‘When I was at Tirlemont the other day, I explained to the Marshal in what manner I had arranged respecting the placing the King of France’s officers upon the frontier, in order to receive the deserters from the French army, &c.

‘I have allowed them to place an officer at each military post, and to have a small *depôt* of 100 men at Tournay, and to form their *depôt* at Termonde.

‘ The King is very anxious to send the Comte d’Arblay to Luxembourg on this service. The deserters whom he might collect might be sent by tens or twenties from thence to Termonde, and could do no mischief to the Prussian army.

‘ Pray let me know what the Marshal shall determine on this point.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815. 9 A.M.

‘ I enclose a report received this morning from General Behr at Mons.

‘ It appears to me that the General has misunderstood the King’s order ; at least, he has not understood it as I do.

‘ I understand that all reports are to reach me in the usual channel ; that is to say, they ought to go first to your Royal Highness, and your Royal Highness would send me such as you would deem it necessary I should have a knowledge of. It would be quite impossible for me to attempt to conduct the details of the Dutch army.

‘ That which I would recommend therefore to your Royal Highness is, that you should give an order explaining that of the King, in which you should point out in what channel the reports are to be made. You should submit it to His Majesty first, and let me see it.

‘ Those reports then which I should beg your Royal Highness to communicate to me are those in which the British or Hanoverian troops may be concerned, or the permanent garrisons and ports of the country, or the enemy. The orders from the Government will remain as directed by the King.

‘ I will settle this day the distribution of the army in corps, and its cantonments.

‘ Will you let me have returns of the strength of the garrisons in Mons, Tournay, and Ghent ?

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 8 Mai, 1815.

‘ SIRE,

à 9 heures du matin.

‘ Votre Majesté aura entendu parler de la mutinerie des troupes Saxonnnes sous les ordres du Maréchal Blücher, des circonstances qui en ont été la cause immédiate, et de la punition des bataillons qui ont été mutins.

‘ Le Maréchal m’a prié il y a quelques jours de faire passer ces bataillons, après qu’ils seraient désarmés, dans des transports Anglais, d’Ostende aux ports Prussiens; ce que je lui ai refusé, lui disant que nous n’avions pas de bâtimens de transport à notre disposition.

‘ Malgré cette réponse, il a fait marcher les trois bataillons Saxons sur le territoire de votre Majesté vers Anvers, afin de les y faire embarquer sur des bâtimens qu’il espérait y fréter sur le compte Prussien; et il m’a rendu compte de cette disposition par un message par le Général Röder et une lettre que j’ai reçue hier au soir à mon retour de Gand, dont j’envoie à votre Majesté copie. J’ai su en même tems que les troupes Saxonnnes étaient arrivées à Louvain, où j’ai prié qu’elles fassent halte jusqu’à ce que je puisse prendre les ordres de votre Majesté.

‘ Il me paraît, Sire, que la seule chose à faire avec ces troupes est de leur permettre de passer par la Hollande et le Hanovre en Prusse.

‘ Il est certain qu’on ne pourra pas trouver les moyens de les embarquer ni à Anvers ni à Ostende; et si votre Majesté les fait retrograder sur Liège, elle courra risque de causer une nouvelle confusion et ses conséquences parmi les troupes Saxonnnes dans le voisinage; outre que cette mesure aurait une mauvaise apparence parmi les Alliés.

‘ Je prie votre Majesté de me faire connaître sa volonté sur ce sujet.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ Il y a escorte Prussienne avec les troupes Saxonnnes.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a commission sent to me by the King of the Netherlands, by which His

Majesty has appointed me to command his army as a Field Marshal in his service, and I request your Lordship to apply to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for permission to accept the same.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

‘ I have been considering the means of making the transfer of Prince Frederick's corps to Lord Hill, and the only mode which occurs to me, in which it can be done with safety, considering that the enemy are so near us, is as follows :

‘ First, that General Baron Charles Alten's division should occupy Soignies and Braine le Comte in the morning, and that the troops of the Netherlands should move from thence ; those of Prince Frederick's corps upon Hal ; and those of your Royal Highness upon Nivelles and Genappe and their neighbourhoods.

‘ Secondly ; that the remainder of Prince Frederick's corps, not at Soignies and Braine le Comte, should move upon Hal likewise to-morrow morning, and the whole should be collected there to-morrow night. They shall have farther orders from me for their farther movement.

‘ I beg you to leave the guards at Enghien.

‘ Sir Henry Clinton will have orders to occupy Lens, if Baron Charles Alten should march upon Braine le Comte and Soignies.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Duc de Berri.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.

‘ J'ai eu l'honneur hier au soir de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale d'hier ; mais j'avoue à votre Altesse Royale que j'ai eu tant de peine à la lire que je n'ai eu entière connaissance de son contenu qu'aujourd'hui.

‘ Votre Altesse Royale peut être certaine que le moment que les Puissances croiront leur forces suffisantes leurs armées se mettront en marche. Le seul vrai malheur qui pourrait arriver sous les circonstances actuelles serait un échec, même

momentané, donné à un corps considérable des Alliées (j'ajouterai surtout à celui qui opérerait de ce côté-ci); et je ne peux pas croire qu'il serait à propos de risquer un tel malheur.

‘ J'avoue aussi à votre Altesse Royale que j'ai toute raison de croire la force ennemie à présent rassemblée à Valenciennes et Maubeuge très supérieure à ce qu'elle a été représentée à votre Altesse; et que je ne serais pas surpris que nous fussions attaqués.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale
le Duc de Berri.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HILL,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815. Noon.

‘ Matters look a little serious upon the frontier; the enemy have certainly got the greatest part of their force collected at Valenciennes and Maubeuge; and it is said that Buonaparte arrived yesterday at Condé. I was assured at Ghent on Sunday that he was to leave Paris on this day. It is certain that all communication is stopped since yesterday morning.

‘ I have desired the Prince of Orange to make the following arrangements to-morrow morning, to get Prince Frederick's corps over to you :

‘ First; To move Baron Charles Alten's division from Lens upon Soignies and Braine le Comte, and the whole of Prince Frederick's corps upon Hal, where they shall remain to-morrow night, and will receive farther orders from me.

‘ Secondly; his own corps of troops of the Netherlands upon Nivelles, Genappe, and their neighbourhood.

‘ I beg you to apprise Sir Henry Clinton of these movements, and to direct him to occupy Lens in the morning, if Baron Charles Alten should march upon Soignies and Braine le Comte, still retaining, however, his cantonments in Ath.

‘ As the whole of the enemy's force is upon Valenciennes and Maubeuge, I am inclined to get Sir Charles Colville a little nearer to us. Let him keep the 35th in Courtrai; one battalion at Avelghem for the concerns of the bridge; the other two battalions of General Johnson's brigade at Audenarde.

‘ Colonel Mitchell’s brigade, which I understand is still at Grammont, had better, if the enemy move forward, join the rest of the army at Enghien, or rather Hal, unless it should be found that a serious attack is made upon the country between the Scheldt and the Lys.

‘ General Lyon’s brigade of the 4th division is, I find, still here, and I have ordered them to march in the morning to join their division. The Quarter Master General will inform you where they will be to-morrow.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*
Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the General commanding the Prussian Troops at Charleroi.

‘ Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.
à 1 heure de l’après-midi.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ Il est de mon devoir de vous avertir que tous les renseignements que je reçois de la frontière donnent lieu de croire que les troupes Françaises sont rassemblées entre Valenciennes et Maubeuge, et plutôt sur Maubeuge que Valenciennes.

‘ La communication a été arrêtée hier; mais j’ai tout lieu de croire que Buonaparte avait l’intention de quitter Paris comme aujourd’hui.

‘ Je vous ferai savoir par les postes des troupes des Pays Bas toutes les nouvelles que j’apprendrai.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Commandant les Troupes Prussiennes à Charleroi.

To Lieut. General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HILL,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815. 9 P.M.

‘ I return Sir William Stewart’s letter of the 30th of April. I perfectly recollect the letter to which he refers. It appeared to me to be written in the anguish of mind occasioned by the loss he had sustained in his action, and by his own sufferings; and that it did not do justice to himself or to his troops, and I did not send it home, or communicate it, I believe, to any body, certainly not to Mr. Philippart, or to any other person calling himself an author. Indeed, I have invariably refused to communicate

to any person documents to enable him to write a history of the late war; as I consider the transactions too recent for any person to write a true history without hurting the feelings of nations, and of some individuals.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*
Lord Hill, G.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815. 1 P.M.

‘ There appears no doubt that the enemy’s forces are collected at Maubeuge and Valenciennes, principally at the former. The communication was put an end to yesterday, and it was said Buonaparte was at Condé. I was told at Ghent that he was to leave Paris on this day.

‘ I have written to the General Officer commanding the Prussian troops at Charleroi, and I will keep him informed of all I hear.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*
Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Vicence.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.

‘ Les deux lettres que votre Excellence a bien voulu m’adresser le 3 me sont parvenues hier au soir; et je prie votre Excellence d’agréer mes assurances de reconnaissance pour la bonté avec laquelle elle a répondu à toutes mes demandes. J’espère qu’il ne sera pas trop en abuser en la priant de faire expédier la lettre ci-incluse à M. Hervey.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Vicence.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu ce matin la lettre de votre Altesse du 29 Avril, et j’avais déjà lu le mémoire que votre Altesse avait donné à Lord Stewart avec toute l’attention qu’il mérite.

‘ Je crois que nous devrions baser nos opérations sur la position où se trouvent les troupes en Allemagne et dans ce pays-ci dans le moment; c’est-à-dire, la droite sur ce

pays-ci; le centre sur les forteresses de Mayence et de Luxembourg; la gauche, qui devrait passer le Rhin entre Strasbourg et la Suisse, sur la Suisse.

‘ Il est très à propos de faire opérer un corps du côté de Piedmont, si on en a les moyens en Italie après avoir pourvu pour la destruction du pouvoir de Murat, qui est la chose la plus essentielle dans ce moment; et les opérations de ce corps deviendraient très utiles pour la gauche de la grande armée d’opérations. Mais, si nous lions les opérations de cette gauche avec celles de ce corps, nous étendrions la gauche à telle distance que ses opérations ne marcheront plus dans la même sphère avec celles des autres parties de l’armée.

‘ Ayant posé nos opérations sur cette base, dans mon opinion les mouvemens doivent commencer par la gauche: 1^o, parcequ’elle est la plus éloignée de notre objet final, qui est Paris, et de la ligne de défense de l’ennemi; 2^o, parceque la moindre force de l’ennemi lui est à présent opposée; 3^o, parceque, sur la frontière ennemie, vis-à-vis de la droite, il se trouve tant de force matérielle en forteresses et la force physique que l’ennemi y a rassemblé, il me paraît difficile que la droite, (déjà, il faut observer, plus près de moitié chemin de Paris que la gauche,) puisse se mettre en mouvement avant qu’elle ne soit un peu dégagée.

‘ Le mouvement serait donc, comme il suit, en trois grands corps de 150,000 hommes chacun au moins: La gauche passer le Rhin, et marcher sur Langres, observant les forteresses de l’Alsace avec un petit corps pris de sa droite; le centre passer la Meuse, et s’emparer de Sedan, observant Metz, Thionville, &c., avec un petit corps de sa gauche, le jour que la gauche arrivera à Langres; la droite faire le siège de Maubeuge et de Givet au moment que les mouvemens du centre et de la gauche auraient fait marcher l’ennemi; la gauche de cette droite devrait longer la Meuse pour appuyer et aider les mouvemens du centre.

‘ Les réserves devraient suivre les mouvemens ou du centre ou des autres parties de l’armée, comme il conviendrait à leur position lors de leur arrivée sur le Rhin.

‘ Arrivée à Langres, la gauche devrait suivre son mouvement sur les deux rives de la Marne, le centre et la droite sur l’Aisne, laissant des corps pour continuer les sièges.

‘ Les mouvemens qui s’ensuivraient dépendraient de la

défence de l'ennemi. S'il prend position, comme je le crois, sur l'Aisne (car il fortifie Soissons et Laon), il faut ou attaquer cette position avec toute notre force, ou la tourner par sa droite en renforçant la gauche, et la faisant passer le Marne, et marcher sur Paris entre Seine et Marne.

‘ Voilà mes idées générales, basées sur notre force, notre position, et la force de l'ennemi. Cependant je suis prêt à faire tout ce qu'on voudra, si on n'approuve pas ce que je propose.

‘ On compte la force de l'ennemi à 280,000 hommes ; dont 80,000 gardes nationales selon quelques uns, et 110,000 gardes nationales et gendarmes selon les autres, laissant 200,000 troupes selon l'hypothèse des uns, et seulement 170,000 selon les autres. Croyons la force 200,000 troupes ; et vous verrez que l'ennemi ne pourrait pas mettre plus que 150,000 hommes en bataille sur aucun point.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Prince Marechal Schwarzenberg.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. N. Vansittart.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 5th, for which I am much obliged to you, and I assure you that I shall be very happy to see Mr. Rosenhagen, and to assist him by every means in my power in carrying into execution the orders he will have received from Government.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.
N. Vansittart.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 5th instant, for which I beg leave to return your Royal Highness my best thanks, and to assure your Royal Highness of my earnest desire to conduct matters in such a manner as to deserve your Royal Highness's approbation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HILL,

‘ Bruxelles, 10th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to Prince Frederick, who is this day at Hal, giving him directions for the march and disposal of his corps to-morrow.

‘ You had better see him, as he will pass Grammont.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*
Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ Bruxelles, ce 10 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de transmettre à votre Majesté une lettre que je reçois du Colonel Smith, l’Ingénieur Commandant de l’armée de Sa Majesté Britannique, dans laquelle il m’a fait une proposition de la part de M. le Général Vander Plaat de détruire les ouvrages du camp retranché à Anvers.

‘ Je conviens avec le Général Vander Plaat qu’il conviendrait de détruire ces ouvrages; mais, comme ce camp est un objet très important à Anvers, je prie votre Majesté de me faire l’honneur de me communiquer sa volonté sur ce sujet.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*
le Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 10 Mai, 1815.
à 1 heure de l’après-midi.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse Royale de vous mettre en marche demain matin et de passer par Grammont et d’aller jusqu’à Sotteghem, et de cantonner les troupes sous vos ordres demain dans les villages sur les deux routes qui menent de Sotteghem à Gand et de Sotteghem à Alost, dont je vous envoie la liste.

‘ Je prierai votre Altesse Royale d’avoir la bonté de faire savoir à Lord Hill, qui est à Grammont, les détails de cet arrangement.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale,*
le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, ‘ Bruxelles, 10th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from Baron Decken regarding the Hanoverian subsidy, upon which I hope soon to have your answer, whether I may or not depart from the bargain to pay £600,000 per annum.

‘ I shall sign with Wurtemberg to-day for 20,000 men, and I have a Bavarian Minister here, with whom I shall sign for 30,000; as I understand from him that is the number Bavaria has engaged to supply as her contingent.

‘ You will see the news from Italy. I do not think that our authorities in Italy and the Mediterranean, whether political, military, or naval, have manifested any anxiety, or made any exertion, to give the Austrians even the assistance which was promised to them; and if they succeed, which I think they ought, they will have the merit of having done the business alone.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Upon looking at the Bavarian treaty of accession, I find it is for 60,000 men instead of for 30,000.’

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

‘ I received no intelligence of any importance yesterday, or during the night. It can scarcely be doubted that the enemy’s force is on the Sambre, and yet they are adopting measures which look very like a defensive rather than an offensive; such as breaking up roads and bridges, &c.

‘ One report is, that they have got ten days’ provisions for 110,000 men at Avesnes. I enclose the copy of a letter which I received this morning from Mr. Hervey at Ghent; this, however, proves nothing more than what is the general conversation and notion at Paris. I reckon the force with which Buonaparte can attack this country at 110,000 men.

‘ I am very glad the Marshal is coming nearer to us; I intended to have proposed the measure to him. I have ordered the communication to be kept with Hannut, instead of with Liège.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ I will keep this letter open till the evening, in case I should learn any thing worthy your attention.

‘ It would be very desirable that the Marshal should write to the King of the Netherlands respecting the change of his head quarters, or should direct M. de Brockhausen to do so; and that he should make known to him, through that or any other channel, any movement or alteration of the disposition of his troops in his country. This is particularly necessary, in order that they may be provided for. I am sure the Marshal will excuse my mentioning this subject, and will attribute it to my desire to see him on the best terms with a Sovereign so nearly allied and related to his own. These little attentions cost nothing, but they are very necessary in some quarters.

‘ 5 P.M. I have nothing of importance this day, excepting a report, which M. de Brockhausen has sent to General Gneisenau, of the enemy being in force on the Meuse, and intending to attack on that side. My opinion is, that they have placed their army in its present positions with a view to a defensive. They cannot think of attacking through the country of Luxembourg. It is said that they expected that we should have attacked them on the 10th.’

To Lieut. General von Ziethen.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 11 Mai, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, à 9 heures du matin.

‘ J’ai reçu hier au soir la lettre que vous m’avez fait l’honneur de m’écrire hier, et que vous m’avez envoyé par votre aide de camp le Capitaine Pinto.

‘ Je n’ai pas eu des nouvelles précises hier, ni ce matin; mais on parle toujours d’attaque; cependant, vu la force des deux armées, et leur union étroite, il ne me paraît guère probable. J’ai des nouvelles ce matin du Maréchal Prince Blücher d’hier au soir à sept heures. Il va placer son quartier général à Hannut aujourd’hui, pour se trouver plus près des troupes, et je communiquerai avec lui par Tirlemont.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Lieut. General
von Ziethen.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of the recommendation of Lieut. General Vander Plaat, Governor of Antwerp, and from the desire I had to accelerate the march of the Brunswick troops, I have requested that they should march from Turnhout to Lierre, where each division of them will arrive on the several days they were to have arrived at Antwerp; and from thence they will continue their march, and be cantoned for a few days, as in the enclosed paper; of which arrangements I beg you to apprise the Government of the King of the Netherlands.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a report which I have received of the death of a British soldier of the 14th regiment, by the stab of a woman who was his wife. The name of neither is mentioned.

‘ I have directed a further inquiry and report to be made on the subject; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what the King of the Netherlands wishes should be done with the woman who has occasioned the death of this soldier.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 11 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai omis de dire à votre Majesté, quand j’ai eu l’honneur de la voir aujourd’hui, que j’avais eu des nouvelles du quartier général du Maréchal Blücher, par lesquelles j’ai su qu’il allait aujourd’hui fixer son quartier général à Hannut.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 11 Mai, 1815.

à 11 heures du matin.

‘ SIRE,

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Majesté une lettre que je viens de recevoir de Son Excellence le Duc de Feltre, le Ministre de la Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi de France, qu’il m’a écrit sûrement en ma qualité de Maréchal commandant les armées de votre Majesté dans ce pays-ci.

‘ Il me paraît, Sire, que votre Majesté peut considérer le Roi de France, et son Etat Militaire, à présent stationnés dans les Etats de votre Majesté, comme une des armées étrangères que les circonstances du moment y ont amenés ; et que votre Majesté peut, sans blesser les convenances, permettre qu’il mette à exécution la loi militaire de son pays à l’égard des militaires, tout comme votre Majesté permettrait la même chose aux Anglais ou à l’armée Prussienne. Mais, en tout cas, je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir sa volonté sur ce sujet.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté**le Roi des Pays Bays.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815, noon.

‘ I have received this morning your Royal Highness’s letter of 12 o’clock yesterday. I sent your brother orders yesterday to march this morning upon Sotteghem, and to canton his troops between that place and Ghent, and that place and Alost.

‘ I acknowledge that I do not much like your cantonment at Roeulx for more than a body of observation ; and I should prefer to have the 3rd division of the Netherlands on the high road to Nivelles, or on the high road from Mons to Hal.

‘ In the situation in which we are placed at present, neither at war nor at peace, unable on that account to patrol up to the enemy and ascertain his position by view, or to act offensively upon any part of his line, it is difficult, if not impossible, to combine an operation, because there are no

data on which to found any combination. All we can do is to put our troops in such a situation, as, in case of a sudden attack by the enemy, to render it easy to assemble, and to provide against the chance of any being cut off from the rest.

‘I have no objection to your leaving the 2nd division of the Netherlands upon the Nivelles road if you think proper.

‘They should delay the advance of the enemy upon that road as much as may be in their power. There is a position for a small body at Arquennes; and the town of Nivelles would probably afford some means of defence for a short time. But whether the enemy is to be attacked by the 3rd British division, or by the Prussians when advancing upon that road, must depend upon circumstances of which it is impossible now to form a notion; and, unless a clear notion can be formed, any orders which I might give with a view to such combination would only create confusion.

‘I must, therefore, refer your Royal Highness to my Memorandum of the 1st May, altered as it is by the detachment of your brother’s corps and other consequent arrangements, and to the directions in this letter.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*His Royal Highness*

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘WELLINGTON.

‘*To the Duc de Feltre.*

‘MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘à Bruxelles, ce 12 Mai, 1815.

‘J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 10, laquelle j’ai considéré comme m’ayant été adressée en ma qualité de Commandant en Chef des troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas; et, ayant demandé les ordres de Sa Majesté sur son contenu, Sa Majesté m’a répondu comme il suit.

‘Je ne vois aucune raison donc pour que votre Excellence ne fasse pas mettre en jugement les deux espions qui ont été arrêtés, ni que vous fassiez mettre à exécution le jugement qui sera prononcé.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

Le Duc de Feltre.

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 12 Mai, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

à midi.

‘ J’ai raison de croire que je pourrais avoir des moyens de communiquer avec — —, qui commande à — —, et de le persuader à rendre la place à Sa Majesté ou à ceux autorisés par Sa Majesté de la recevoir de ses mains, moyennant une somme d’argent, et que Sa Majesté le prenne à son service.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence de demander à Sa Majesté s’il consent que je fasse des démarches sur ce sujet, et s’il me permet de promettre au — — qu’il sera reçu au service de Sa Majesté. Il est à désirer aussi que Sa Majesté désigne la personne à qui il désirerait que la place fût donnée ; mais c’est important que cette personne n’en sache rien, et qu’aucune démarche en soit faite jusqu’à ce que votre Excellence aura de mes nouvelles après que j’aurai eu le tems d’entamer la négociation après avoir reçu votre réponse.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 12 Mai, 1815.

‘ SIRE,

à midi.

‘ Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Secrétaire d’Etat, Lord Bathurst, du 9, dans laquelle il me donne la permission gracieuse de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent d’accepter les graces que votre Majesté a bien voulu me conférer.

‘ Je prie votre Majesté de me permettre de l’assurer de ma reconnaissance pour les bontés qu’elle a eues pour moi ; et que je ne tiens rien plus à cœur que de rendre service à votre Majesté, de la manière qui lui sera la plus satisfaisante.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from Sir George Berkeley, written by order of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, in which he transmits one from Lieut. General C. Baron Alten, upon the subject of a man who has been arrested as a spy in the quarters of the 69th regiment.

‘ This man appears to me from the papers to be a native subject of this country ; and I beg you will be so kind as to have the orders taken of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands regarding the disposal of him.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.

MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 23rd April. You are quite right not to have urged the Spaniards to move forward, or to do more than assemble their forces on the frontier. You will have seen, by the paper which I gave to Labrador at Vienna, that that is all I required from them ; and I really believe that is all they will be able to do, even eventually.

‘ I will defend the Spaniards with the Emperor from any charges his Minister may have made against them.

‘ We are here much in the same state as when I wrote last, waiting for the Austrians and Russians.

‘ There has been a good deal of movement upon the frontier in the last week, but I am inclined to believe it is entirely defensive, and that Buonaparte cannot venture to quit Paris. Indeed, all accounts give reason to hope that, even without the aid of the Allies, *his* power will not be of long duration.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

‘P.S. Alava is here, and I have communicated that part of your letter to him which relates to himself. He had already written to Cevallos to propose that he should be attached to head quarters and to the King of France, intending to leave one of his secretaries with the King of the Netherlands, the other with the King of France, and to come himself to head quarters. I have no objection to this arrangement. Take care, however, that, in attaching Alava to the King of France, his situation here is not filled up; as, when the King of France shall be restored, it will be necessary that he should have a grandee of Spain at his Court, and Alava would then be laid upon the shelf, if he had not his situation here to return to.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

‘I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me a copy of your brother’s last dispatch respecting the Subsistence Commission, as I think its contents afford a chance of making an arrangement here for the King, which will save him a good deal of trouble and vexation in feeding some of our foreign troops, and some money.

‘I have received your letter of the 9th. I am anxious for the arrival of the instructions about the Hanoverian subsidy, as the Duke of Brunswick is arrived, and is somewhat anxious, and insists upon the same bargain as the Hanoverians.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 11th inst. You had better send the three prisoners back with a letter to d’Erlon, informing him of the state of the case, and beg him to adopt measures to prevent such acts in future.

‘I do not believe Buonaparte is on the frontiers. In his

speech to the legislature on the 7th inst., he talks of his departure, but not as an event likely to take place immediately.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*His Royal Highness*

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the regarding the assistance of seamen.

‘When Captain Napier shall be serving with the army, he will have the rank and pay of a Colonel with the command of 200 men, which men are to be attached to the pontoon train. This pontoon train, with its horses and establishments, will be under the charge, direction, and guidance of a Captain of engineers, who must, therefore, have under his direction this Captain (Colonel) of the navy.

‘Adverting to this inconvenience, and also to the fact that we have now got with the army a company of sappers and miners, particularly trained as *pontoniers*, I would prefer not to have the seamen; and if the *Euryalus* should arrive in the Scheldt before I shall receive your answer to this letter, I shall request Captain Napier not to land his men till he shall receive further orders from the Admiralty.

‘Since I commenced to write this letter, I have received your official letter of the 6th, No. 10, upon this same subject, to which I will send no answer till I shall hear from you in reply to this.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Commissary General Dunmore.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 13th May, 1815.

‘I beg you will take measures to feed the Brunswick troops to-morrow, and afterwards; you will learn from the Quarter Master General where they are; and I beg you will send somebody to their cantonments at Vilvorde in the morning at daylight.

‘Their ration for men must be two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, and vegetables. The ration for their

horses is ten pounds of hay, and one-eighth of a peck of oats.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Thomas Dunmore, Esq.,
Commissary General.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ The vegetables should be,

A quarter of a pound of grits, barley, or rice ; or

Half a pound of peas, beans, vetches, or oatmeal ; or

One pound of potatoes, or other vegetables.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 13th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose certain papers which I have received from the Earl of Clancarty, being the proceedings of a Commission of the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Vienna, to regulate the mode of drawing subsistence for the allied armies, which I request you to lay before the Ministers of the King of the Netherlands.

‘ It appears that the armies of the Powers of Europe are classed under the denominations of the four contracting Powers of the treaty of alliance of the 25th March, and that it has been settled that each of these armies is to draw its subsistence from a particular district of country, called a *rayon*, paying for the same a certain price, as stated in the enclosure marked .

‘ It appears by the declaration on the protocol of the meeting of the 30th of April, that the Commissioners on the part of the British and Hanoverian Governments objected to these arrangements ; first, on account of the injustice on the face of them ; secondly, because they were adopted without the consent of the King of the Netherlands ; and, thirdly, because the countries of those Sovereigns whose troops were to form part of the army under my command were allotted to the subsistence of other armies, under this unjust arrangement as to price, while their troops serving with this army might be obliged to pay the full price for their provisions, in case His Majesty the King of the Netherlands should not consent to the arrangement.

‘ You will find that this dissent on the part of the British and Hanoverian Commissioners was taken *ad referendum*

by the Commissioners of the other powers ; and that, the subject having been taken into consideration on the 3rd of May by the Cabinet Commission, the Russian Legation gave the enclosed declaration.

‘ Count Münster, on the part of the Government of Hanover, proposed to give that which is enclosed.

‘ From these papers the King of the Netherlands’ Ministers will see the state of this question.

‘ The manner in which these matters have been regulated hitherto in this country is as follows :

‘ First ; His Majesty’s own troops are fed from his own magazines, or by contractors, paid by His Majesty.

‘ Secondly ; the British troops, and those of the German Legion, are fed from the magazines of His Britannic Majesty, or by contractors paid by His Britannic Majesty.

‘ Thirdly ; the Hanoverian troops are fed from the magazines of His Britannic Majesty, or by contractors paid by His Britannic Majesty.

‘ Fourthly ; the Hanoverian reserve lately arrived are fed from the magazines of the King of the Netherlands, or by contractors paid by His said Majesty.

‘ Fifthly ; the troops of the Duke of Brunswick Oels are fed in the same manner as the Hanoverian reserve.

‘ These are what compose the army under my command ; and I must add, that I have never had occasion to propose to the King of the Netherlands to bear any additional burden for the good of the common cause that His Majesty has not immediately consented to bear it.

‘ Accordingly, in addition to those which it appears by the above statement His Majesty sustains of troops under my command, a considerable part of the Prussian army (I believe now as much as three *corps d’armée*, including 8000 cavalry) is supported entirely from the King of the Netherlands’ magazines, or by contractors paid by His Majesty.

‘ It is now proposed that the Sovereigns whose troops form part of the army under my command (and I conclude those whose armies, although not under my command, draw their subsistence from this country) should pay for their rations a diminished price, which is something between a third and a half of their real cost.

‘ In no well regulated country can the property of subjects be taken from them for less than its fair value; and if any public burden is to be borne by any country, it is best that the fiscal means of imposing it should proceed regularly from the sovereign authority, and that each individual should receive the full value of his private property from the same source.

‘ I conclude, then, that His Majesty will determine that those troops which are hereafter to draw their subsistence from the resources of this country shall continue to do so from the magazines, or from contractors paid by His Majesty, or by His Britannic Majesty; and that he will have no objection to receive from the Powers to whom they belong the sums which it has been agreed by the Commission at Vienna should be paid for each ration.

‘ I have had no orders from our own Government upon this subject; but I conclude that the Prince Regent will be desirous, as usual, that His Majesty’s troops should be no burden upon the resources of his ally.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To M. d’Henoul.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 14 Mai, 1815.

‘ Je vous prie de venir ici pour que je puisse m’aboucher avec vous aussitôt que possible, et je vous envoie une somme d’argent pour faire les frais du voyage.

‘ S’il est possible je crois que vous ferez bien d’amener avec vous la dame en question.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *M. d’Henoul.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CHARLES,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

‘ I received your letter of the 5th yesterday, and I have written an answer to Clancarty upon its subject, which you will see.

‘ In regard to General Walmoden, I have no means

whatever of employing him. I have more Generals and officers of all nations than I know how to employ.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*
Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE, ‘ Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815. 10 A.M.

‘ I have received your letter of the 13th, and I propose to place a letter party on the road to Namur, to which place I shall send this letter.

‘ I believe ——— has an estate near Aix la Chapelle, at which he resides. * * * * is there on account of his wounds, and † † † †, I believe, on the same pretence; but really I believe because he is out of humor with the King and his Ministers.

‘ I can easily conceive the objection which the Marshal has to have any thing to say to the French. Long and constantly as we have been at war with them, we have not had such an intimate acquaintance with the treachery of their proceedings as other nations, and we are more inclined to trust them than others.

But it is very desirable that you should endeavor to remove these prejudices (whether founded or not is not now the question) from the Marshal's mind. With this view you will point out to him how difficult it would be to send away ———, who is a proprietor, without having some strong reason for doing so, which reason would indeed be a justification for depriving him of his property in the King of Prussia's dominions; and how injurious it would be to his character, as well as to that of * * * * and † † † †, to oblige them to quit Aix la Chapelle. If it is to be done, the application should be made to the King of France to recall them to his presence.

‘ In regard to † † † †, I beg you will tell the Marshal that he is sent to his head quarters under an arrangement made, I believe, with the Allies at Vienna, to assist in procuring provisions for the Prussian troops under the Marshal's command, when they shall enter France. It is therefore very desirable that he should keep him at his head

quarters, and that he should be conciliated and induced to enter into the views and interests of the Prussian army as much as possible.

‘ There is nothing new.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ I am going to send an officer to Liège upon a concern of mine, and I shall be obliged to you if you will mention it, in case it should be imagined that he is going there with any improper view.

‘ The officer is not to be sent, another arrangement having been made.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR STUART,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

‘ I have given the orders to the Commissary General to provision the Duke of Brunswick’s troops.

‘ I send you an official letter, with the papers of the Subsistence Committee, upon which I beg you to confer with the King’s Ministers. I should imagine that the King will consider this arrangement as a *Godsend*, and will be glad to get even this payment instead of nothing.

‘ You will see that the payment is intended to be in notes, bearing interest, payable at certain periods, the last in two years; and I am afraid that, without the Duke of Brunswick’s consent, I cannot divert the subsidy to this purpose. I will try, however, what I can do.

‘ If I should succeed, the best arrangement would be, that we should continue to supply the Brunswick troops, and that the King should once a month give us the difference between the committee price and our contract price, which is much lower than his.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Pray let me have back the subsistence papers, as I have no copy of them, and I shall want them to show to the Duke of Brunswick.’

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CLANCARTY,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

‘ I received yesterday your dispatch, No. 4, of the 4th, and your private letter of the 5th, and I enclose you copies of what I have written to Sir Charles Stuart upon the subject. I had already spoken to the King upon it, who, it is probable, as you will see by the enclosed letters, will be *constant*; but for this I will not answer.

‘ You will see that an erroneous view has been taken at Vienna of our mode of proceeding here.

First; that in fact neither Hanover, Brunswick, or *even Prussia*, pay one farthing for their troops in this country, notwithstanding that Hanover, for the last year, has been receiving a subsidy at the rate of forty pounds per man per annum, being nearly four times the rate of the present subsidies; and, secondly, that it is not true that the Prussians draw their magazines from Juliers.

‘ This is a point, however, not worth disputing. The Allies should be thinking of something else; and, instead of endeavoring to swell our expenses here, they should endeavor to lessen them; and we should assist them as much as possible in drawing every resource from the countries within their reach, in order to enable them to subsist the enormous bodies which they are bringing to bear upon one point.

‘ I suppose the Allies do not wish us, or the King of the Netherlands, to take, or, in other words, *rob*, subsistence for our armies in the country of the King of the Netherlands; if we choose to take money from our own pockets, and not from theirs, to pay for it. So far that point is settled. And as for the Allied German Powers, whose troops will serve with this army, or whose troops are now in the Netherlands, all that they will have to complain of in the arrangement of the Subsistence Committee is, that they should be made to pay their *kreutzers* for those supplies which they have hitherto received for nothing.

‘ Therefore, as far as I am concerned, I beg you to make such an arrangement as you may think proper respecting the *rayons*.

‘ I cannot, however, conclude upon this subject, without

expressing my regret that the discussion of it should have occasioned so much warmth, and that such a paper as M. de Stein's should have been produced by the Prussian Legation. In a crisis of the affairs of the world, the Powers of Europe are about to embark in a great contest; and Great Britain, who is interested only in a secondary degree in the crisis, who can be injured only in the injury which others will suffer, comes forward with all her resources, and not only puts forth all the strength which circumstances and her situation enable her to collect, but assists with money all the Powers of Europe, small as well as great, in proportion to their several exertions, and this at a moment of unparalleled financial difficulty, occasioned by her exertions in a similar manner in the last years of the late war.

'I should be sorry that public men in England ever became disgusted with the affairs of the Continent, and that the interest felt in its concerns should be diminished; and in this sense it is, and adverting to the impression which M. de Stein's paper has made upon my mind, that I regret that such a document was ever allowed to be brought forward.

' Believe me, &c.

' *The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.*'

' WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

' MY LORD,

' Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

' In addition to the tents which are now in store in this country, I consider it desirable to have a further supply of 500.

' I shall therefore be much obliged to you if you will order that number to be sent out without loss of time.

' I have the honor to be, &c.

' *Earl Bathurst.*'

' WELLINGTON.

To M. d'Henoul.

' MONSIEUR,

' à Bruxelles, ce 15 Mai, 1815.

' Depuis que je vous ai écrit il y a quelques jours j'ai reçu la nouvelle que la personne que vous m'aviez indiqué était destituée et remplacée par une autre.

‘ Ainsi je ne vous demanderai pas de passer ici, comme j’en avais l’intention.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *M. d’Henoul.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

‘ I received last night your Highness’s letter of the 14th ; and in consequence of the conversation I had had in the morning with Lieut. Colonel Offerman, having ordered that your Highness’s original requisition for ammunition should be complied with, I shall now countermand that order, and beg your Highness to send me a requisition for the quantity which your troops and carriages have the means of conveying.

‘ In regard to the provisions for your Highness’s corps, they are issued by the British Commissariat on account of the King of the Netherlands, and I cannot alter the ration without his Majesty’s consent.

‘ The ration is fixed according to a scale sent by the King’s Ambassador at Vienna, which was settled by the Plenipotentiaries of some of the Powers assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of the subsistence of the armies ; and the Sovereigns to whom the troops belong which receive the rations will have to pay a certain price for them.

‘ This price is by no means equal to the expense incurred ; and the difference must be defrayed by the Sovereigns of the country in which the troops are stationed. But the Sovereigns would not be willing to defray an increased expense occasioned by an alteration of the ration. There is very little difference in the ration given to our soldiers and that fixed at Vienna.

‘ The difference in quantity is in favor of the latter, the species only are different ; and if I was to choose I should prefer the latter. But I cannot now make an alteration for our own troops.

‘ The difficulty of making an alteration in the ration given to a soldier induces me to recommend to your Highness not to press for the alteration at present. Your troops will not

always serve with the British army ; and you might find it convenient at a future period to alter the species of which their ration is composed.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 15 Mai, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

à 9 heures du matin.

‘ J’ai reçu la lettre de votre Excellence d’hier à onze heures, et je regrette que le ——— ait été destitué.

‘ Je suis fâché comme vous que mes collègues les Maréchaux Blücher et Wrede, ne veulent pas permettre la résidence des officiers que vous avez envoyés en mission dans les localités que vous avez fixées ; et je vous assure que j’ai fait, et je fais encore tous les jours, tous les efforts pour vaincre des préjugés qui ne peuvent être que nuisibles à la cause qui nous est commune à tous.

‘ Le fait est que ces Messieurs ont bien mal gouverné le pays qui est tombé sous leur gouvernement, et ils n’aiment pas qu’un étranger vienne à voir ce qui s’y passe.

‘ Je vous félicite de tout mon cœur sur les bonnes apparences en France. Il serait bien heureux et glorieux pour la France si la chose pouvait s’arranger sans que les armées y marchent.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 15 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de faire passer sous les yeux de votre Majesté une lettre que je reçois du Général Vander Plaat ; et je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir ses ordres sur la proposition qu’elle contient.

‘ Il me paraît, Sire, que, s’il était possible, il serait convenable de faire sortir les forçats d’Anvers.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

le Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ WELLINGTON.

dical Officers ; and I will give leave to re-enlist such men as may be thought fit for any service. The others not.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu hier au soir la lettre de votre Excellence du 15. J’ai à Ostende des habillemens, et des armemens complets, y inclus les chakos, pour 6000 hommes, dont j’ai ordonné qu’on donne 2000 complets à Termonde aux Commissaires Français. Pour les 4000, vous les aurez quand vous voudrez ; mais je vous prie de réfléchir sur ce que je vais vous dire. Nous sommes dans ce moment sur la défensive, et si les circonstances permettaient à Buonaparte d’attaquer ce pays-ci, il faudrait bien que nous laissions quelques parties, ou dégarnies ou très peu garnies ; et tout ce qui s’y trouverait serait en danger d’être perdu.

‘ Vos habillemens étant à Ostende, vous pouvez les avoir quand vous les voudrez, en deux fois 24 heures. Ils y sont en sûreté ; et il me paraît qu’il vaudrait mieux ne pas les faire courir le risque auquel ils seraient exposés si vous les mettiez ailleurs.

‘ On a fait la demande pour le restant pour compléter les 15,000 demandés pour ces parties-ci.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

*To Lieut. General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.**

‘ MY DEAR GENERAL,

‘ Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815. 9 A.M.

‘ I have received your letter of yesterday ; and, notwithstanding the reflections which I am about to communicate to you, I have given orders to the Commissary General that measures may be taken to carry up their clothing to the battalions of Haya and Neuberg.

‘ Great Britain pays to Hanover, for the service of 15,000

* Baron C. Alten had the rank of Lieut. General in the service of the King of Hanover, but not in the British service.

men in this country, at the rate of nearly 40*l.* per man per annum; whereas, she is now subsidising all Europe at the rate of 11*l.* per man per annum. The Hanoverian troops thus subsidised are fed for nothing, and claim every thing for nothing; whereas, by a recent arrangement made at Vienna, the troops of all other nations pay something for their subsistence. The Hanoverian troops are Landwehr, half officered in proportion to their numbers, and we have lately been obliged to give them officers in the British service to do duty with their corps; the troops of all other nations are fully officered, and are troops of the line.

‘I do not complain; I am perfectly satisfied with the Hanoverian troops, who I am convinced will do their duty; but I should wish you to consider the circumstances above recited, which are strictly true, and you will see whether the Hanoverian Government have any reason to complain.

‘In fact, including their provisions, the Hanoverian troops now cost the British Government between five and six times as much as any other troops in the world.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lieut. General*

C. Baron Allen, G.C.B.

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘à Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

‘MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

à 9 heures du matin.

‘Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 15; et je me rejouis des bonnes dispositions des habitans des communes d’Armentières, d’Aire, et d’Hazebrouck, dont vous me faites part. Il faut bien ménager cette disposition, et leur envoyer l’ordre positif de ne pas se montrer, et de ne pas donner le moindre soupçon, jusqu’au moment que tout sera préparé.

‘Pour ce qui regarde le Boulonnois, l’Artois, et la Picardie, je vous donne les mêmes conseils. Vous ne m’indiquez pas où vous désirez que j’envoie les trois ou quatre bataillons qu’on demande; et je ne peux pas donc vous répondre positivement.

‘En général, cependant, je vous dirai qu’il me serait bien difficile de détacher même trois ou quatre bataillons. J’espère que mon armée fera son devoir; mais elle est composée de troupes de diverses nations, dont quelques unes sont bien

jeunes. Le fond de tout c'est les Anglais; et les circonstances où se trouvait le Gouvernement Britannique au moment que Buonaparte est arrivé en France, ont empêché que j'aie autant de ceux-là que je devrais avoir.

‘ Je n'oserais pas vous offrir d'autres troupes, et je ne peux pas vous offrir de celles-là, à moins que ce soit pour un service qui ne les détacherait pas trop loin.

‘ Je vous prie de réfléchir bien sur le principe que je vais vous énoncer. La puissance de Buonaparte en France est fondée sur le militaire et sur rien autre; et il faut ou détruire ou contenir le militaire avant que le peuple puisse ou même ose parler. Pour opérer contre le militaire Français en France, avec effet, il faut des armées nombreuses, qui ne laissent pas la chose long-tems en doute. Alors le peuple pourra parler et agir sans courir risque d'être détruit, et avec effet.

‘ Si pour favoriser une insurrection dans les communes, ou même dans les provinces, dont vous faites mention, j'entrerais en France dans ce moment, même soutenu et aidé par l'armée Prussienne, j'aurais tout de suite sur les mains quatre corps d'armée, peut-être cinq, et la Garde; c'est-à-dire, une force évaluée de cent dix à cent vingt mille hommes, outre les Gardes nationales.

‘ Nos progrès, si nous pouvions en faire, seraient extrêmement lents; le pays où les troupes seraient obligées de rester serait nécessairement grevé et vexé du poids de leurs subsistances, qu'il faudrait lui imposer; et vous trouveriez le désir de s'insurger affaibli, non seulement parcequ'on verrait la force armée insuffisante pour vaincre les premières difficultés, mais parcequ'on trouverait qu'il vaudrait mieux ne pas avoir des armées à nourrir chez soi.

‘ Ainsi, croyez moi, pour faire l'affaire du Roi, il lui faut non seulement les vœux et les bras de son peuple; mais encore pour avoir ceux-là toute la force que l'Europe Alliée peut faire marcher à son secours.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE, ‘ Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815. 11 A.M.

‘ I enclose a memorandum which I have drawn from intelligence I have recently received, from which the Marshal will see the strength and disposition of the French army; and that with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th corps, and the Guards, and the 3rd division of cavalry of reserve, we have a good lot of them in our front. I should think not less than 110,000 men.

‘ I heard yesterday that Vandamme’s corps had moved to its left, and had brought its right upon Givet. There are a great number of troops about Maubeuge, Avesnes, &c.

‘ I heard also that measures had been taken to move the Guards from Paris to Maubeuge in forty eight hours; and that an aide de camp of the Emperor was there on the 12th.

‘ It is reported, also, that Soult has accepted the office of Major General, which is important, as it will induce many officers to serve Buonaparte; and I believe it to be true, as I see that Mortier is employed.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*
Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM

To the King of the Netherlands, Marshals Blücher, Wrede, and Schwarzenberg.

‘ Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815.

‘ The following is stated to be the strength and composition of the French army.

‘ 1st corps; Four divisions of infantry, each composed of four regiments, and each regiment having 1200 men, 19,200; two divisions of cavalry, each of three regiments, and each regiment having 600 men, 3600. This corps is commanded by the Comte d’Erlon, and is between Valenciennes and Condé.

‘ 2nd corps; Five divisions of infantry, each of four regiments of 1200, 24,000; three divisions of cavalry, each of three regiments of 600 each, 5400. This corps is commanded by Comte Reille, and is at Avesnes, &c.

‘ The 3rd corps is commanded by General Vandamme, and is supposed to be 14,000 or 15,000 men, and is between Mezieres and Rocroi.

‘ The 4th corps consists of three divisions of infantry, of four regiments of 1200 each, 14,400; one division of cavalry, three regiments of 600 each, 1800. This corps is at Metz, and is commanded by General Rapp.

‘ The 5th corps is at Strasbourg and on the Upper Rhine, but is not strong.

‘ 6th corps; Four divisions of infantry, each of four regiments, 1200 men, 19,200. One of these divisions is the 19th, consisting of the 5th, 11th, 27th, and 72nd of the line. The 6th division of reserve of cavalry, of the 2nd, 7th, 12th, of dragoons, and 1st hussars, belongs to this corps. The cavalry is supposed to be 3600 men. This corps is commanded by Comte de Lobau, and is at Laon.

‘ The 7th corps consists of the 22nd and 23rd divisions of infantry, each of four regiments of the same strength, 1200 men, 9600; and of the 10th division of cavalry, three regiments. This corps is at Chambery.

‘ The 8th corps consists of the 26th and 27th divisions, the first of three, the last of four regiments, of 1200 each, and of the 11th division of cavalry, of four regiments of 600 each. This corps is on the frontier of the Pyrenees, and is commanded by General Clausel.

‘ The 9th corps consists of the 24th and 25th divisions of infantry, consisting of three regiments, each of the same strength, and one regiment of cavalry, and of the 2nd division of National Guards. This corps is commanded by Marshal Brune, and is at Aix, Toulon, Tarascon, &c.

‘ Besides these corps there are the guards, supposed to consist of 20,000 men, and they are at Paris.

‘ Of these corps Buonaparte, on the 2nd instant, ordered the formation of four principal armies, and of three corps of observation.

‘ 1st; Army of the North, in the territory of the 2nd and 16th military divisions, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th corps, and of three divisions of reserve of cavalry.

‘ 2nd; Army of the Moselle, in the territory of the 4th and 3rd military divisions, consisting of the 4th corps.

‘ 3rd; Army of the Rhine, consisting of the 5th corps.

‘ 4th; Army of the Alps, in the territory of the 7th and 19th military divisions, consisting of the 7th corps.

1st; Corps of observation de Jura, commanded by Gene-

ral Le Courbe, consisting of General Abbé's division, composed of the 6th, 48th, 58th, and 83rd, of the line; 2nd and 3rd hussars, and 19th chasseurs. This corps is to observe the *débouchés* from Befort to Geneva. The 6th military division will be its territory.

‘ 2nd; Corps of observation of the Var, its territory the 8th military division. This corps will have the defence of the Var.

‘ 3rd; Corps of observation of the Pyrenees. This corps will have the defence of the Pyrenees.

‘ These two last corps of observation are stated to be formed of the 9th corps d’armée, as before recited, but I should imagine must be formed of the 8th and 9th.

‘ In addition to the troops of the line, composing these four armies and *corps d’observation*, the battalions of National guards *de réserve* are destined to join them in the field, and the sedentary National guards to form the garrisons of the strong places.

‘ Great exertions have been made to complete the cavalry. First, the gendarmerie have supplied 4250 horses; and it is stated that these have completed two regiments of carabineers, twelve regiments of cuirassiers to 500 horses each, and fifteen of dragoons to 600 each; making a total of 16,000 heavy cavalry.

‘ A dépôt has been formed under General Bourcier for 6000 horses; for the purchase of which contracts have been made, which are now in the course of execution.

‘ Orders have been given to the regiments of light cavalry to purchase 3000 horses; and the prefects have received orders to take by requisition as many as 8000 horses for the cavalry. All these measures will have produced 21,250 horses, which it is expected will have reached their regiments in the first week in May; and will increase the cavalry to 41,300 men.

‘ For this reason the cavalry in all these estimates have been reckoned at 600 men each regiment; whereas, I know at present they are not more than between 300 and 400.

‘ From all that I have heard lately, also, I should doubt the regiments of infantry being all of 1200 men. I am certain, however, that the person who gives me the intelligence believes they are so.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie un mémoire tiré des intelligences que j’ai reçu hier des forces de l’ennemi et de leurs dispositions.

‘ Vous y verrez que l’infanterie n’est pas bien forte, et je crois qu’on compte sur les bataillons d’élite de la Garde nationale, mais elle ne marche pas volontiers nulle part. La cavalerie sera forte, mais la grosse seule est complète à présent, et elle est bonne, à ce qu’on dit.

‘ Le gros de l’armée est sur cette frontière, et j’ai des nouvelles certaines qu’on a pris des arrangemens pour faire arriver la Garde à Maubeuge dans l’espace de 48 heures.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Prince Schwarzenberg.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Je vous envoie cette lettre par le Général Upton, qui va être employé sous les ordres de Lord Stewart, et je le recommande à vos bontés.’

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

‘ Comme le Colonel Washington vous envoie une estafette, je vous écris deux mots pour vous envoyer les résultats de l’intelligence que je viens de recevoir de France d’une source assez certaine.

‘ Vous y verrez que l’infanterie de l’armée n’est pas bien forte, et je crois qu’on se fie beaucoup à la levée de Gardes Nationales, qui cependant ne marchent pas volontiers. La cavalerie sera forte, et la grosse est déjà complète et bonne.

‘ Vous verrez aussi que la grande force de l’armée est sur cette frontière; mais je suis bien sûr que si nous sommes attaqués vous nous aiderez autant que sera en votre pouvoir.

‘ Faites moi le plaisir d’envoyer la lettre incluse au Prince Schwarzenberg, que je crois être à Heilbronn.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal**Prince Wrede.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Comme le Colonel Washington ne vous envoie pas une

estafette, j'envoie cette lettre par le Général Upton, qui va être placé auprès du quartier général du Prince de Schwarzenberg.'

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

' SIR,

' Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815.

' Your Royal Highness will have learnt that I signed on the 25th of March last with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, a treaty of alliance, and co-operation applicable to the circumstances of the moment in Europe, occasioned by the return of Buonaparte to France, and by his usurpation of the supreme power in that country. All the Powers of Europe are invited to accede to that treaty; and I imagine that the Plenipotentiaries of your Royal Highness consider themselves authorized to accede to it on the part of your Royal Highness.

' The object of the treaty is to put in operation against Buonaparte the largest force which the contracting or acceding parties can bring into the field; and that upon which I wish to trouble your Royal Highness is the seat to be chosen for the operations of your Royal Highness's troops.

' The natural seat for these operations would be the frontiers of Spain; but I am very apprehensive that the financial resources of His Catholic Majesty are not of a nature, nor in a situation, to enable him to equip and maintain an army to co-operate actively with that of your Royal Highness; and yet, without that co-operation, and the assistance which your Royal Highness would expect to derive from the country, it does not appear that your Royal Highness's army could carry on their operations with their accustomed credit in that quarter.

' Under these circumstances it has appeared to me that it would be expedient, and I have recommended to your Royal Highness's Ministers at Vienna, and have urged His Majesty's Ministers to recommend to the Regency at Lisbon, that your Royal Highness's troops should be employed with the allied army assembling in Flanders, and destined to act against the common enemy under my command. I need not point out to your Royal Highness's penetration the advantages to your Royal Highness's reputation of appear-

ing in the field in this part of Europe; but as your troops cannot serve actively in the natural seat for their operations, and they will serve here with their old companions, and under their old Commanders, it appears to me that this measure is to be recommended, if only as one of military expediency. I trust, then, that your Royal Highness will approve of my having recommended it to your Ministers, and to the Regency.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

the Prince Regent of Portugal.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815.

‘ I am very much obliged to you for the information contained in your letter of the 12th. It agrees entirely with the best which I had received before; but I have had none so detailed, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me the first six numbers, and any thing farther of the same description which may reach you.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 17th May, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

half-past 11 A.M.

‘ I have received your letter of yesterday afternoon, and I am happy to find that the French concerns are going right.

‘ In the paper which I sent you yesterday I should have put General Gerard in command of the 4th corps, and General Rapp of the 5th, and General Grouchy of the 7th.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 17th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from the Commanding Officer of the 36th regiment. It is very desirable that some measure should be adopted to retain till the

conclusion of the campaign the men whose period of service shall have expired in the course of the next three or four months.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 18th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a report which has been received from Commissary General Dunmore, on the waggons which have been sent from England for the conveyance of bread.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to the Prince Regent of Portugal, in consequence of the desire expressed by Mr. Canning; and the original letter sealed up, which I beg your Lordship to forward to the Prince Regent.

‘ I have ante-dated the letter.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Burgomasters and Senators of the Hanse Towns.

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th instant, by the hands of Captain Frennat; and I accept with pleasure the honor which you have done me in placing your troops under my command, and you may depend upon my executing the trust reposed in me in a manner to give you and the free towns of Bremen and Lubeck satisfaction.

‘ Captain Frennat will report to you the particulars of the conversation I have had with him on all the points on which you desired him to refer to me.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Burgomasters and*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Senators of the Hanse Towns.

MEMORANDUM.

To Captain Frennat.

‘Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘The troops of the Hanse Towns, 3000 in number, are to assemble at Bremen, and to proceed from thence to Lingen, Deventer, Arnheim, and Antwerp.

‘Captain Frennat will be so kind as to inform His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge of the day the troops will be ready to march from Bremen, of their composition, &c.; and take His Royal Highness’s pleasure respecting their march through the Hanoverian territories.

‘He will inform the Duke of Wellington by letter when they shall enter the territories of the King of the Netherlands, in order that the Duke may report their arrival; and that His Majesty may give orders for their march, their being provided, &c.

‘WELLINGTON.’

MEMORANDUM.

To General Decken.

‘Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘1. I am authorised to grant to Hanover a subsidy for 26,400 men, at the rate of £11. 2s. per man per annum, from the 25th of May; and I am ready to enter into a treaty with General Decken upon the same terms as with the other Powers of Europe.

‘2. It is very obvious that this sum will not defray the expense incurred by Hanover in maintaining this force; and, as it appears by the treaty that Hanover has engaged to maintain so many men only on account of her union with Great Britain, and because a part of her army, viz., 16,400 men, were already serving in the Netherlands with the British army, I propose, first, that the £11. 2s. to be paid for each soldier of the 16,400 shall be paid to Hanover at the head quarters of the British army, instead of in London, as is proposed by the treaty.

‘3. Secondly; That an accurate estimate shall be formed of the actual expense of maintaining the 16,400 men, including therein two regiments of hussars, and companies of artillery; and I propose that, in addition to the £11. 2s. to be paid as above proposed, Great Britain

should pay to Hanover, at the head quarters of the army, a sum monthly, which, together with the £11. 2s., shall be equal to cover the actual expense incurred by Hanover in maintaining these 16,400 men.

‘ 4. The expenses intended to be covered by the articles 2 and 3, to be provided for in a separate treaty.

‘ 5. The expenses of commissariat, when paid for, hospitals for the 16,400 men, &c., to fall of course upon the British Government.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to transmit to your Royal Highness the copy of a memorandum which I have given to Captain Frennat, who has been deputed to me by the burgomasters and senators of the Hanse Towns.

‘ Your Royal Highness will see that I have directed Captain Frennat to apprise you of the day that the troops of the Hanse Towns move from Bremen; and I will thank your Royal Highness to be so good as to direct that a route may be given to him for the march of the troops through Hanover to this country, and that a copy of the route may be sent to me, in order that I may be able to give the necessary notice of their approach to the Government of the King of the Netherlands.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I think the Household brigade brought forward a claim upon a former occasion to have their Brigade Major selected from among themselves; which I resisted, as they had then none fit for the duty. But if they have any fit, I believe we ought to take him from among them; and at all events wait for Lord Edward.

‘ If, however, he has no objection, I shall be very glad to

appoint Captain King of the 16th*, who I conclude can write.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘ I have a most formidable account of the French cavalry. They have now 16,000 *grosse cavalerie*, of which 6000 are cuirassiers. They are getting horses to mount 42,000 cavalry, heavy and light.

‘ It is reported that Murat has fled from Italy by sea; and by other reports it appears that he has arrived at Paris. He will probably command them.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 19 Mai, 1815.

‘ Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi de France, dans laquelle il me fait savoir que Sa Majesté désire placer le Chevalier de ——— à Tournay, pour recevoir les déserteurs qui pourraient y venir, au lieu du Comte de ———, qui est rappelé; et le Major ——— à Ath; et je prie votre Altesse Royale d’avoir la bonté de donner les ordres pour que ces officiers soient reçus dans ces places comme officiers au service d’une Puissance Alliée.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince d’Orange, G.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ It is very desirable that 50 or 60 men should be kept constantly in the redoubt on the road from Mons to St. Ghislain, for which I beg you to give orders.

‘ It is also desirable that we should get the garrison into Ath, which is ready for its guns and garrison.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

* Lieut. Colonel King; he lost an arm at El Bodon when a Lieutenant in the 11th light dragoons.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I have received yours of yesterday. I believe the troops of the Duchy of Oldenburg were intended for this army; but it is best the Marshal should keep them till he shall receive directions respecting them from Vienna.

‘ I write to Lord Clancarty upon the subject. There is nothing new.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I am sorry to inform you that an inhabitant of the town of Bruxelles was killed on the night of the 16th instant, by the fire of a guard of the 95th regiment.

‘ I enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry on the subject, which has been held in the 95th regiment.

‘ I have directed that the two soldiers stated to have fired should be put into confinement; and they shall be delivered up to the civil authority if His Majesty should think proper to order that they should be tried according to the laws of the country.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a treaty which I have this day concluded with General Baron Francken, Plenipotentiary on the part of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 16th. I have already spoken to Pozzo about the language to be held respecting

the treaty of the 3rd of January; and I will now endeavor to make him write upon it the purport of a conversation with me, in which he shall state all that can be said in defence of it.

‘ I find that the dispatch he has received upon it is expressed in very strong terms. It talks of His Imperial Majesty’s indignation, and of that which must be felt by every person to whom the document shall reach; but declares that His Imperial Majesty proposes to act upon this occasion with his accustomed magnanimity, &c.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Tell Lord Bathurst that I will give Lieut. Colonel Leake a letter to Mr. Canning in Switzerland, respecting the French Swiss troops, of which I will send a copy by the next post.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

‘ I have settled the organization of our bridges without the seamen, and I think it will be better not to have them at all.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Blacas.

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 20 Mai, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

à 10 heures du matin.

‘ Je reçois la lettre de votre Excellence du 18 dans le moment, et je regrette que vous ne voyez pas dans celle que je vous ai écrite la justice et la vérité que j’espérais que vous y trouveriez. Que l’état de la France soit ce qu’il puisse être, il est impossible de risquer l’entrée d’un corps de troupes étrangères, qui ne soit pas non seulement assez fort pour se maintenir, mais pour continuer des opérations majeures sans s’arrêter.

‘ Le retard de l’arrivée des troupes est malheureux, mais il est dans la nature des choses. On ne peut pas faire arriver des troupes de l’Amérique et du fond de la Gal-

licie et de la Pologne d'un côté, et de Lisbonne de l'autre, sans qu'il ne se passe du tems ; et quand on pense qu'il s'est passé à peine deux mois que les Puissances Alliées ont reçu les nouvelles de l'état des choses en France, qui les ont fait croire qu'un effort était nécessaire, et qu'on voit les préparatifs déjà faits, on est vraiment étonné. Vous pouvez être certain de ceci, Monsieur Le Comte, que j'ai plus d'expérience en affaires de guerre civile, surtout en France, que beaucoup d'autres ; et que vous trouverez les choses exactement comme je vous les ai indiquées.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les places fortes, il faut que je m'explique. Si une place forte de la première ligne se rendait au Roi par ses propres efforts, ou de la garnison ou de sa population, je mettrais mon armée en état de l'appuyer ; et je lui donnerais tous les secours en mon pouvoir, ou pour empêcher l'ennemi de l'attaquer, ou pour faire lever le siège si elle fut attaquée, ou pour leur donner les moyens de se défendre. Je peux promettre la même chose en égard de moyens et d'appui maritime pour une place qui est port de mer ; mais je ne peux pas promettre les opérations militaires pour sauver ces places, ni une de la seconde ligne, si une telle se mettait au pouvoir du Roi par ses propres moyens.

‘ Il était question entre le Chevalier Stuart et moi d'une communication avec ———, qui paraissait avoir la disposition de donner possession au Roi d'une ou plus de places fortes, s'il ne craignait pas les Puissances étrangères. Là-dessus j'ai dit, et je répète, pour qu'on le fasse savoir où bon semblera que, si ——— veut donner possession au Roi d'une ou plus de places fortes sur la frontière, je me mettrais entièrement sous les ordres du Roi en tout ce qui regardera ces places fortes.

‘ Vous observerez que je fais une distinction majeure entre la reddition d'une ou plus de places fortes par un homme comme ———, et une reddition par les habitans ou la garnison d'une place forte.

‘ Je crois que la première rendrait inutile et donc nuisible toute opération de la part des Puissances étrangères ; surtout le Roi ayant à sa disposition une armée comme la mienne. La seconde serait très importante, mais pas de nature à influencer sur l'état des choses en France de manière à rendre inutiles les opérations ultérieures ; ainsi donc je ne

pourrais pas en ce cas-là, agir exactement dans le sens comme je le pourrais dans l'autre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 A.M.

‘ I have received your letter of the 19th, and I am very much obliged to you for the details which it contains. Sir Hudson Lowe showed me a letter from General Gneisenau, in which he desired him to mention to Lord Bathurst how desirable it would be to have a battering train and rockets collected at Antwerp, some of our rope bridges with the army, and 30,000 stand of arms for the use of the corps the Prussians are raising on this side of the Rhine.

‘ Tell General Gneisenau that the battering train is arriving every day, and will amount to 200 pieces. They had better, however, try to get up some from Wesel; as, although we shall be glad to assist them, we cannot at once answer for being able to do so to the extent they may desire.

‘ I have ordered four rope bridges to be constructed, which will, I imagine, answer all our purposes, as we can use for them the floors of the pontoon bridges; they will not be difficult to move.

‘ I have recommended to Lord Bathurst to give the arms required.

‘ I shall be very much obliged to you if you will apply to the Marshal for a passport and safeguard in writing for Mrs. Sutton and her family going to Spa.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. Dunmore of the 17th instant, and various other documents, on the subject of a complaint forwarded to your Royal Highness by Mr. —.

‘ I had already received an anonymous letter, complaining of inattention on the part of the Commissary General to claimants for payment of demands on the public account, into which I had inquired, notwithstanding that I was aware that, from the particular manner in which the supplies were furnished to the troops, and other circumstances, it was quite impossible there could be any ground for such a complaint; and that the anonymous letter must have come from a person, the justice of whose claim was at least doubtful.

‘ It now appears, as clearly as such things can appear, that this letter came from Mr. —.

‘ If your Royal Highness will be pleased to refer to Colonel Best’s letter of the 15th of May to the Adjutant General in the enclosed collection, you will see not only that Mr. Dunmore is not blamable for not having paid this demand, but that he would have been highly blamable if he had paid it; and the imputation against him turns upon a little more or a little less civility to Mr. — upon the different occasions on which that person called at his office with this ill founded claim.

‘ Upon this point you will see what Mr. Dunmore says in his letter of the 17th to Lord F. Somerset; and, considering that Mr. — labours at least under the strong suspicion of having written an anonymous letter, I acknowledge that I regret in these transactions only that he was so well treated, and that he was not kept in the street, instead of having been admitted to speak to the clerks.

‘ In regard to the demand itself, the question is, whether it is the custom for the towns in this country, when the country is under provisional occupation, to find the fuel and light for the military guards. If it is, which I should think the King can alone decide, there can be no doubt that the towns ought to furnish that for the British and Hanoverian troops which they furnish for others; if it is not, I shall have no objection to order payment of the demand.

‘ It appears that Mr. — is the agent of the town of Bruges, on the part of which the demand is made; and, considering that he has cast several unmerited and unproved aspersions on the character of Mr. Dunmore, with whose conduct I believe your Royal Highness had, as I have, every reason to be satisfied; and as there is every

reason to believe that he was guilty of that basest of all acts, the writing of the enclosed anonymous letter, I would request your Royal Highness to recommend to the town of Bruges to remove him, and to employ a person upon their business who will do them more credit.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR, ‘ Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

‘ I can get small howitzers, 5½ inch for Mons, and 6 pounders, and I will inquire about them and send them. But the former will not carry far.

‘ When you come here we must settle something about the garrison of Ath.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*’

To His Highness Prince Metternich.

‘ SIR, ‘ Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

‘ I beg leave to congratulate your Highness upon the success of your operations in Italy, which promise to bring the affairs in that country to a happy conclusion in a short period of time. Their prosperous state will likewise materially forward our ulterior views in another quarter.

‘ From all that I hear and see, I hope that there exists no doubt of our military success. With the force which is assembling in all quarters, it appears to me impossible that with common prudence and arrangement, we should fail in our military operations; but I imagine that our difficulties will commence on the day that we shall have completely succeeded in them, and shall have attained the object which we propose to ourselves in our treaty.

‘ Your Highness will receive from other quarters the accounts of the state of affairs in France and at Ghent, and the effect produced by the opinions supposed to prevail at Vienna. There are certainly some things to be regretted in the conduct of the Government and of the Princes in the last fortnight of the month of March; but upon the whole

I wish that our Government and yours had found themselves in a situation to let their people know for what they were to fight ; and that we had not been induced to hold out to their imaginations the possibility that the people of France, having had a fair opportunity of choosing whom they pleased for their governor, under what form they pleased, in the year 1814, might perform the same ceremony again in the year 1815. However, I cannot judge so well upon this point as those upon the spot ; and probably neither you nor we could venture to depart, although only in words, from the principle on which we had acted in the former war.

‘ But, although we have departed in words from our principle, I trust we shall both adhere to it in reality. I have frequently told your Highness, and every day’s experience shows me that I am right, that the only chance of peace for Europe consists in the establishment in France of the legitimate Bourbons. The establishment of any other government, whether in the person of — — —, or in a Regency in the name of young Napoleon, or in any other individual, or in a republic, must lead to the maintenance of large military establishments to the ruin of all the Governments of Europe, till it shall suit the convenience of the French Government to commence a contest which can be directed only against you, or others for whom we are interested. In this contest we shall feel the additional difficulty, that those who are now on our side will then be against us, and you will again find yourself surrounded by enemies.

‘ I am convinced that the penetration of your Highness will have shown you the danger of all these schemes to the interests of the Emperor ; and that you will defeat them all by adhering firmly to that line of conduct (in which you will find us likewise) which will finally lead to the establishment in France of the legitimate Government, from which alone Europe can expect any genuine peace.

‘ I will not trouble your Highness farther upon this subject ; but, as I was writing to congratulate you upon your successes in Italy, I could not avoid to advert to that which is the object of all our anxieties here.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Highness*
Prince Metternich.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Washington.

‘Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

‘The undersigned has had the honor of receiving Colonel Washington’s note of the 18th instant.

‘He begs leave to assure the Colonel that he entertains a just sense of the magnitude of the exertions making by His Bavarian Majesty in the cause in which the whole of Europe is so much interested; and he feels an earnest desire to carry into execution the orders he has received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to give every practicable assistance to His Bavarian Majesty.

‘But, as the undersigned has explained verbally to Colonel Washington, the funds placed at his disposal are necessarily limited; and he assures him that the just demands upon them by Powers who have acceded to the treaty of the 25th of March last are more than sufficient to call for the whole sum. He is therefore under the necessity of confining the treaty with Bavaria to the number and the sum already specified.

‘*Colonel Washington.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

‘I enclose a note delivered by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers to the Bavarian Minister upon his signing the Treaty of Alliance, in which you will see they promise the King of Bavaria a subsidy for 30,000 men. I conclude they intended to promise that he should participate with them to that amount, if Great Britain should decline to give more subsidy than the five millions.

‘I mean, therefore, to go on with the treaty with Bavaria on the same footing with the soldiers; that is, £11. 2s. per man for 60,000 men.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘Bruxelles, 21st May, 1815.

‘I enclose a letter from the Duc de Bouillon, which I beg you will lay before the Marshal.

‘ The truth is, that the French ought to have evacuated the castle as well as the duchy under the Treaty of Paris ; but they kept possession of the former, partly under pretence of an old treaty, and partly under pretence that the right of succession was not clear. This right has now been decided by a commission of Congress, of which Baron Humboldt was one ; and he is the writer of the enclosed letter, and possession would have been gained before now, if it had not been for the state of affairs, which prevents all political discussions, and, equally, any military operations to get possession of the castle. It is very desirable, however, that the people of the duchy of Bouillon should be treated as friends.

‘ There is nothing new.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

To General Vander Plaet.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu votre lettre du 14 Mai.

‘ Le Colonel Smyth a reçu mes ordres de faire les ouvrages que vous avez proposé qu’on fasse, qui me paraissent nécessaires dans le moment ; mais, vu la dépense déjà faite pour mettre en ordre les ouvrages d’Anvers, je ne peux pas autoriser celle qui serait nécessaire pour acheter des fascines et gabions, comme il se trouve déjà dans les magasins des sacs à terre ; ni celle qui serait nécessaire pour faire des fraises aux ouvrages, comme il se trouve déjà que la place est palissadée et couverte par des ouvrages extérieurs et par un bon fossé rempli d’eau.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Vander Plaet.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Jansens.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’envoie à votre Excellence une lettre que j’ai reçue il y a quelques jours de M. le Général Vander Plaet, Gouverneur d’Anvers, dans laquelle il demande mon attention aux maisons bâties sur le glacis d’Anvers depuis le dernier siège.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence d’avoir la bonté de mettre cette lettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté, comme étant digne de son attention. Il me paraît que l’inconvénient est affaire de loi générale plutôt que d’arrangement particulier, surtout de la part d’aucune autorité militaire.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Jansens.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE, ‘ à Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Majesté le rapport de l’Ingénieur en Chef, sur les ouvrages qui ont été en main aux différentes places de ce pays-ci.

‘ J’envoie aussi le règlement du Gouvernement Français sur la défense des places pour la considération de votre Majesté.

‘ Sur ce rapport je compte, si votre Majesté l’approuve, donner ordre aux Gouverneurs d’Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, la citadelle de Tournai, la citadelle de Gand et Ath, de tenir leurs places à toute extrémité, et de ne pas les céder sans avoir soutenu au moins un assaut au corps de la place.

‘ Mons et Audenarde sont plutôt camps retranchés, et le dernier tête de pont plutôt que place ; dans lesquels, cependant, des Commandans zélés à faire leur devoir pourraient se tenir pendant long-tems.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *le Roi des Pays Bas.*

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

‘ SIR, ‘ Bruxelles, 21st May, 1815.

‘ I enclose your Royal Highness a letter from Count Münster, which has come to me under flying seal ; and, in order that your Royal Highness may have before you all that I propose regarding the Hanoverian subsidy, I likewise enclose the copy of a Memorandum which I gave two days ago to General Decken. According to this proposition, your Royal Highness will see that Hanover will be relieved of all the expense attending the maintenance of 16,400 men ; and that for 10,000 men, being her contingent under the

treaty of General Alliance, she will receive the same subsidy as other powers, viz., £11. 2s. per man paid in London.

‘ I hope Count Münster will be satisfied with this arrangement.

‘ I was not aware that the Commissary General had called upon the Hanoverian Government to pay the expense of maintaining the Hanoverian troops in this country ; but the expense is certainly as small as it could be, and is less by a third than that incurred by the King of the Netherlands for the maintenance of his troops.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince Regent.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu hier la lettre de votre Altesse du 13 ; et je vous félicite de tout mon cœur du succès de vos opérations en Italie ; lesquels j’espère sont un présage de ceux que nous devons recueillir dans notre campagne en France.

‘ Je suis bien aise de savoir que nos opinions se rencontrent si parfaitement sur les bases de nos opérations.

‘ Après avoir pourvu pour les garnisons et postes fortifiés, qu’il faut occuper dans ce pays-ci, et pour un corps volant qu’il faut y laisser, je pourrai marcher avec 76,000 bayonettes et sabres ; de ceux-là à peu près 16,000 seront cavalerie, dont dix mille d’aussi bonne qu’il y ait au monde.

‘ J’attends encore le contingent de Nassau	. 3,000
d’Oldenbourg	. 1,000
des Villes Hanséatiques	. 3,000
(Nombre inconnu) de Mecklenbourg	.
	7,000

‘ Si les événemens, et les fausses mesures prises n’eussent pas inutilisées les troupes Saxonnnes, qui sont 14,000, votre Altesse verra que j’aurais eu le nombre de troupes calculé dans ma dépêche d’Avril.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Prince Schwarzenberg.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Dr. Renny.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 22nd May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 17th regarding Captain Renny, and I should be most happy to forward his views in the service if it was in my power ; but I command a very small British army, with a very large British Staff, to which my superiors are making additions every day ; and it must naturally be expected that, having for several years commanded armies abroad, there must be officers of whose assistance I am desirous, and which indeed must be necessary to me.

‘ I can promise nothing, therefore, excepting that I will not forget your wishes any more than the obligations I owed you on my private account, as well as on that of the public, when I was in office in Ireland.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Dr. Renny.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 22 Mai, 1815.

‘ Je n’ai reçu qu’hier votre lettre du 13, par M. Rosenhagen, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé.

‘ Je n’ai jusqu’à présent rien reçu de Lord Castlereagh sur votre compte ; mais comme aucun des Souverains, excepté celui des Pays Bas, n’est ici ; et qu’il est très douteux que les Souverains s’assemblent à Francfort, ou ailleurs, pour une période plus alongée que n’est nécessaire pour un quartier général, je vous conseille de ne pas quitter votre retraite dans la vue de les rencontrer.

‘ Les affaires militaires ne sont pas dans le moment en état d’être discutées ; à la vérité nous ne savons pas exactement nos bases ; et jusqu’à ce que nous les sachions vous êtes trop bon juge pour ne pas voir que toute discussion est inutile.

‘ Mais vos lumières et vos conseils me seront toujours utiles dans votre ancien champ de gloire, et je vous serai bien obligé pour tous les avis que vous pouvez me donner.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Bruxelles, 22nd May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 19th. There are in all parts of the country men who have been soldiers in the French army (probably as many as 30,000 or 40,000 in the whole), who will not enlist in the Belgian army, and who would enlist in ours. They would desert us, however, as they would the Belgians if they would give them a bounty; and, by removing them from the employment of carters, watermen, porters, &c., which they fill now, probably with some usefulness to the public and to the army, we should give them as recruits to the enemy. Those who tell you they could get recruits in this country are not aware of, or conceal, these circumstances.

‘ But if you recruit at all in this country you must have the King’s leave; and I have much mistaken the King’s character if he should give us leave to recruit a man in this country.

‘ I therefore think it upon the whole best that the subject should not be started. If you order it, however, your orders shall be obeyed, and every measure adopted to carry them into execution.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 22nd May, 1815.

‘ There is a good deal of *charlatanism* in what is called procuring intelligence, as there is in every thing else. I do not know how Mr. — has discovered that my channels of intelligence are of doubtful fidelity. I should find it very difficult to point out what channels of intelligence I have; but probably Mr. — knows.

‘ You may send him to me and I will try him; but I suspect he will not be worth the half pay you will have to give him for the loss of his valuable time.

‘ You have two good correspondents, one from whom Lord Castlereagh sent me the other day two original letters, and the other respecting whom I have a letter from you of the

18th. Nothing else that I have seen from those employed by me, or others, is worth having.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ P.S. I am afraid the Portuguese troops are not so good as they were ; but ——— does not know what they were, and I should think not what they are now.’

To ———.

MONSIEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 23 Mai, 1815.

‘ Je reçois la lettre de votre Excellence du 19 ; et j’enverrai avec plaisir la lettre que vous m’avez envoyé, et que je renvoie, si vous le jugez à propos après avoir lu celle-ci.

‘ Comme votre lettre est écrite pour vos affaires, je vous conseille de vous contenir dans les bornes que vos affaires exigent. Ce que vous y dites en outre est très vrai, très à propos, et très bien dit ; mais je crains que cela ne fasse arrêter votre lettre, et que votre objet pour vos affaires ne soit pas accompli. A votre place, j’effacerais ce que j’ai marqué au crayon.

‘ Mais je repete que, si vous préférez envoyer la lettre comme elle est, je l’enverrai.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ ———.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Secretary at War.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 23rd May, 1815.

‘ I will thank your Lordship to inform me if transport is to be provided at the public expense for the conveyance of clothing and equipments belonging to Colonels of regiments serving in this country, or if the charge is to be made against the Colonels.

‘ It was difficult, if not impossible, to procure the means of transport in the Peninsula, except through the medium of the public authorities ; and the clothing, &c., was consequently conveyed to the different corps of the army by the Commissariat on the requisition of the Quarter Master General ; but in this country there are ample means of transport both by land and water ; and therefore the case

may not be viewed in the same light, and I think it my duty to submit it to the consideration of your Lordship.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Secretary at War.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 23rd May, 1815.

‘ I have just received your Lordship’s dispatch, No. 10, of 20th, to which I hasten to reply.

‘ I perfectly recollect that M. de Blacas communicated to me at Paris some original papers found in the offices in the Tuileries, regarding the conduct of Murat during the war, which I perused and returned to him; but I cannot now recollect whether I wrote to him when I returned them, or returned them personally.

‘ The papers shown to me by M. de Blacas were among those which your Lordship sent to me to Vienna, and among those enclosed in your Lordship’s dispatch, No. 10, about to be laid before Parliament; and, as well as I recollect, those which I have now before me are accurate copies of what I saw at Paris. But at this distance of time, and having so frequently seen those papers since, it is impossible for me now to specify which of those I did not see in January; but, as well as I recollect, I did not see in January more than three or four. My opinion of what I had seen was, as I believe I informed your Lordship when at Vienna, that alone they did not amount to a proof of more than that Murat communicated with the enemy; and that he stated to them his dissatisfaction and regret at his connexion with the Allies. This might have been done to deceive the enemy, as his army had certainly been employed in co-operation with the Allies, and he had taken Ancona. That which rendered these papers conclusive proofs against Murat was General Nugent’s Memorandum, and — — —’s in answer to that delivered to your Lordship by the Duc de Campo Chiaro. From these documents it appeared that the Allies in Italy had serious reason to complain of Murat’s political and military conduct during the campaign, and of his constant unexplained communications with the enemy, notwithstanding that his army was apparently in co-opera-

tion with the Allies, and apparently engaged in hostility against the common enemy. The motives of that conduct, and the objects of those communications, are explained in the correspondence found in the Tuileries; and thus these papers become valuable documents.

‘I have only seen a translation in the English newspapers of what has been published in the *Moniteur* upon this subject, to which I see is added a proclamation supposed to have been issued by me. It is scarcely necessary to assure your Lordship that I have not issued any proclamation or order upon any political subject whatever; and I should rather imagine that the contents of the *Moniteur* in these days, and particularly the articles proceeding from the Government, are as little worthy of credit as they have been at all former periods. The object of this system of delusion is to make an impression in France or elsewhere for a moment; and, if that object is accomplished, it is supposed that all is gained. But where the truth can be known, it is quite impossible that this system can have any other effect than to render contemptible its patron.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 23rd May, 1815.

‘I perfectly recollect that M. de Blacas communicated to me some of the papers of which he afterwards gave Lord Castlereagh copies; and they are, as well as I can remember them, exactly the same. I am not certain whether I wrote to M. de Blacas when I returned those papers, but it is possible that I may have done so.

‘My opinion of those papers is, and I communicated it, I believe, to Lord Castlereagh at the time, and certainly afterwards in conversation at Vienna, that they did not afford complete proof of Murat’s treachery.

‘They proved that he was in communication with the enemy and with all his authorities, and that some of them believed that he was not sincere in his alliance with the Austrians; but he might have deceived the enemy and the French authorities in Italy. That which is wanting to make

these papers evidence against Murat is to be found, in my opinion, in General Nugent's and ———'s replies to the Duc de Campo Chiaro's Memoir.

'From these it appears that Murat's military and political conduct was not satisfactory to the Allies, and that his frequent unexplained communication with the enemy and his agents in Italy occasioned great jealousy among the Allies. The papers found at Paris show what were the motives of that conduct, and what the objects of those communications, and thus become important documents.

'I have issued no proclamation at all, or order upon any political subject. It is not true that I published an order to forbid our soldiers from entering the French territory on pain of death.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*

'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I enclose copies of my letters to Lord Stewart and Prince Schwarzenberg regarding our operations.'

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

'MY DEAR LORD,

'Bruxelles, 23rd May, 1815.

'The Wurtemberg and Baden Ministers are gone, but I will take care that the other treaties are drawn as you wish.

'It is perfectly understood by all the Ministers that they are to receive a monthly payment at the rate of £11. 2s. per man per annum, for the specified number of men. The reason why I drew the treaty in this manner was, that I imagined you would wish to take in this year no more money than was absolutely necessary to carry you on till the end of the year, and I would not engage you further; and I had not seen Clancarty's treaties. I will write you, however, a dispatch, to explain that the payment is only at the rate of £11 a year; and I will write to the Wurtemberg and Baden Ministers to return here to have their treaties altered.

'If you find the Treasury disposed to give the additional million to Russia, I think you had better explain yourself by letter to Nesselrode, specifying that the subsidy will be given when the force shall pass the Russian frontiers, after being called for by common consent. I would prefer not to

have the command of a Russian corps, unless the offer of it was made to me by the Emperor, and certainly not as a stipulation in return for a grant of money.

‘ I have no accounts of the strength of the Russian army, excepting what Lord Cathcart has sent you, which agrees exactly with what the Emperor stated to me in conversation more than once. I believe the army is as near that strength as such numbers can be in any case, and that the reports that it is not so originate with the French and their friends, and are not unfavorably received by some of us.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

12 at noon.

‘ The Colonel of the Saxon dragoons was over here the other day and dined with me. He had some conversation with Sir J. Craufurd regarding the Saxon troops, who repeated it to me; and I desired Sir J. to tell him that the Saxon troops had been destined by the Allies to be placed under my command; and that, if I had found they really went into the war as good soldiers and good Germans, I should have had no objection to them; but that since the mutiny I could have nothing to say to them unless they should come out of it quite clear.

‘ The Colonel wanted to speak to me, but I did not see him.

‘ You may mention this or not as you please. You will take care, however, not to get the Colonel into any scrape.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘ Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letters of the 22nd, and I will forward that to England which relates to Madame Blücher's property; and I entertain no doubt of the disposition of

Government to do whatever may be in their power for her relief.

‘ In regard to the King of the Netherlands, his case is a very hard one. The subsistence of the Prussian army ought to be provided for on a trifling payment by a *rayon*, consisting of different countries in Germany, and on the left of the Rhine, as lately settled by the Congress. The circumstances of our general situation require they should be here; for I can never admit that all the Allies have not nearly an equal interest in preventing this country from falling, even for a moment, into the hands of the enemy; and the King of the Netherlands is obliged not only to maintain them at the expense of £200,000 sterling a month, which is saved to the *rayon*, which ought to maintain them; but they do not pay him what they would be obliged to pay the *rayon*, from which they ought to be subsisted; and he besides gives subsistence to the whole of the army under my command, to which his country belongs as a *rayon*.

‘ The King does not complain of subsisting them; and I believe they have been, and will be, as well taken care of in his country as on the Moselle or elsewhere; but he complains of the expense, which ought not to fall upon him, but partly on the King of Prussia, and partly on the countries forming the *rayon* of the Prussian army.

‘ I beg you will explain this point to General Gneisenau. As soon as we understand well the basis on which this question stands, I will enter farther into it.

‘ I am going to look at our cavalry on Monday.

‘ General Röder promised me he would ask the Marshal to come over and dine with me on Sunday; to take this little tour on Monday; and he might return on Tuesday; and I can only repeat that I should be most happy to see him.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ There is nothing new. There was a little affair, which I believe accidental, with one of our piquets in front of Mons last night, in which the French lost a horse, and were dispersed.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

‘I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been received from Commissary General Dunmore, and I will thank you to draw the attention of the Government of the King of the Netherlands to the report which it contains.

‘Your Excellency will there see that, far from assisting the British Commissariat in providing supplies for the troops at the cheapest rate, the Mayor of Grammont has fixed upon a price for bread exceeding by nearly one fourth that which the same article fetches in the market; and that the municipality, having, at the request of Deputy Commissary General Ogilvie, been convoked for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, have confirmed the price fixed by the Mayor.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

‘I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, a letter from Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, with two from Colonel Du Plat, the one concerning a man who is desirous of being received in the 1st line batt. King’s German Legion, having before served in that battalion, and the other regarding the re-enlistment of discharged men; and the retaking on the strength of the regiments of the King’s German Legion such deserters as may present themselves, in consequence of the enclosed proclamation of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

‘I beg to be honored with His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief’s orders on this subject.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Lieut. General*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

‘I have received your Lordship’s dispatch, No. 9, of the 19th instant; and, in obedience to your directions, I enclose

the draught of the treaty which I propose to substitute for those already concluded with Sardinia, Wurtemberg, and Baden, and to conclude all the others in this same form.

‘ I have left the 2nd Article in the treaty, because, upon communicating with the Commissary in Chief when here, I found that it would be convenient that such a provision should be made; and the 3rd Article, because I think it expedient that His Majesty’s Government should have the means of knowing whether the contingents are kept complete.

‘ I am quite certain that the Ministers of the Powers with whom I have already signed treaties of subsidy clearly understand, as is expressed in the 1st Article, that they are to be paid monthly only at the rate of £11. 2s. per man per annum; and I stipulated that the treaty should last only till the end of the year, in order that His Majesty’s Government might have the opportunity of then considering whether they could continue to act upon the same system.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose certain papers, regarding the murder of Private ———, of the —th regiment, by his wife; and a letter from Lieut. General Lord Hill, forwarding the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry which I caused to be held for the examination of the business.

‘ Having transmitted the former papers to His Majesty’s Ambassador at this Court, with a request that he would lay them before the King of the Netherlands, and communicate to me His Majesty’s pleasure regarding the woman who caused the soldier’s death, I have the honor to lay before your Lordship Sir Charles Stuart’s reply, by which it appears that the King is desirous that the case should be decided according to the laws of England.

‘ I have therefore to request that your Lordship will favor me with orders for the disposal of this woman.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 25 Mai, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de mettre devant les yeux de votre Majesté une lettre que je viens de recevoir de M. le Duc de Feltre sur le sujet duquel j’avais adressé votre Majesté le 11 Mai. Je prie votre Majesté de me faire donner ses ordres sur cette lettre.

‘ Je crois qu’il n’y aura pas grand sujet de plainte contre M. le Colonel Vermeulen, et que cette partie de la lettre ne mérite pas l’attention de votre Majesté.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Sa Majesté

‘ WELLINGTON.

*le Roi des Pays Bas.’**To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from the Commissary General, and its enclosure, regarding the circulation of the coins of Holland and others in this country, which I beg you to lay before the King’s Ministers, with my request that they will take such measures upon the subject, in order to remove the inconvenience, and prevent the loss apprehended, as they may think fit.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to transmit to you papers relating to the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held by order of Lieut. Colonel the Earl of Waldegrave, of the 54th regiment, upon the death of an inhabitant of the village of Avelghem, supposed to have been occasioned by soldiers of that regiment; and I request that you will lay them before His Majesty.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CHARLES,

‘ Bruxelles, 26th May, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 18th, No. 5, and I am glad that my notions are approved of. I am sure they are right.

‘ Thinking it probable you would not quit Vienna at the time I heard that Schwarzenberg was to move, I wrote to him to the same purport. He has answered that he concurs with me; but I hear from other quarters that he still adheres to his Italian communication.

‘ I have got Hardinge confirmed, and with the salary of a brigadier. I shall be glad to keep him in communication with me, as he will do what I desire him; and I have some reason not to be quite so certain of —.

‘ There is nothing new, excepting that Buonaparte has deferred the *champ de Mai* to the 28th. The Colonel, a Captain, and a Subaltern from each regiment are ordered to attend it.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, K.C.B.’

To Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

12 at night.

‘ I have desired De Lancey to order the junction of all the cavalry, and will certainly be with you on Monday, with old Blücher, who arrives here on Sunday.

‘ I will send his horses and mine to Nijmegen on Sunday afternoon.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

12 at night.

‘ I have received your letter of this day. I had heard of the concern at Mons and Tournay, and had desired Barnes

to write about the latter, which occurred, and of which I heard first. I waited for the answer to that communication before I should notice the other transaction.

‘ The Governors, and indeed all inferior officers, should have orders not to communicate with the enemy on any subject.

‘ I will speak to the King about the desire of Comte d’Erlon to re-establish the communication.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 26th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose a rough memorandum of the state of our force at present, with a view to the calculation of subsidy. In this calculation I include officers, non-commissioned officers, men sick, absent, and present, and those absent on command, but not garrisons. I reckon the Hanoverian reserve, that is, those last arrived, which are called 10,000 men, as the contingent of Hanover; the remainder, or 15,867, as foreign troops in British pay, will come into our numbers to make up our 150,000. I have not yet settled with the Duke of Brunswick, as the details of that settlement depend upon the settlement of Hanover, respecting which I am still in discussion; but, taking his contingent at 3000 men, we shall have about 5000 to carry to our account, of which 500 will be cavalry.

‘ You will see then that the demand which the Allies will have upon us for subsidy, on account of our deficiencies, will amount to about 1,800,000*l*.

‘ I enclose a corrected estimate of the subsidies to be granted to the smaller Powers, striking out that of Hanover and of Brunswick for that part of their force which will form part of our numbers. If the Portuguese do not take the field, the subsidy to Portugal should be struck out.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 26th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a *contre projet* for a subsidiary treaty given to me this day by Colonel Washington, the officer employed here by the King of Bavaria, who says he will have no objection to make the treaty for a year, ending the 1st of April, 1816.

‘ I have explained to Colonel Washington that, as the King of Bavaria had acceded to the treaty of general alliance with 60,000 men, and that the subsidy was to be considered as a matter of kindness and favor on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we would not admit of a demand either of guarantee or of advantages from the war on the part of His Bavarian Majesty, as a condition for his acceptance of this act of kindness; and that, at all events, I was not authorized either to give the guarantee or assurances he required, or even to insert an article in the treaty on the subject.

‘ I shall give him this answer in writing, which will satisfy him upon this point; but I wish to have your Lordship’s directions regarding the payment for the battering train adverted to in the 4th article of the *contre projet*.

‘ It appears, by the 3rd article of the Bavarian treaty of accession, that a promise of payment is held out, in case the battering train is called for; but I imagine that this treaty of accession is common to all the Allies, and it is but reasonable either that the expense of the train should be paid proportionably by all, or should fall upon the Power which shall call for it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 27th May, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose, to be laid before the Commander in Chief, a letter which I have received from Major Grüben, of the 1st hussars, and Major Krauchenberg, of the 3rd hussars, King’s German Legion.

‘ Not being aware of the circumstances of their case,

I cannot venture to recommend their application on the grounds stated by them; but, in justice to these officers, I will thank you to inform the Commander in Chief that they served some years under my command in the Peninsula, and distinguished themselves by their gallantry and their attention to their duty.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General*

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Walter Boyd, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 28th May, 1815.

‘ I received only last night your letter of the 23rd instant.

‘ I am perfectly aware of the nature of your situation, and of the injustice with which the creditors are treated by the French Government, or rather by the Minister of Finance; and I should be most happy if it were in my power to relieve distresses and misfortunes, which, if justice had been done, would not now have existed; but I assure you that it is not in my power, and I should only deceive you if I were to tell you any thing more positive.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Walter Boyd, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Tindal.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 30 Mai, 1815.

‘ Sa Majesté m’ayant parlé avant hier des difficultés éprouvées en approvisionnant l’armée Prussienne, j’ai désiré les diminuer autant que possible, et aider, autant qu’il était en mon pouvoir, aux autorités de ce pays-ci; et, ayant parlé au Commissaire Général de l’armée de Sa Majesté Britannique, il m’a paru qu’il tenait des moyens de transport à sa disposition, pour un moment, qui pourraient être utiles, sans inconvénient.

‘ Je l’envoie donc chez votre Excellence pour qu’il vous fasse savoir ce qu’il pourra faire.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Baron Tindal.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter which has come to me by the same official channels from the Government of the Low Countries, containing a complaint from the *Intendant du Département de la Dyle*, that the Major of one of the regiments in the service of your Highness insists upon receiving from the country a surplus of five pounds of oats for each horse a-day, in addition to what he receives from the magazines.

‘ The rations given to your Highness’s army in this country are those fixed by the Allied Sovereigns and their Ministers in Congress at Vienna, and they are issued from the magazines of the British army as a matter of general convenience, and under an arrangement between the King of the Low Countries and the British Government.

‘ But I am convinced that your Highness will see that it will not answer to allow the Commanding Officer of a regiment to make requisitions on the country by his own authority, besides receiving from the magazines that which is necessary and has been settled; and that this abuse only requires to be made known to your Highness, in order to be prevented.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

‘ It is very desirable that the departments of the British army under my command in this country should be allowed to hire drivers in this country, in which some difficulties are now experienced on the part of the magistrates, in consequence of the ballot for the militia.

‘ That which I would beg you to propose for the consideration of the Government for the King of the Netherlands is, first, that all men now in the service of the departments of the army should be exempted from the ballot.

‘ Secondly ; That the ballot having once been made, the magistrates should be directed to permit individuals to hire themselves as drivers and labourers with the departments of the army ; and that these men should be hereafter, while in the service of these departments, exempted from the operation of the ballots.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th of May, regarding the inundations at Ostend and Nieuport, which were ordered by me, not exactly in my capacity of Commander in Chief of the British army, but as the Commander in Chief of the army of His Majesty the King of the Low Countries.

‘ I had already received a complaint from the inhabitants of some villages on the Yperlee, of the consequences of the inundations of that river, and I sent officers to ascertain the facts, and to see how far they could be remedied ; and every thing shall be done to remedy the evils complained of, which is not inconsistent with the general safety.

‘ It is very obvious, however, that no country, particularly one which has at its command the means of inundation, can make an exertion for its defence against a foreign enemy without individual inconvenience and injury ; and that complaints of this description must be expected, if it is intended to defend the country.

‘ For this reason, the last person from whom I should have expected an exaggerated statement of such complaints, and of the injuries resulting from the measures adopted for the defence of His Majesty’s dominions, is one of His Majesty’s Ministers ; and, in considering the substance of this complaint, I cannot avoid noticing the tone in which it is made.

‘ The order for forming the inundations was given at the moment it was expected, from the intelligence received, that the enemy was about to attack this country ; and the order was given the sooner, because it was known that time

would be required to form the inundations of fresh water, and it was determined not to do the country the permanent injury of letting in the salt water.

‘The order was executed by the military officers in command of the posts necessarily, because the people, and particularly every person connected with the civil departments, opposed themselves, in some instances with violence, to the formation of the inundations, and they have since done every thing in their power to draw them off.

‘This was to be expected; but I acknowledge that I did not expect that such conduct would be encouraged by the language used in a report by a Minister of State.

‘However, I am disposed to do every thing in my power to diminish the individual injury which must result from these measures. I had already manifested this disposition before I had received your letter; and I will now order an officer to communicate with the person named by the ———, in order to carry into execution all the measures his Excellency proposes which shall not be inconsistent with the safety of the country.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815. 9 A.M.

‘I am not surprised that Vandeleur should wish to keep his old friends; but, as I was taking from Arentschildt, for the general benefit, his old regiment, I thought it but fair to give him a regiment with which he had acted before, and I thought the arrangement made would be most likely to suit Ponsonby.

‘However, as you wish it, it shall be altered, and the 23rd shall be in Arentschildt’s brigade.

‘I could not settle any thing about a journey to Namur before Blücher went, and I imagined he wished me not to go there, as I should hear many complaints. I learn, however, that they talk at the Prussian head quarters of asking me to go over to Namur to see a corps; and if I should receive such an invitation I will give you immediate notice of it.

‘ Have you settled any thing about the cavalry outposts? I think there is reason to hope we shall move soon, and it probably would be best not to alter them now.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815. 10 A.M.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Highness’s letter of the 30th of May, and I am much concerned that I had not returned from Ghent when your Highness did me the honor of calling here yesterday.

‘ That to which your Highness is entitled in this country, as one of the Powers adhering to the treaty of the 25th of March, is a certain ration for each man and horse in your service, of which your Highness has a statement as fixed by the Powers of Europe and their Ministers assembled in Congress at Vienna; and this ration is regularly delivered to your Highness’s troops, as I am informed. It is delivered from the British magazines, under a particular arrangement with the King of the Netherlands, who will have to pay for what is delivered, and your Highness will have to pay to his said Majesty the price for each ration fixed by common consent in Congress.

‘ I have no authority to consent to alter the quantity or the quality of this ration, either from the King of the Netherlands or my own Sovereign; and, if your Highness chooses that your troops should receive more than it has been fixed by common consent that they should receive from this country, it will be necessary that you should pay for it, not the price fixed by common consent, because that price is applicable only to the fixed ration, but its real value in the markets of the country.

‘ I believe your Highness labors under a mistake regarding the supplies taken by the Allies from your Highness’s dominions. The ration taken from your Highness’s country by the Prussian army is the same as that delivered to your Highness’s troops here from the British magazines, for which ration your Highness’s treasury will be entitled

to receive the same sum as that which your Highness will have to pay to the King of the Netherlands.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose to your Highness three letters, regarding the conduct of Major Metz, commanding the 1st battalion of your Highness’s troops. I am convinced your Highness will not allow any officer to give the inhabitants of the country any reason to complain.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Serene Highness*

the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I enclose another complaint on the same subject from the Mayor of Schaerebeeck.’

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 1 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai été hier à Gand, où M. le Duc de Feltre m’ayant représenté les inconvéniens graves qui résultaient des entraves que j’avais mis à ses communications avec la France, j’ai consenti à donner des ordres aux avant postes de laisser passer en France toutes les personnes munies de son passeport après qu’ils auraient été visés par M. le Général Fagel, jusqu’à ce que je recevrais les ordres de votre Majesté.

‘ Je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir si elle approuve cette disposition, et de donner des ordres en conséquence au Général Fagel.

‘ Le Duc de Feltre m’a aussi représenté les inconvéniens qui résultaient de la mesure adoptée d’envoyer tous ceux arrivant de France à la police de Bruxelles; et il m’a proposé que je demande à votre Majesté la permission que ceux arrivant par les débouchés entre l’Escaut et Nieuport fussent envoyés à M. le Général Fagel à Gand; où le Roi de France et ses Ministres pourraient communiquer avec eux.

‘ Je prie votre Majesté de me faire connaître ses ordres

sur cette demande, afin que je prévienne les avant postes, si votre Majesté change la disposition déjà donnée que tout ceux arrivant de France doivent être envoyés de suite à la police de Bruxelles.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.’

To the Right Hon. the Judge Advocate General.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815.

‘ In enclosing the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Captain — — —, of the —st regiment, for wounding a soldier with his sword, which I have confirmed, I cannot avoid drawing your attention, and that of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to the inadequacy of the existing laws to keep in order British soldiers when absent from their regiments.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Judge Advocate General.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from General Alten, regarding the recruiting of the Legion, and it is very desirable that I should have orders upon the subject, whether I may recruit the Legion or not, men of what country, and at what rate of bounty.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR COLE,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd June, 1815.

‘ I wish I could bring every thing together as I had it when I took leave of the army at Bordeaux, and I would engage that we should not be the last in the race; but, as it is, I must manage matters as well as I can, and you may depend upon it that I will give you as many of your old troops as I can lay my hands upon. I saw the 23rd the

other day, and I never saw any regiment in such order. They were not strong, but it was the most complete and handsome military body I ever looked at. I shall find it very difficult to get General Colville to part with it. However, I will do what I can. In the mean time I will settle nothing about the command of the two divisions till you or Sir Thomas Picton shall arrive.

‘ I feel your partiality for your old number, which also shall be gratified, if I can do it without hurting the feelings of others, who have already got your number. It is a symptom of the old spirit we had amongst us, than which we cannot have a better.

‘ The Duchess tells me, in a letter which I have received this morning, that I am to wish you joy upon another occasion, which I do most sincerely. You will have a most delightful person.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd June, 1815. 9 A.M.

‘ I received in the night your letter of the 1st, and I have no objection to the disposition you propose for the heavy brigade of cavalry of the Netherlands. You will of course give them orders in case of attack.

‘ I shall probably have the pleasure of seeing you here to-morrow at Sir C. Stuart’s ball, and I should be most happy if your Royal Highness would do me the honor of dining with me.

‘ The contingent of Nassau, 3000 men, is coming to be under my command, and I propose to incorporate it into the army of the Netherlands. This probably may occasion a different arrangement of brigades and divisions, and I should wish to say one word to your Royal Highness, in order to settle with you what plan I shall propose to the King.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC, ‘ à Bruxelles, ce 2 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Excellence copie de la lettre que je reçois du Roi sur la proposition que je lui avais faite, en conséquence de ce qui avait été arrangé entre nous.

‘ J’avais déjà donné ordre que toutes les personnes munies de votre passeport, visé par le Général Fagel, soient permises de passer en France ; je donne les ordres à présent que celles venant de France par les routes entre l’Escaut et la mer soient envoyées à Gand.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE, ‘ à Bruxelles, ce 2 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je reçois des nouvelles, auxquelles je dois ajouter confiance, que le corps du Comte Reille, c’est-à-dire le 2^{me} corps d’armée, a marché en grande partie, ou peut-être en entier, dans l’intérieur de la France, et que d’autres troupes venant du côté de Metz, et même de Strasbourg, ont pris la même direction. Il est certain qu’il y a une insurrection sérieuse dans la Vendée. J’en ai des nouvelles, quoique peu détaillées, de la côte, aussi bien que celles que je reçois de l’intérieur, et des traces qu’on voit dans les journaux Français.

‘ Sous ces circonstances il est très important que je sache aussitôt que possible quand vous pourrez commencer vos opérations ; et de quelle nature elles seront, et vers quel tems nous pouvons attendre que vous serez arrivé à une hauteur quelconque, afin que je puisse commencer de ce côté-ci de manière à avoir l’appui de vos opérations.

‘ Le Maréchal Blücher est préparé et très impatient de commencer ; mais je lui ai fait dire aujourd’hui qu’il me paraissait que nous ne pouvions rien faire jusqu’à ce que nous fussions certain du jour auquel vous commenceriez, et en général de vos idées sur vos opérations.

‘ J’ai reçu hier des lettres de Rome du 22. Je vous félicite de tout mon cœur de vos succès en Italie.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd June, 1815.

‘ I enclose copies of letters received yesterday from Cooke, which will show you the state of affairs in Italy, upon which I sincerely congratulate you.

‘ We have as yet done nothing here. The Russians are not yet arrived upon the Rhine; but I believe that Woronzoff’s advanced guard entered Francfort this day. The whole of Schwarzenberg’s army will not be collected on the Upper Rhine till towards the 16th, at about which time I hope we shall begin.

‘ I shall enter France with between 70,000 and 80,000 men. The Prussians near me with twice as many. There is certainly a serious insurrection in La Vendée, and the French have already moved some of their force from the frontier; but I do not think we can move till we shall be certain of the movements of Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ *The Right Hon.*

Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd June, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 29th. You will understand that I have no orders respecting the recruiting of the German Legion at all, either as to their bounty, the men of what country they are to take, or any thing relating to them, excepting a letter received this day from the Horse Guards authorising me to put in execution a proclamation on the subject by the Duke of Cambridge.

‘ I cannot be instrumental in authorising their recruiting in the Netherlands, unless the measure is adopted by the King, in consequence of diplomatic interference. I have

sufficient difficulty on regular grounds, not to wish to increase it by entering upon any thing irregular.

‘ The only mode in which such recruiting can be made is that which you propose, viz., to order it from the Legion Office; but I confess that I do not advise such a measure. First; it must be discovered, and will occasion unpleasant discussions here. Secondly; you will get but bad men, and such as will probably desert. Thirdly; there will be an interest in the Government of the country to withdraw the men from you, whether by desertion or otherwise.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Major General

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd June, 1815.

‘ Lieut. Colonel May informs me that there are several troops of horse artillery either vacant, or likely to be vacant shortly; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will recollect my application in his favor, and your answer of the 1st of August, in the arrangements which you will make on this occasion.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ The Earl of Mulgrave.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 2nd June, 1815.

‘ I find it scarcely possible to get on without some legal person in the situation of Judge Advocate, and I should have kept Mr. Larpent, who is going through to Vienna, only that he tells me that he has business there to transact for Government, which could not be deferred or deputed to another.

‘ You might probably allow him to come to me after he shall have finished his business at Vienna, or might send me another.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Earl Bathurst.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 4 Juin, 1815.

‘ Quand il a été décidé par les Puissances Alliées que le contingent du Grand Duc de Nassau servirait sous mes ordres, le Grand Duc me fit savoir ses désirs que toutes ses troupes servent sous le commandement immédiat du Général Kruse, dans l’armée de votre Majesté. Comme ces troupes approchent à présent, et auront déjà même passé Maestricht, je voudrais proposer à votre Majesté qu’elles forment une division, la 2^{me}, sous le commandement du Général Kruse ; que le régiment d’Orange Nassau, à présent dans la même brigade avec les trois bataillons de Nassau, forme, avec l’autre régiment d’Orange Nassau, qui va arriver aussi de suite, et le bataillon de milice nationale N^o 10, une brigade ; et que cette brigade, et la première brigade de la ci-devant seconde division, forme la 4^{me} division de l’armée des Pays Bas.

‘ Ainsi donc la première division, comme à présent formée, serait la première ; la seconde serait composée des six bataillons de Nassau sous le Général Kruse ; la troisième serait la troisième d’à présent, moins le bataillon de milice N^o 10 ; et la quatrième serait composée de la première brigade de la seconde d’à présent, et de la brigade composée des troupes d’Orange Nassau et du 10^{me} bataillon de milice.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Sa Majesté

‘ WELLINGTON.

*le Roi des Pays Bas.’**To the King of the Netherlands.*

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 4 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Majesté une lettre que j’ai reçu hier du — —, dans laquelle il demande permission de pouvoir s’établir en Hollande. Je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir ses ordres pour la réponse que je dois lui donner.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Sa Majesté

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.’

To — —.

‘ MONSIEUR, ‘ à Bruxelles, ce 4 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je suis bien flatté de la confiance que vous avez reposé en moi par votre lettre du 1, à laquelle je vais répondre avec la même franchise dont vous vous êtes servi en m’écrivant.

‘ Le principe sur lequel vous vous fondez est généralement vrai et bon ; un galant homme ne peut pas servir dans les rangs des ennemis de sa patrie ; mais je ne crois pas que le cas existe. La France n’a pas d’ennemis que je connaisse, et, à ce que je sache, n’en mérite pas. Nous sommes les ennemis d’un seul homme, et de ses adhérens, qui s’est servi de son influence sur l’armée Française pour renverser le trône du Roi, afin de subjuguier la France, et puis de faire revivre pour nous tous les jours de malheur que nous croyions avoir échappés. Nous sommes en guerre avec lui, parceque nous sentons tous que nous ne pouvons pas être en paix. C’est un malheur pour la France qu’elle devienne le théâtre de la guerre que cet homme nécessite, et dont il est la cause et le but ; mais il ne faut pas croire que cette guerre soit dirigée contre elle. Au contraire, le Roi de France, celui que vous désirez voir restauré au trône, et de servir, est l’allié de toute l’Europe dans cette lutte, dans laquelle je le crois aussi le vrai représentant des sentimens et des souhaits de sa nation.

‘ La situation où nous allons nous trouver ne peut pas donc s’appeler un état de guerre contre la France, mais bien une guerre de la part de toute l’Europe, y inclus la France, contre Buonaparte, et contre son armée, de laquelle la mauvaise conduite a donné occasion aux malheurs qui vont arriver, et que nous déplorons tous.

‘ Mais, quoique j’envisage l’état où nous allons nous trouver sous un point de vue différent de celui où vous l’avez envisagé, je ne suis pas certain que je n’agirais pas dans ce moment comme vous proposez agir. Je n’étais pas à Paris quand le malheur que nous regrettons tous est arrivé. Je n’en connais pas tous les détails ; et je n’en peux pas juger exactement. Je suis tenté de croire que la cause du mal était que le Roi n’était pas, et n’avait jamais été, maître de

l'armée dite la sienne ; et qu'avec les meilleures précautions les mêmes événemens seraient arrivés, un peu plutôt ou un peu plus tard, avec très peu de différence dans leurs détails. Mais un homme comme vous, connaissant les affaires, et capable d'en juger, peut avoir raison de se plaindre si ses conseils sont négligés dans le moment de crise, et surtout si les malheurs qu'il a prévus arrivent ; et le dégoût de sa part, et sa retraite, doivent être attendus comme la conséquence naturelle d'un manque d'égard pour ses conseils.

‘ J'ajouterai aussi que dans ce moment je ne vois pas que le Roi ait les moyens de vous employer d'une manière qui soit convenable ou à votre rang ou à vos talens ; ou qui vous donne la facilité de rendre les services à votre patrie dont vous êtes capable.

‘ Mais, quoique je convienne avec vous que vous faites bien de vous éloigner pour le moment, je vous conseille très fort de ne pas le faire trop long-temps.

‘ Quand les Alliés entreront en France, la France ne peut pas rester neutre entre Buonaparte et l'armée et elles. Tout donne lieu de croire que la partie saine de la nation se rangera sous les drapeaux du Roi, du côté des bons principes ; et si cette espérance s'accomplit, et qu'un grand effort se fait, c'est alors le moment où un homme comme vous devrait se mettre en avant pour lever, organiser, former, et commander l'armée Française, qui doit remettre et soutenir le Roi sur son trône.

‘ Malgré donc que j'ai demandé permission au Roi des Pays Bays pour que votre Excellence passe et se rende en Hollande, je vous conseille de ne pas quitter Aix la Chapelle ; et de ne pas annoncer l'intention de faire votre retraite, jusqu'à ce que vous aurez des nouvelles positives sur ce qui se passera en France après l'entrée des Alliés.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ — — — ’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Prince Hardenberg.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 5 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 24 Mai. Je ne peux rien dire sur les troupes Saxonnnes jusqu'à ce que je sache comment elles sortiront de leurs affaires avec l'armée Prussienne,

parceque je ne veux avoir rien à faire avec des mutins, ni avec ceux attachés à Napoléon.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les contingens des Princes Allemands, j’espère que j’ai de quoi donner de l’aide à tous à raison de ce que chacun aura convenu par son traité d’adhésion à la Grande Alliance, qu’il donnera de troupes. Rien n’est plus raisonnable que ce principe ; tout le monde est sur le même pied à raison des efforts qu’il s’engage à faire, et tout le monde devrait être satisfait.

‘ J’ai prié M. de Goltz de les prier de faire venir leurs agents ici.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Prince Hardenberg.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel du Plat.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘ I enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of private ———, of the —nd regiment, for desertion.

‘ I beg the Court will revise the proceedings on this trial, and make it appear in evidence that this soldier was enlisted for a limited term of years, which, by perusing the Act of Parliament, you will see is necessary to make the sentence a legal one.

‘ As to the sentence itself, I cannot avoid observing that this soldier deserted to the enemy when the two armies were in presence of each other ; and it appears to be a very useless waste of the time of the General Court Martial and of mine, if, when such cases are brought before them, they do not sentence a punishment more likely by example to prevent a repetition of the crime of desertion, already too common in the army.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Colonel du Plat.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘ Having transmitted your dispatch of the 28th ult., with its several enclosures, to the officer commanding the Royal Engineers, with directions for him to investigate the matters

complained of, I have the honor to enclose Lieut. Colonel Smith's report, which contains a very satisfactory reply to the observations of the ———. Your Excellency will probably coincide in opinion with me on the impropriety of making such reports of officers employed in the public service without having better grounds for them.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

To the Commissary General.

‘ Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘ The conferences with the Prussian Commissaries have already produced an arrangement satisfactory to them for the formation of their magazines; and there remains to be considered only, first, the mode of administering the countries which may fall into the hands of the Allies in the course of the operations of the war; secondly, the measures to be adopted in France for securing the subsistence of the army.

‘ In regard to the first point, I understand that a convention is under discussion with the Ministers of the King of France, under which this object will be provided for. But, in case this convention should not be adopted, I conceive the following propositions reasonable and proper.

‘ 1. That a *rayon* shall be allotted to each army to be under its government.

‘ 2. The detail of the administration should be carried on as much as possible by the native officers, that is, by the mayors and *Sous Préfets*, if any of the latter should be found on the spot. If none of the latter should remain, then the mayor of the *chef lieu du district* should act as *Sous Préfet*. An allied officer should be appointed to act as *Préfet* of each *Préfecture*.

‘ 3. I do not see much use in the *Conseil Départemental*, excepting as a council of reference.

‘ 4. The officer to be appointed to act as *Préfet* should have the power of suspending officers from their functions, and of appointing others provisionally.

‘The 5th and 6th articles in the Prussian *Projet* are very proper and necessary.

‘7. The French functionaries must be informed that, if they choose to quit their employments and join Napoleon, they may go; but that if they remain in their employments they must serve the Allies faithfully; and that if they swerve from their fidelity they will be punished by the military law.

‘8. All the French functionaries must be under the direction of the officer to be appointed *Préfet*.

‘*Note.*—It must be understood that this system is to be adopted only in case the country is to be under the government of the Allies.

‘In regard to the subsistence, I concur in the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th articles, each nation receiving its own ration.

‘It is most important that it should be understood that no person whatever, in either army, has the power of making a requisition directly on the country.

‘The Commissaries of the army must make their requisitions on the officer acting as *Préfet*; and he on the different subordinate magistrates and on the country.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Colonel Washington.

‘Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘The undersigned, having taken the orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the contents of the note of Colonel Washington of the 26th May last, has the honor of informing him that his Royal Highness cannot consent to make any advance to Bavaria, excepting that which had been already stated, viz., from the 1st April last.

‘Neither does his Royal Highness consider that the claim for payment for the expenses of fitting out a battering train by His Majesty the King of Bavaria can with propriety be urged upon his Royal Highness, as his Royal Highness has already ordered that a battering train should be provided for the British army; and it appears but reasonable that the expenses of the Bavarian battering train, if this equipment should be called for, should be paid by the Power

which shall call for it, or should be a charge to be defrayed by the Allies in common.

‘Neither has the undersigned received any authority to agree to any stipulation on the political points to which Colonel Washington has referred in his note.

‘The King of Bavaria has acceded to the treaty of General Alliance, concluded at Vienna on the 25th March last, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and has engaged to furnish a certain quota of men for the common cause.

‘The Prince Regent is willing to afford His Majesty every assistance in his power, in order to enable His Majesty to make the exertions to perform his engagement above specified. But his Royal Highness cannot enter into any political engagement in the treaty to be made upon this occasion, as an inducement to His Majesty to perform the stipulations of His treaty of accession, or to accept the assistance which it is in his Royal Highness’s power to afford His Majesty.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Lieut. General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR GENERAL,

‘Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 6th. You shall have the field jägers in your division; but I am very anxious, and it is very desirable, to give some light troops to General Colville’s division. I wish, therefore, that you would give up the light battalion of the Hanoverian line for the field jägers. You will lose a little in numbers, but you will gain in composition. Let me hear from you on this subject.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lieut. General*

‘WELLINGTON.

C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.’

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘I have received your Royal Highness’s dispatches, and your letter of the 31st May; and I am very much obliged to your Royal Highness for your attention to our wants.

‘I enclose the copy of a letter which I have this day written to England on the plan for augmenting the Legion ordered by your Royal Highness; and you will see the nature of the objections which I have to carrying it into exe-

cution immediately, and will be the best judge of their force.

‘ I understand that the officers of the Hanoverian line would object to their men being draughted from them ; we might have some disagreeable business with them ; and at all events both the Legion and the line would be disorganised exactly at the moment I should require their services.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

the Duke of Cambridge.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, regarding the augmentation of the regiments of the German Legion, by volunteers from the Hanoverian regiments of the line.

‘ I have no authority to give the bounty stipulated ; but, as there is no doubt that this authority would be given, I should feel no scruple in adopting the measure proposed, if it was not probable that it would take more time than it now appears can be afforded before the operations of the army will commence ; and if, therefore, I might not have both the Legion and the Hanoverian infantry of the line disorganised at the moment I should require their services ; and if, besides that objection, the measure was not attended by the necessity of taking from the Hanoverian Landwehr battalions the officers belonging to the Legion, recently posted to do duty with them, by whose services with them alone it can be hoped to render them as useful military bodies as they ought to be.

‘ Upon the whole, then, it is my opinion that the measure ought to be delayed for the present.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duc d'Orleans.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

‘ I received your Highness's letter in due course, and I should have answered it sooner, if I had not wished to give

to the subject to which it relates all the consideration which it deserves.

‘ In my opinion, the King was driven from his throne because he never had the real command over his army. This is a fact with which your Highness and I were well acquainted, and which we have frequently lamented; and even if the trivial faults, or rather follies, of his civil administration had not been committed, I believe the same results would have been produced.

‘ We must consider the King, then, as the victim of a successful revolt of his army, and of his army only; for, whatever may be the opinions and feelings of some who took a prominent part in the revolution, and whatever the apathy of the great mass of the population of France, we may, I think, set it down as certain that even the first do not like the existing order of things, and that the last would, if they dared, oppose it in arms.

‘ Now, then, this being the case, what ought to be the conduct of the King? First, he ought to call for his allies to enable him to oppose himself to his rebellious army; and he ought, by his personal countenance, and the activity of his servants and adherents, to do every thing in his power to facilitate their operations, and to diminish, by good order and management, the burdens of the war upon his faithful subjects, and to induce them to receive his allies as friends and deliverers. The King should give an interest to the Allies to support his cause; and this can be done only by his coming forward himself in it.

‘ So far your Highness will see that I differ in opinion with you regarding the conduct of the King.

‘ In regard to your Highness, I confess that I do not see how far your Highness could have acted in a different manner up to the present period. It is not necessary that I should recite the different reasons you had for keeping at a distance from the Court since it has been at Ghent; but I feel them all, and I believe the King is not insensible of the weight of some of them.

‘ But if, as may be expected, the entrance and first successes of the Allies in France should induce the people to come forward, and a great party should appear in favor of the King in different parts of the kingdom, surely your

Highness would then consider it your duty to come forward in His Majesty's service. I venture to suggest this conduct to your Highness, telling you at the same time that I have not had any conversation with the King upon it.

'Your Highness will have read with pleasure the accounts of the Austrian successes in Italy, upon which I beg leave to congratulate you. That affair has turned out in all its details nearly as we expected; and I hope we shall be equally successful in the other still greater which we are about to undertake.

'I beg your Highness to present my most respectful compliments to Madame la Duchesse d'Orleans and to Mademoiselle.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Serene Highness
the Duc d'Orleans.*

'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

'MY DEAR HARDINGE, 'Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815. 7 P.M.

'All accounts which I receive from the frontier appear again to concur in the notion of a collection of troops about Maubeuge.

'Buonaparte was expected to be at Laon on the 6th; and there were on all parts of the road between Paris and the frontier extraordinary preparations for the movement of troops in carriages.

'The numbers of the latter collected are immense in some of the towns.

'I shall be obliged to you to mention these facts to the Marshal.

'I shall likewise be obliged to you to mention to him that I have had a letter from the King of Saxony, in which he desires me to take the command of the Saxon troops. This is in consequence of an arrangement of the Allies.

'But I beg you to tell the Marshal that I shall not take any command of these troops till I shall learn from him that he has directed them to place themselves under my orders.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel
Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.*

'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 7 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Altesse Royale des ordres pour les Gouverneurs des places fortes dans ce pays-ci, que je prie votre Altesse Royale de leur envoyer.

‘ J’en ai déjà soumis les principes à Sa Majesté, qui m’a fait l’honneur de les approuver ; et je souhaite qu’elles mériteront l’approbation de votre Altesse Royale.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince d’Orange, G.C.B.’

Orders for the defence of the Towns of Antwerp, Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, Ath, Mons, and Ghent.

‘ 1. Le moment que l’ennemi mettra le pied sur le territoire des Pays Bas les places ci-dessous nommées doivent être déclarées en état de siège : c’est-à-dire, Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, Ath, Mons, et Gand.

‘ 2. Aussitôt qu’une place est déclarée en état de siège, soit par l’effet de cet ordre, ou par un ordre particulièrement adressé au Gouverneur ou Commandant, toutes les précautions militaires doivent être adoptées ; et le Gouverneur doit tout de suite rassembler le conseil de défense.

‘ 3. Le conseil de défense doit consister du Gouverneur comme Président, du Commandant des troupes, du Chef de l’Artillerie, et du Chef du Génie.

‘ 4. Il sera tenu un registre de leurs délibérations, qui sera signé par tous les membres du conseil.

‘ 5. Le Gouverneur décidera seul sur toute question, ou de la défense ou de la police militaire ou autre, après avoir pris l’avis et entendu les discussions de son conseil, même contre leur avis ; et chaque membre est autorisé de mettre sur le registre son opinion, signée par lui-même, avec tout le développement qu’il voudra.

‘ 6. Les membres du conseil ne peuvent laisser transpirer aucun objet de délibération, ou leur opinion personnelle sur la situation de la place qu’ils occupent, sans y être appelés par l’autorité supérieure.

‘ 7. Le Gouverneur d’une des places ci-dessous nommées,

c'est-à-dire, Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, la citadelle de Tournay, Ath, la citadelle de Gand, qui, après avoir été en état de siège, aura consenti à la reddition de sa place avant que l'ennemi y ait fait brèche praticable, et que cette brèche ait été retranchée, et qu'elle ait soutenu un assaut, et sans avoir pris l'avis, ou contre l'aveu, de son conseil, sera coupable, non seulement d'une désobéissance militaire, mais de trahison.

‘ 8. Il y aura ordre particulier pour la défense des villes de Mons, de Tournay, et de Gand, au lieu de l'Article 7.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

Orders for the defence of the Town of Tournay.

‘ La ville de Tournay doit être considérée comme un camp retranché, dont la citadelle est le réduit.

‘ La citadelle doit toujours contenir le tiers des troupes stationnées à Tournay ; et doit être défendue comme forteresse jusqu'à l'extrémité.

‘ Les flèches en avant des portes de la ville, les fossés, et les inondations de l'Escaut, qui pourraient se pratiquer, donneront la facilité aux troupes dans la ville de la défendre jusqu'à ce que l'ennemi en aurait détruit les défenses.

‘ Les troupes dans la ville doivent alors se retirer dans la citadelle jusqu'à la concurrence de ; et le surplus sur Bruxelles, ou le long de l'Escaut sur Audenarde, ou selon les ordres que le Gouverneur aura reçu.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

Orders for the defence of the Town of Mons.

‘ Le Gouverneur de Mons doit considérer la place comme un camp retranché, la défense de laquelle est facilitée par les ouvrages dernièrement construits, par les bons fossés de la ville, et par les inondations.

‘ Pour conserver ces dernières il faut occuper la redoute sur la route de St. Ghislain avec 200 hommes ; et celle sur Mont Palizel avec 400.

‘ Aussitôt que la place soit déclarée en état de siège il faut faire des coupures dans les chaussées qui l'approchent, et faire des abattis assez importants pour arrêter l'ennemi sous le feu des batteries.

‘ L’ennemi ne saurait faire une attaque sérieuse sur la place avant de saigner les inondations, après avoir pris les redoutes qui en gardent les écluses.

‘ Un Gouverneur Président observera ses mouvemens, et prendra les mesures pour assurer sa retraite, quand elle deviendrait nécessaire par les approches de l’ennemi, en faisant barricader les rues, &c. ; et il se retirera soit sur Ath soit sur Bruxelles, selon les circonstances ou les ordres qu’il aura reçu, prenant garde de renforcer la garnison du Mont Palizel jusqu’à la concurrence de 600 hommes.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

Orders for the defence of the Town of Ghent.

‘ L’enceinte de Gand est énorme, et l’on ne peut considérer cette ville que comme un camp retranché, dont la citadelle est le réduit.

‘ Mais, malgré la grandeur de l’enceinte, quoique nuisible à une défense en règle avec une petite force ; et comme les inondations aident beaucoup à la défense et rendent l’attaque sur tous les points très difficile, il y a lieu d’espérer que le Gouverneur pourrait même tenir la ville.

‘ 1. Le tiers de la garnison doit toujours se trouver dans la citadelle.

‘ 2. Ce tiers doit s’augmenter jusqu’à la concurrence de 1400 hommes, en cas que la citadelle soit la partie attaquée, ou que le Gouverneur se trouve dans le cas de se retirer de la ville.

‘ 3. Si la ville est attaquée par la porte de Courtrai ou par la porte de Bruges, tous les efforts doivent être faits pour tenir les redoutes entre l’Escaut et le Lys en avant de la première, et les moulins et le village en avant de la seconde.

‘ 4. Si le Gouverneur de la ville se trouve dans le cas de se retirer avec ses troupes après avoir laissé garnison suffisante dans la citadelle, il doit se retirer sur Anvers à moins d’avoir autres ordres de ses supérieurs.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Lieut. General Decken.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 7th June, 1815.

‘ I return the estimates of the monthly expenses of the Hanoverian subsidiary corps, with the remarks in the Ad-

jutant General's office upon them. I believe you and I mean the same thing, viz., that Hanover shall be relieved from, and Great Britain shall pay, all the expenses incurred by Hanover on account of the subsidiary corps in this country, which is employed here solely on account of Great Britain. But the gentlemen in your pay-offices do not understand the matter as we do; and, till I can get a fair *bonâ fide* estimate, I can make no arrangement.

‘The matter must go to England to be settled there, as I will not engage to pay one shilling more than the expenses really incurred by Hanover.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lieut. General Decken.*

‘WELLINGTON.

‘The contingencies are enormous, and the estimates for them by no means fairly made out, or on the principle agreed upon.’

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR HARDINGE,

‘Bruxelles, 7th June, 1815. 7 P.M.

‘I have heard nothing new since I wrote to you yesterday evening, excepting general reports of an intention to attack, which very possibly are circulated in consequence of the weakness in our front, and the fact that there are a great many carriages for the transport of troops at every stage on the road.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Lieut. Colonel*

‘WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.’

To Lieut. General Decken.

‘SIR,

‘Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 7th instant.

‘The objections which I entertain to the estimates that have been sent from Hanover are, first, that, in the sum of 88,221 rix-dollars, the pay to officers and soldiers is included who are not present with the corps. Secondly, that the contingencies (that is only staff and regimental contingencies), amounting to 12,324 rix-dollars a month, are enormous;

and, upon examining the detail of the articles, I know that some of the expenses ought not to be charged at all; and others are estimated at a higher rate than they will really cost.

‘ These estimates, then, do not afford fair ground to ascertain the exact expense of Hanover in the maintenance of the 16,400 men, which is what Hanover has a right to demand, and what Great Britain ought to give; and, till I can form a judgment upon this point, so as to insert a specific sum in the article of the treaty, I can conclude nothing.

‘ To leave a blank for the sum, to be settled hereafter, or to engage generally to pay the expenses when they should be ascertained, would only lead to endless discussions between General Alten and me, which had better be avoided at all events, and for which I certainly shall not have leisure.

‘ I am therefore under the necessity of referring the whole matter to my Government; as, whatever may be my wish to settle this matter to the advantage and satisfaction of the Hanoverian Government, I cannot allow of any demand which is not founded on a necessary expense really incurred.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General Decken.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

‘ My intention in regard to the Hanoverian subsidy was to conclude, first, a treaty by which £11. 2s. each man should be granted to Hanover for the whole number of 26,400 men, from the 25th May.

‘ I should then have formed another treaty, founded on the fact that Hanover employed so large a force only on account of her connexion with England, in which I should have agreed to pay to Hanover the £11. 2s. per man for 16,400 men (agreed to be paid by the treaty first mentioned) at the head quarters of the army, instead of in London; and in addition such farther sum per man as should cover the real expense incurred by Hanover in maintaining this force of 16,400 men.

‘ I should then have agreed to articles respecting the

payment for recruits, remount horses, &c., to supply casualties, and to an article by which Great Britain would be bound to pay the Hanoverian pensions to disabled soldiers.

‘I am concerned to state, however, that I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement, which appears to me to suit both parties.

‘I cannot get from the Hanoverian Government a fair estimate of the real expense of the subsidiary corps. I enclose the last which I received; and the objections of the Adjutant General to that for the pay of the officers and troops, for which you will see that charges are made for several not employed in this country.

‘The estimate for the contingencies, which are only the staff and regimental contingencies, amount to nearly a seventh of the pay; and, when the detail of the estimate is examined, it will be found that the charges are either unnecessary or exorbitant; and that in fact no Government can ever have allowed such charges to be brought against it by its officers.

‘Under these circumstances, I have been obliged to inform Lieut. General Decken that it is impossible for me to agree to any treaty founded upon such estimates.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

‘You will see my dispatch respecting the Hanoverian subsidy, in which I can do nothing. The truth is, that Decken wants to get as much as he can, not for his own Government, for that might be a fair principle for an Hanoverian negotiating with an Englishman, but out of our Treasury to put into the pockets of the paymasters and sharks who attend all these armies. I have a contest with him, not only respecting his estimates, but also respecting the rate at which he is to receive the money; and I can do nothing with him.

‘My opinion is, that we ought to get the 16,400 men for very little more than the £11. 2s. paid at head quarters, which would amount to £182,040 per annum.

‘ Taking the pay at 88,221 rix-dollars per month, and valuing the rix-dollars at five for a pound sterling (and I believe they ought to be at six), the yearly expense would be £201,728, leaving a difference of not quite £20,000.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Baron Hügel.

‘ Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

‘ The undersigned has received the note of Baron Hügel of the 8th, and has to express his concern that Baron Hügel should have signed the treaty of subsidy yesterday, on the part of the King of Wurtemberg, before the correctness of the copies was ascertained. The undersigned, however, now transmits the treaties signed by Baron Hügel, so that no trace will remain with the undersigned of this transaction.

‘ The undersigned has already more than once had the honor of stating to Baron Hügel that it was impossible for him to agree on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to pay the subsidy to the King of Wurtemberg for a longer period than for one month after the conclusion of a definitive treaty, by which the object of the general alliance should be attained. He is much concerned that it is not in his power to concede upon this point; and he cannot but think that the grant of the subsidy for the term of one month will more than defray the expense of the troops for the period which will be required for them to return to their own country.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th June, 1815.

‘ I enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of the two soldiers of the —th regiment, charged with the murder of an inhabitant of Bruxelles, which I beg may be laid before the King.

‘ In case His Majesty should be satisfied that the matter has been sufficiently investigated I will confirm the sentence,

and will order that the soldiers may be released from confinement, and may return to their duty.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 9th June, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from Lieut. Colonel Wissell, of the 1st hussars, to the Earl of Uxbridge, upon the want of English horses by the officers of that regiment.

‘ There is no doubt that it is most desirable that these officers should be mounted upon English horses; and that they have had no opportunity of purchasing any since the last war.

‘ I therefore beg leave to recommend that directions may be given that thirty nine horses may be purchased for them at the price stated, viz., forty guineas each, and that they may be sent to this country.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR HARDINGE,

11 A.M.

‘ I have received your letter of last night. I have received intelligence that Buonaparte arrived at Maubeuge yesterday, and I believe he has gone along the frontier towards Lille. I have received nothing further this morning.

‘ I am already in communication with General Müffling about the French fortresses.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

‘ I have received your official and private letters regarding the recruiting of Hanoverians who have formerly been

in the service of the Legion, for the German Legion ; and I have no hesitation in telling you that I conceive there could be no cause of complaint from this Government, or others, if the permission were given to enlist all Hanoverians, or all other Germans, who should offer themselves. The limitation of this principle should be founded, in my opinion, solely upon our views whether it would be convenient to ourselves to take into our pay, men who have deserted from other services before they offered themselves to us.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th June, 1815.

‘ I have received your Royal Highness’s letter of the 13th, and I see no reason why the trees should not be cut at Mons, as proposed by General Behr.

‘ I do not think I can authorise the destruction of the house without referring to the King ; but I will write to His Majesty.

‘ I enclose your Royal Highness a memorial from the Duc d’Aremberg, regarding the use of a bridge on the canal of Condé by his tenants. Foreign officers are too apt to order measures of the kind complained of without necessity ; and I shall be very much obliged to your Royal Highness if you will order General Behr to allow of the use of the bridge in question by the inhabitants of the country, as long as it may be possible consistently with the safety of the place.

‘ I likewise enclose your Royal Highness a confidential letter from Sir H. Clinton, regarding the citadel of Tournay. Nobody should be allowed to go into the citadels of Tournay or Ghent, or the redoubts at Mons ; and, generally speaking, nobody should be allowed to go into the outworks of any of the places, or to walk upon the works, unless they are public walks. I request you to give orders accordingly.

‘ It appears certain, by reports from Paris, that Buona-
parte had not left that city on the 7th.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 11th June, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which has been received from Dr. Higgins, deputy inspector of hospitals, regarding 120 Napoleons advanced to him at Talavera by Marshal Mortier for the use of the British hospital at that place; and I beg to submit for your Lordship’s consideration, whether it would not be advisable to authorise me to pay this sum out of the extraordinaries of the army at present under my command.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 12th June, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 8th, and I am very much obliged to you for your attention to my recommendation in favor of Lieut. Colonel May and of Captain Newland.

‘ In regard to the artillery, I had settled that their doing duty with the Hanoverian artillery should be considered the same as doing duty with the artillery of the King’s German Legion, and that it should not give operation to the brevet rank. I had not yet extended the principle to the engineers, because the case had not occurred; but I see no reason why it should not be so extended. Indeed, as we shall have no foreign engineers, and a good deal of foreign artillery, in the army under my command, it will be more easy to apply it to the engineers than to the artillery.

‘ Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne will have no right, and I believe has no inclination, to complain of this principle, as, if I am not mistaken, it was applied to his own case in his own favor at the siege of Burgos and elsewhere.

‘ In regard to the pontoons, I should think they ought to belong to the engineer branch of the service, if they were not driven by the artillery drivers. That corps is, however, so very bad in its composition, and it is so difficult to make either men or officers do their duty, that I thought it best

to place the pontoon establishment under an artillery officer, in order that he might take charge of, be responsible for, and proceed with, the drivers, their officers, and horses, as he would have done if he had had a brigade of artillery under his charge.

‘ Our pontoon establishment here, however, has been formed by Colonel Smyth; the drivers hired generally by himself, or supplied by the Commissary General; and he appears so well aware that the principal object of all is to take care of the horses, as without good horses a pontoon train cannot be manœuvred at all, that I hope the establishment will go on well.

‘ I am very much obliged to your Lordship for all that you have done for us, and I trust that we shall be able to play our part.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Mulgrave.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — — —.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 12 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie copie de la lettre que je viens de recevoir du Roi en réponse à celle que je lui avais écrite pour lui demander permission pour que vous alliez en Hollande. J’espère que vous avez reçu ma lettre du 4.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ — — —.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ Bruxelles, 12th June, 1815.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

half-past 12, noon.

‘ I enclose your Royal Highness the copy of a letter which I have received from the King, in answer to that which I had written to him in regard to the formation to be given to the army, in consequence of the arrival of the Nassau troops.

‘ I have spoken to the Comte de Reede, from whom I understand that the principal objection which His Majesty has to the junction of the Nassau troops, and to the proposed formation of the army, consists in the omission of the Duc de Nassau to write to His Majesty himself upon the

subject, and in that stated by His Majesty in his letter to me. We can remove the latter by adding the Nassau troops either to the fourth division of the army, or the division of the troops of Nassau; and as for the other objection, it will remedy itself.

‘ I will speak to General Tindal upon the subject, in order to see whether the formation of the army into four divisions instead of three may not be attended with inconveniencies in relation to their subsistence; and if that should not be the case, and your Royal Highness should concur in opinion with me, I will write to you officially upon the subject, and will order General Kruse to put himself under your command.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 13th June, 1815. 11 A.M.

‘ Since I wrote to you yesterday I have spoken to General Tindal respecting the proposed arrangement of the Nassau troops, to which it appears that there will be no objection, founded, as I supposed, on the arrangements for subsistence; but there is one founded on the King’s intentions in regard to the regiment of Orange Nassau shortly expected. This regiment is intended to form the reserve, with the Swiss regiments expected; and of course the King will not consent that it shall be in the brigade with the other regiments of Orange Nassau, and the 10th regiment of militia, as I had proposed to His Majesty in the letter of which I enclose your Royal Highness a copy. Under these circumstances it will be difficult to form the brigade which was to have been composed of these corps.

‘ I shall be glad to hear from your Royal Highness before I shall determine any thing on this subject.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lordship will observe that I had misunderstood him when I wrote to your Lordship on the 28th of April; and that, instead of costing £9,000, as I imagined when I then wrote to your Lordship, it will cost, on the whole, £21,219.

‘ I entertain no doubt of the essential utility of the work; indeed, Ostend cannot be attacked as long as it is maintained, and it is very desirable that it should be completed. But, as it will cost so much more than I had expected and represented to your Lordship, I wish to have your sanction to its being undertaken after you shall know the sum it will really cost.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je reçois vos quatre lettres du 12.

‘ J’ai nommé votre parent, le Capitaine Clarke, à l’Etat Major Général de l’armée, et je le place auprès de votre Excellence.

‘ Je ferai des demandes auprès du Roi des Pays Bas pour le nommé —.

‘ Son Altesse Royale le Duc de Berri tient à sa disposition les cantonnemens de Termonde et d’Alost; et il peut concentrer ses troupes à l’un des deux, s’il le juge à propos, ou pour l’offensive ou pour la défensive.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde la surprise des places, votre Excellence conviendra que ce n’est pas possible de baser les opérations des armées de l’Europe entière, qui ont pour objet le salut général, sur les espérances qu’auraient quelques habitans d’une place, ou de la surprendre, ou de surprendre quelque autre, parceque ces espérances nécessairement deviennent frustrées par le renfort ou le changement de la garnison, ou le changement du gouverneur, ou même d’un officier de la garnison. Ces mesures, quelque importantes qu’elles soient, ne peuvent être censées qu’accessoires aux grandes opérations de la guerre; et votre Excellence doit être persuadée que je ne peux pas diriger celles des autres pour les favoriser.

‘ Voilà mes idées générales sur ce sujet; et, ayant assez

d'expérience dans cette espèce de guerre, qui se fait entre les habitans d'un pays et une force armée quelconque, je suis tenté de conseiller à votre Excellence de ne pas vous y fier trop ; et de ne pas risquer le corps de troupes de M. le Duc de Berri pour donner contenance à une entreprise par les habitans d'une place quelleconque.

‘ Les malheurs du Roi ont été occasionnés par la défection de l'armée Française, qui est le seul soutien du pouvoir de Buonaparte. La restauration se devra à la défaite de l'armée Française ; et je connais assez cette armée pour être bien convaincu que, pour accomplir cet objet, il faut non seulement la force suffisante, mais que cette force soit sagement dirigée vers un seul but ; et il ne faut pas que nous courrions après des curiosités telles qu'elles soient.

‘ Cependant, je suis toujours prêt à prendre en considération un plan quelconque pour se rendre maître d'une place pour le Roi ; et d'y aider, si les détails du plan me paraissent calculés à en accomplir l'objet.

‘ Ou m'assure ici que les 300 fusils ont été donnés à Ypres ; et j'y enverrai encore 1200.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les 5000 à Courtrai, je vous conseille très fort de ne pas les y placer. Courtrai n'est pas fortifié, et à peine occupé ; et vous pouvez être sûr que, si nous y placions 5000 fusils, le premier coup de la guerre serait d'envoyer un corps de troupes pour les enlever. J'aurai soin de vous donner des fusils et des munitions à fur et à mesure que vous en aurez occasion ; mais il ne faut pas les exposer, sans moyens de défense, dans un endroit si près de la frontière que Courtrai, où ils seraient sûrement perdus. Je donnerai ordre pour que 40,000 cartouches de fusil soient envoyées à Termonde, et 60,000 à Ypres pour les 1200 fusils.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les chevaux et montures de la cavalerie, je n'ai encore rien reçu de mon Gouvernement ou du Chevalier Stuart sur ce sujet ; et il faut que je voie les dépêches qui ont été écrites, et que je parle au Chevalier Stuart, avant que je puisse vous donner une réponse décisive.

‘ Il me paraît, cependant, que je ne ferais pas mon devoir ni vers mon Gouvernement et ses alliés, ni vers le Roi, si je ne disais pas que je ne crois pas que j'emploierais bien

les ressources mises à ma disposition si je donnais de l'argent pour mettre à cheval le corps appelé "la maison militaire du Roi," qui dans le moment ne peut être censé un corps militaire.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde l'artillerie, il faut aussi que je fasse des perquisitions avant de pouvoir vous donner une réponse positive.

‘ Je pourrais vous donner des canons, des voitures, des munitions, et je crois des chevaux de train; mais je ne pourrais pas vous donner des artilleurs ni des soldats du train pour mener l'artillerie.

‘ Il faut organiser vous-même une centaine de soldats de train, pris parmi votre cavalerie ou votre infanterie.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Altesse Royale des lettres que je reçois du Gouverneur d'Ath, qui auraient dû avoir été adressées à votre Altesse Royale; et je prie votre Altesse de lui communiquer mes sentimens là-dessus.

‘ Les intérêts du pays du Général Vandenberghe ont exigé que les ouvrages de la place d'Ath fussent relevés, et qu'elle fût occupée comme forteresse; et toute la dépense y a été faite qui a été possible, ou que les circonstances exigeaient. Je ne crois pas que Sa Majesté approuverait la demande ou donnerait sa sanction à une plus forte dépense.

‘ Je sais bien qu'Ath, dans son état actuel, ne peut pas être compté une place forte régulière; mais non plus est elle exposée à une attaque régulière dans les circonstances actuelles.

‘ Tout ce qui est imposé sur le Général Vandenberghe par mes ordres du 7, est de faire son devoir comme un brave homme dans la situation où il se trouve placé par le Roi; et de faire faire leur devoir à ceux qui y sont placés sous ses ordres.

‘ S'il n'aime pas sa situation il n'a qu'à donner sa démission, que je me fais fort de faire accepter par Sa Majesté

et il n'y aura pas de difficulté à trouver un Officier Général qui prendra sa place.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde ses demandes, on s'occupera tout de suite des blindages pour les portes, et des provisions pour la garnison, et des munitions pour les magasins sur les batteries; et on fera des coupures dans les ponts sur lesquelles on mettra des planches, que le Gouverneur pourra ôter quand il le jugera à propos. Les ponts-levis sont trop longs à construire et coûtent trop pour être construits à présent.

‘ J'enverrai à votre Altesse Royale les détails des provisions qui se trouvent dans la place; et votre Altesse Royale verra qu'il s'en trouve assez pour la garnison.

‘ Je n'ai aucun droit de contraindre les habitans de se pourvoir de provisions, ni de donner permission de détruire les bâtimens auprès de la place. Il faut que le Gouverneur marche à cet égard selon les lois du pays.

‘ Il peut cependant notifier aux habitans de la ville qu'il faut qu'ils se pourvoyent de provisions pour six semaines, à moins qu'ils ne veulent sortir de la place en cas qu'elle soit déclarée en état de siège.

‘ J'enverrai des munitions pour que les troupes puissent tirer.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince d'Orange, G.C.B.

To His Highness Prince Metternich.

‘ SIR,

‘ Bruxelles, 14th June, 1815.

‘ Baron Vincent has communicated to me the instructions which he has received from your Highness of the 4th instant, regarding the commissioners appointed by the King of France for providing for the subsistence of the armies when in France, of which he has informed me that the other Ministers of the Allies at the Court of the King of France will receive from their several Sovereigns the counterpart; and I have now the honor to inform your Highness that I am directed by my own Government (and my sense of duty towards the Allies, whose troops I am commanding by common consent, would induce me) to act in every respect on this subject in the same manner with the other Allies.

‘ Therefore this subject, like every other, may be con-

sidered as one of general concern, in which all the Allies are equally interested; and it will, I doubt not, be decided with a view to the common interest.

‘ On the same day that your Highness dispatched your messenger to General Baron Vincent, one was dispatched from hence with the draught of a convention which it was proposed to conclude with the King of France, for regulating this matter of subsistence according to what is stipulated in the article of the treaty of the 25th of March*.

‘ It was I who suggested this convention to the Ministers of the Allies; and when I did so, I considered that I was acting on the principles likewise suggested by me, and, as I imagined, universally concurred in, in a conversation which we had upon this subject in presence of Prince Talleyrand, in a conference at your Highness’s house at Vienna.

‘ I then recommended that we should make over the French districts which should fall into the hands of the Allies to officers to be appointed by the King of France. That the intendants or principal Commissaries of the several armies should be put in communication with these officers to be appointed by the King of France, and should make upon them the requisitions for the several supplies they should require for their armies respectively; that the King of France’s officers should enforce these requisitions upon the country, taking care to give to the owners proper receipts and vouchers for the property taken from them; and that these receipts and vouchers should be taken up, and should be a charge upon the French Government, to be hereafter established.

‘ I conceived this system to have been entirely concurred in by your Highness and by the other Ministers of the Allies; and that the 5th article of the treaty of the 25th of March was framed with a view to its eventual adoption; and, therefore, when the subject lately came under discussion here, I proposed that it should be embodied in a convention.

‘ As the Ministers of the Allies here think it proper to refer this subject for further consideration, I think it proper to trouble your Highness with a few lines, to make you acquainted with my reason for preferring it.

* See Treaty, p. 282.

‘ First ; It provides for taking that with regularity, and without loss to individuals, from the country, which the country, however unwillingly, must provide ; and affords the best chance of tranquillity in the rear of the several armies.

‘ Secondly ; It tends to make partisans instead of enemies of those who shall have given their property for the subsistence of the several armies. Every man who shall have in his possession a voucher or receipt on the part of the officers of Louis XVIII. will feel an interest in the success of the cause, in proportion as he shall value the property taken from him.

‘ Thirdly ; It will put an end to very disagreeable discussions between the Commanders of the several armies, myself particularly, and Louis XVIII. His Majesty, being an acceding party to the treaty of alliance, will naturally claim to take possession of the country which shall fall into the hands of the Allies. If this system should not be adopted, both parties, that is, His Majesty Louis XVIII. and the Allies, will appoint officers to govern that country ; and disputes will arise, not very creditable to the Allies or encouraging to the loyal party in France, or beneficial to the operations of the Allies.

‘ Fourthly ; By adopting this system, which is the most simple and, as I have above shown, the most beneficial to the allied armies, we should at the same time hold out something to France to which the public opinion might attach itself ; and without, in any degree, pledging the Allies to any thing, we should give the King’s party, which I believe we all prefer, a fair chance of success.

‘ Fifthly ; We should avoid the evil of seizing the public treasures in France ; an evil which it will be very difficult to avoid under any other system, and which will be fatal to the discipline and reputation of the allied armies, and will give but too much reason to the French people to believe that the Allies have forgotten, or have omitted to act upon, the system laid down in their public declarations and their treaties.

‘ On these grounds I recommended the system embodied in the convention of which you have the draught, which I understood had been approved of ; and I hope that upon recon-

sideration of the subject, and of the dispatch received from England upon it, of which your Ministers have the copy, that the convention will be approved of.

‘ If it should not, however, I repeat to your Highness that I am ready to act upon any system which may be adopted by common accord.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Highness*

Prince Metternich.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

Napolcon, par la grâce de Dieu et les Constitutions de l'Empire, Empereur des Français, etc., à la Grande Armée.

‘ Au Quartier Impérial, à Avesnes,
le 14 Juin, 1815.

‘ SOLDATS !

‘ C’est aujourd’hui l’anniversaire de Marengo et de Friedland qui décida deux fois du destin de l’Europe. Alors, comme après Austerlitz, comme après Wagram, nous fûmes trop généreux ! nous crûmes aux protestations et aux sermens des Princes que nous laissâmes sur le trône ! Aujourd’hui cependant, coalisés entre eux, ils en veulent à l’indépendance et aux droits les plus sacrés de la France. Ils ont commencé la plus injuste des agressions. Marchons donc à leur rencontre. Eux et nous ne sommes-nous plus les mêmes hommes ?

‘ Soldats ! à Jéna, contre les mêmes Prussiens, aujourd’hui si arrogans, vous étiez un contre trois ; et à Montmirail, un contre six !

‘ Que ceux d’entre vous qui ont été prisonniers des Anglais, vous fassent les récits de leurs pontons et des maux affreux qu’ils ont soufferts !

‘ Les Saxons, les Belges, les Hanovriens, les soldats de la Confédération du Rhin, gémissent d’être obligés de prêter leurs bras à la cause de Princes ennemis de la justice et des droits de tous les peuples ; ils savent que cette coalition est insatiable ! Après avoir dévoré douze millions de Polonais, douze millions d’Italiens, un million de Saxons, six millions de Belges, elle devra dévorer les états du deuxième ordre de l’Allemagne.

‘ Les insensés ! un moment de prospérité les aveugle. L’oppression et l’humiliation du peuple Français sont hors de leur pouvoir ! S’ils entrent en France, ils y trouveront leur tombeau !

‘ Soldats ! nous avons des marches forcées à faire, des batailles à livrer, des périls à courir ; mais avec de la constance, la victoire sera à nous ; les droits, l’honneur et le bonheur de la patrie seront reconquis !

‘ Pour tout Français qui a du cœur, le moment est arrivé de vaincre ou de périr !

‘ NAPOLEON.’

To Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CLINTON,

‘ Bruxelles, 15th June, 1815. 1 P.M.

‘ Some of the General Officers would wish very much to have the divisions numbered over again, and have their old numbers, which appears to be a very natural wish ; and

I should be very much obliged to you if you would let me know as soon as you can if you participate in it. They would stand thus :

Present Numbers.	New Numbers.	General Officers.
1	1	General Cooke.
2	6	Sir H. Clinton.
3	5	Sir C. Alten.
4	2	Sir C. Colville.
5	3	Sir T. Picton.
6	4	Sir L. Cole.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*
Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Emperor of —.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 15 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je suis bien flatté de la lettre que votre Majesté m’a fait l’honneur de m’écrire, et je ferai tous mes efforts pour mériter la bonne opinion que votre Majesté témoigne de moi.

‘ J’ai lu avec la plus grande attention les pièces sur les opérations que votre Majesté m’a envoyé par le Général Toll ; et je vois avec la plus grande satisfaction que nous sommes tous d’accord sur les bases générales du plan d’opérations : c’est-à-dire, de limiter notre extension par la nécessité de trouver les subsistances pour des armées si vastes ; que l’armée Autrichienne d’Italie doit coopérer avec les autres, mais sur une base différente ; et que le centre de la grande armée d’opérations, celle qui s’étendra depuis la mer jusqu’à la Suisse, doit appuyer ou la droite ou la gauche, selon les circonstances. Ce centre sera composé des troupes de votre Majesté en entier ; la droite de l’armée du Maréchal Blücher et de celle sous mes ordres ; la gauche de celle sous les ordres immédiats du Prince de Schwarzenberg.

‘ Je ne vois pas grand inconvénient à l’extension qu’on donne à la gauche jusqu’à la Suisse, à laquelle je vois que les officiers Autrichiens tiennent très fortement. Je crois que toutes les parties de l’armée sont assez fortes pour résister chacune toute seule à tous les efforts de l’ennemi ; et ainsi cette extension n’a pas les inconvénients ordinaires d’une telle mesure ; en même tems qu’elle nous facilitera les moyens de subsistance, et nous donnera plus de sécurité

sur notre gauche, et occupera un rayon plus étendu du pays ennemi.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde le centre, l'idée que j'avais était que cette partie de l'armée serait, aussi que la droite et la gauche, composé de 150,000 hommes ; et j'ai cru que sa marche devrait être dirigée sur la Meuse, entre Verdun et Sedan. Le centre aurait été là en mesure d'appuyer ou la droite ou la gauche ; et aurait eu l'appui de la première pour son passage de la Meuse et pour ses opérations sur l'Oise et la Haute Aisne.

‘ Mais, comme chacune de ces parties de la grande armée va entrer en campagne avec de 50,000 à 60,000 hommes de plus que je ne comptais, c'est-à-dire, de 200,000 à 210,000 hommes chacune, le centre peut être dirigé avec des vues différentes. Il faut observer cependant que, quand je parle de la force de ces différentes parties de la grande armée, je n'ai de connaissance positive que sur la droite. Si c'est vrai que chacune des trois parties soit assez forte pour se soutenir toute seule, alors je dirais que la marche du centre devrait être dirigée de Treves dans la vue des opérations qu'on voudra entreprendre contre la position que l'ennemi prendra sûrement sur l'Aisne. Si nous voulons tourner cette position par sa gauche, et opérer par les provinces du Nord, qui offrent bien d'autres ressources, et dans lesquelles les dispositions du peuple sont bien autrement favorables qu'en Champagne, le centre devrait alors s'appuyer sur la droite ; et la marche des troupes de votre Majesté devrait être dirigée de Treves à Luxembourg, et de Luxembourg sur Stenay et Sedan. Si, au contraire, la position sur l'Aisne doit être tournée pas sa droite, et surtout, si la gauche n'est pas si forte que je la crois, alors la marche de l'armée de votre Majesté devrait être droite de Treves sur St. Dizier. Le centre et la gauche seront alors en mesure de suivre les opérations sur la Marne, tandis que la droite serait en force suffisante pour se soutenir sur l'Aisne ; mais les deux parties premièrement nommées seront assez concentrées dans un pays bien mauvais et beaucoup épuisé.

‘ Cependant cette ligne est la plus droite à notre but, elle est la plus naturelle pour chacune des armées, et elle me paraît être celle que les officiers de l'armée Autrichienne adopteront le plus volontiers. Ainsi donc la marche directe

de Treves sur St. Dizier, passant la Meuse au-dessus, plutôt qu'en dessous de Verdun, et laissant Luxembourg tout à fait à côté, serait celle préférée par votre Majesté.

‘ Pour ce qui nous regarde ici, je crois que nous serons obligée de faire au moins le siège de Maubeuge. Le Maréchal Blücher croit que la place de Givet ne lui serait d'aucune utilité; mais je crois que nous avons des moyens suffisans pour tout ce qu'il faudrait que nous fassions.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

l'Empereur ———.

MEMORANDUM

For the Deputy Quarter Master General.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

‘ Bruxelles, 15th June, 1815.

‘ General Dornberg's brigade of cavalry, and the Cumberland Hussars, to march this night upon Vilvorde, and to bivouac on the high road near to that town.

‘ The Earl of Uxbridge will be pleased to collect the cavalry this night at Ninhove, leaving the 2nd hussars looking out between the Scheldt and the Lys.

‘ The 1st division of infantry to collect this night at Ath and adjacent, and to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

‘ The 3rd division to collect this night at Braine le Comte, and to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

‘ The 4th division to be collected this night at Grammont, with the exception of the troops beyond the Scheldt, which are to be moved to Audenarde.

‘ The 5th division, the 81st regiment, and the Hanoverian brigade of the 6th division, to be in readiness to march from Bruxelles at a moment's notice.

‘ The Duke of Brunswick's corps to collect this night on the high road between Bruxelles and Vilvorde.

‘ The Nassau troops to collect at daylight to-morrow morning on the Louvain road, and to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

‘ The Hanoverian brigade of the 5th division to collect this night at Hal, and to be in readiness at daylight to-

morrow morning to move towards Bruxelles, and to halt on the high road between Alost and Assche for further orders.

‘The Prince of Orange is requested to collect at Nivelles the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the army of the Low Countries; and, should that point have been attacked this day, to move the 3rd division of British infantry upon Nivelles as soon as collected.

‘This movement is not to take place until it is quite certain that the enemy’s attack is upon the right of the Prussian army, and the left of the British army.

‘Lord Hill will be so good as to order Prince Frederick of Orange to occupy Audenarde with 500 men, and to collect the 1st division of the army of the Low Countries, and the Indian brigade at Sotteghem, so as to be ready to march in the morning at daylight.

‘The reserve artillery to be in readiness to move at daylight.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To the Duc de Berri.

‘MONSIEGNEUR, ‘à Bruxelles, ce 15 Juin, 1815. 9½. P.M.

‘J’ai l’honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que l’ennemi attaqua les postes Prussiens à Thuin ce matin, et paraissait menacer Charleroi. J’ai ordonné à nos troupes de se préparer à marcher à la pointe du jour, et je prie votre Altesse Royale de faire concentrer les siennes sur Alost.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘*Son Altesse Royale
le Duc de Berri.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘à Bruxelles, ce 15 Juin, 1815.
‘MONSIEUR LE DUC, à 10 heures du soir.

‘Je reçois les nouvelles que l’ennemi attaqua les postes Prussiens ce matin à Thuin sur la Sambre, et il paraissait menacer Charleroi. Je n’ai rien reçu depuis neuf heures du matin de Charleroi.

‘J’ai écrit au Duc de Berri, pour le prier de rassembler son monde à Alost, et je vous prie de faire rapport à Sa Majesté de cet événement; et d’avoir la bonté de lui conseiller

de faire les préparatifs de quitter Gand en cas que ce mouvement devient nécessaire.

‘ Je vous écrirai aussitôt que j’aurai encore des nouvelles.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY.

After Orders, 10 o'clock, P.M.

‘ Bruxelles, 15th June, 1815.

‘ The 3rd division of infantry to continue its movement from Braine le Comte upon Nivelles.

‘ The 1st division to move from Enghien upon Braine le Comte.

‘ The 2nd and 4th divisions of infantry to move from Ath and Grammont, also from Audenarde, and to continue their movements upon Enghien.

‘ The cavalry to continue its movement from Ninhove upon Enghien.

‘ The above movements to take place with as little delay as possible.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 16TH.*

Signed by Colonel Sir W. De Lancey, Deputy Quarter Master General.

To General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ 16th June, 1815.

‘ The Duke of Wellington requests that you will move the 2nd division of infantry upon Braine le Comte immediately. The cavalry has been ordered likewise on Braine le Comte. His Grace is going to Waterloo.’

To General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘ 16th June, 1815.

‘ Your Lordship is requested to order Prince Frederick of Orange to move, immediately upon the receipt of this order, the 1st division of the army of the Low Countries, and the Indian brigade, from Sotteghem to Enghien, leaving 500 men, as before directed, in Audenarde.’

* The original instructions issued to Colonel De Lancey were lost with that officer’s papers. These memorandums of movements have been collected from the different officers to whom they were addressed.

To General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘Genappe, 16th June, 1815.

‘The 2nd division of infantry to move to-morrow morning at daybreak from Nivelles to Quatre Bras.

‘The 4th division of infantry to move at daybreak to-morrow morning to Nivelles.’

‘16th June, 1815.

‘The reserve artillery to move at daybreak to-morrow morning, the 17th, to Quatre Bras, where it will receive further orders.’

To Major General Sir J. Lambert, K.C.B.

‘16th June, 1815.

‘The brigade of infantry, under the command of Major General Sir J. Lambert, to march from Assche at daybreak to-morrow morning, the 17th inst., to Genappe, on the Namur road, and to remain there until further orders.’

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 17TH.

To General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

‘17th June, 1815.

‘The 2nd division of British infantry to march from Nivelles on Waterloo at 10 o’clock.

‘The brigades of the 4th division, now at Nivelles, to march from that place on Waterloo at 10 o’clock. Those brigades of the 4th division at Braine le Comte, and on the road from Braine le Comte to Nivelles, to collect and halt at Braine le Comte this day.

‘All the baggage on the road from Braine le Comte to Nivelles to return immediately to Braine le Comte, and to proceed immediately from thence to Hal and Bruxelles.

‘The spare musket ammunition to be immediately parked behind Genappe.

‘The corps under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange will move from Enghien this evening, and take up a position in front of Hal, occupying Braine le Château with two battalions.

‘Colonel Erstorff will fall back with his brigade on Hal, and place himself under the orders of Prince Frederick.’

To Major General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

‘17th June, 1815.

‘The army retired this day from its position at Quatre Bras to its present position in front of Waterloo.

‘The brigades of the 4th division at Braine le Comte are to retire at daylight to-morrow morning upon Hal.

‘Major General Colville must be guided by the intelligence he receives of the enemy’s movements in his march to Hal, whether he moves by the direct route or by Enghien.

‘Prince Frederick of Orange is to occupy with his corps the position between Hal and Enghien, and is to defend it as long as possible.

‘The army will probably continue in its position in front of Waterloo to-morrow.

‘Lieut. Colonel Torrens will inform Lieut. General Sir C. Colville of the position and situation of the armies.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘MY DEAR STUART,

‘Waterloo, 18th June, 1815. 3 A.M.

‘I enclose two letters, which I beg you to peruse and forward without loss of time. You will see in the letter to the Duc de Berri the real state of our case and the only risk we run. The Prussians will be ready again in the morning for any thing.

‘Pray keep the English quiet if you can. Let them all prepare to move, but neither be in a hurry or a fright, as all will yet turn out well.

‘I have given the directions to the Governor of Antwerp to meet the *crotchets* which I find in the heads of the King’s Governors upon every turn.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘WELLINGTON.

‘The post horses are embargoed in my name; I conclude, to prevent people from running away with them; but give the man orders to allow any body to have them who goes with an order from you.’

To His Royal Highness the Duc de Berri.

‘à Waterloo, ce 18 Juin, 1815.

‘MONSEIGNEUR,

à 3 heures du matin.

‘Je n’ai pas écrit à votre Altesse Royale, ni à M. le Duc

de Feltre, depuis Jeudi, parceque je n'ai rien eu à lui communiquer, ni à votre Altesse Royale, et j'ai eu beaucoup à faire.

‘ Nous avons eu une bataille très sanglante Vendredi, auprès de la ferme des Quatre Bras, moi ; et auprès de Sombref, les Prussiens. J'avais très peu de monde avec moi, et point de cavalerie, et cependant j'ai repoussé l'ennemi, et j'ai eu des succès. Les Prussiens ont souffert beaucoup ; et se sont retirés dans la nuit ; et j'ai donc été dans le cas de faire la même chose hier dans la journée. J'ai vu très peu de l'ennemi hier, qui nous a suivi mollement, et les Prussiens pas du tout. Ces derniers ont été joints hier par leur 4^{me} corps de plus de 30,000 hommes ; et moi, j'ai presque tout mon monde.

‘ Il se peut que l'ennemi nous tourne par Hal, quoique le temps est terrible et les chemins détestables, et malgré que j'ai le corps du Prince Frederic en position entre Hal et Enghien. Si cela arrive, je prie votre Altesse Royale de marcher sur Anvers, et de vous cantonner dans le voisinage, et de faire dire à Sa Majesté que je la prie de passer de Gand à Anvers par la gauche de l'Escaut. Il ne trouvera pas de difficultés au passage de la tête de Flandres. Ayez la bonté d'envoyer cette lettre au Duc de Feltre.

‘ J'approuve entièrement ce que Son Excellence dit à votre Altesse Royale dans sa lettre du 16, à 3 heures de l'après-midi ; et je prie votre Altesse Royale d'envoyer par l'Escaut à Anvers tout ce que vous avez à Termonde, ou à Alost, de magasins, qui ne vous sont pas absolument nécessaires dans le moment.

‘ J'espère, et plus, j'ai toute raison de croire, que tout ira bien ; mais il faut prévoir tout ; et on ne veut pas faire de grandes pertes. C'est pour cela que je prie votre Altesse Royale de faire ce qui est écrit dans cette lettre ; et à Sa Majesté de partir pour Anvers, non sur des faux bruits, mais sur la nouvelle certaine, que l'ennemi est entré à Bruxelles, malgré moi, en me tournant par Hal. Sa Majesté en aura toujours le temps en passant par la tête de Flandres.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale
le Duc de Berri.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Governor of Antwerp.

‘ à Waterloo, ce 18 Juin, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR, à 3 heures du matin.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du ; et je vous préviens que vous devez considérer Anvers comme en état de siège, et que vous devez former les inondations tout de suite. Pour ce qui regarde les provisions des habitans, ce n'est pas nécessaire à présent d'y faire grande attention.

‘ Je vous prie d'observer que, malgré que la place soit en état de siège, vous y laisserez entrer le Roi de France et sa suite, s'il se présente ; et que vous ferez cantonner sa garde, si elle y vient, auprès de la place.

‘ Vous laisserez aussi entrer et sortir librement toutes les familles, ou Anglaises ou d'autre nation, qui se présenteront, ayant été dans le cas de quitter Bruxelles pour le moment.

‘ Nous avons eu Vendredi une bataille très sanglante auprès de la ferme des Quatre Bras, moi ; et auprès de Sombref, les Prussiens. J'ai repoussé l'ennemi, et j'ai eu des succès de mon côté ; mais les Prussiens ayant beaucoup souffert dans la bataille, ils se sont retirés dans la nuit pour se joindre à leurs renforts ; et j'ai donc été dans le cas de faire la même chose hier dans la journée.

‘ J'ai vu très peu de l'ennemi hier.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Gouverneur d'Anvers.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Waterloo, 19th June, 1815.

‘ Buonaparte, having collected the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army, and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry, on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobbes, on the Sambre, at day-light in the morning.

‘ I did not hear of these events till in the evening of the 15th ; and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march, and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroi was the real attack.

‘ The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre

on that day; and General Ziethen, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroi, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blücher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sombref, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

‘ The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroi towards Bruxelles; and, on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm house, on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

‘ The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under General Perponcher, and, in the morning early, regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles with Marshal Blücher’s position.

‘ In the mean time, I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras; and the 5th division, under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

‘ At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blücher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2nd corps, and a corps of cavalry under General Kellermann, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

‘ The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under General Bülow, had not joined; and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

‘ We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy’s attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery. He made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner.

‘ In this affair, His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, and Major Generals Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy’s attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieut. General Charles Baron Alten, Major General Sir C. Halkett, Lieut. General Cooke, and Major Generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42nd, 79th, and 92nd regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

‘ Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed return; and I have particularly to regret His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

‘ Although Marshal Blücher had maintained his position at Sombref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and, as the 4th corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back and to concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night, after the action was over.

‘ This movement of the Marshal rendered necessary a corresponding one upon my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo, the next morning, the 17th, at ten o’clock.

‘ The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blücher. On the contrary, a patrolle which I sent to Sombref in the morning found all quiet*; and the enemy’s vedettes fell back as the patrolle advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

‘ This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their *débouché* from

* Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon was sent, escorted by a squadron of the 10th hussars, to communicate with the Prussian head quarters, as to co-operation with the British army ordered to retire to the position in front of Waterloo.

the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

‘ The position which I took up in front of Waterloo crossed the high roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelles road, we occupied the house and gardens of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank ; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blücher at Wavre, through Ohain ; and the Marshal had promised me that, in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

‘ The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3rd corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blücher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning, and at about ten o’clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng’s brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear ; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut. Colonel Macdonell, and afterwards of Colonel Home ; and I am happy to add that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

‘ This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the German Legion, which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition ; and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

‘ The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful ; and

they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major General Sir William Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

‘ These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre, near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which, after a severe contest, was defeated; and, having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bülow's corps, by Frischermont, upon Planchenois and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blücher had joined in person with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohain, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point: the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands.

‘ I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blücher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night. He has sent me word this morning that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c., belonging to Buonaparte, in Genappe.

‘ I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

‘ Your Lordship will observe that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add that ours has been immense. In Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton His Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service; and he fell

gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was repulsed. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive His Majesty for some time of his services.

‘ His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

‘ It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of Guards, under Lieut. General Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major General Maitland, and Major General Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer nor description of troops that did not behave well.

‘ I must, however, particularly mention, for His Royal Highness’s approbation, Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, Major General Adam, Lieut. General Charles Baron Alten (severely wounded), Major General Sir Colin Halkett (severely wounded), Colonel Ompteda, Colonel Mitchell (commanding a brigade of the 4th division), Major Generals Sir James Kempt and Sir D. Pack, Major General Lambert, Major General Lord E. Somerset, Major General Sir W. Ponsonby, Major General Sir C. Grant, and Major General Sir H. Vivian, Major General Sir O. Vandeleur, and Major General Count Dornberg.

‘ I am also particularly indebted to General Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this, as upon all former occasions.

‘ The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Colonel Sir George Wood and Colonel Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant General, Major General Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Quarter Master General, Colonel De Lancey, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to His Majesty’s service, and to me at this moment.

‘ I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut.

Colonel Lord FitzRoy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal Staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to His Majesty's service.

‘ General Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction ; as did General Tripp, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and General Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry in the service of the King of the Netherlands.

‘ General Pozzo di Borgo, General Baron Vincent, General Müffling, and General Alava, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely ; and General Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

‘ I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to Marshal Blücher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them. The operation of General Bülow upon the enemy's flank was a most decisive one ; and, even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

‘ Since writing the above, I have received a report that Major General Sir William Ponsonby is killed ; and, in announcing this intelligence to your Lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

‘ I send with this dispatch three eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British and Hanoverian Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., in the battle fought at Quatre Bras on the 16th June, 1815.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Hanoverians.	Horses.
Killed .	29	19	302	350	316	34	19
Wounded	126	111	2143	2380	2156	224	14
Missing .	4	6	171	181	32	149	1

On the retreat from Quatre Bras to Waterloo, on the 17th June, 1815.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Hanoverians.	Horses.
Killed .	1	1	33	35	26	9	45
Wounded	7	13	112	132	52	80	20
Missing .	4	3	64	71	30	32	33

In the battle fought at Waterloo on the 18th June, 1815.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Hanoverians.	Horses.
Killed .	116	109	1822	2047	1759	288	1495
Wounded	504	364	6148	7016	5892	1124	891
Missing .	20	29	1574	1623	807	816	773

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Total	2432	9528	1875

The greater number of the men returned missing had gone to the rear with wounded officers and soldiers, and joined afterwards. The officers are supposed killed.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 18th JUNE, 1815.

DIVISIONS. BRIGADES.		REGIMENTS.		STATIONS.		OFFICERS.				TROOP QUARTER MAS- TERS & SERGEANTS.				TRUMPETERS OR DRUMMERS.				RANK AND FILE.											
						Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Present.	Sick.		Command.	Total.	Present.	Sick.		Command.	Total.	Present.	Sick.		Command.	Prisoners of War and Missing.	Total Rank & File.				
											Present.	Present.	Absent.			Present.	Present.	Absent.			Present.	Present.	Absent.						
Cavalry	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th	Royal Artillery Artillery, K.G.L. Royal Engineers .. Sappers & Miners .. Waggon Train .. Staff Corps 1st Life Guards 2nd .. R. Horse Guards (Blue) 1st Dragoon Guards 1st Dragoons 2nd .. 6th .. 1st Lt. Dragoons, K.G.L. 2nd .. 23rd Lt. Dragoons 11th .. 12th .. 16th .. 2nd Hussars, K.G.L. 7th Hussars 15th .. 1st Hussars, K.G.L. 10th Hussars 18th .. 3rd Hussars, K.G.L. 13th Lt. Dragoons 1st Guards, 2nd batt. 1st .. 3rd .. Colds. .. 2nd .. 3rd .. 2nd ..	Position in front of Waterloo	Courtrai	Position in front of Waterloo	8	50	91	26	152	9	..	161	44	44	306	17	9	4,573	44	44	306	17	9	4,914				
						2	5	12	6	20	..	1	21	6	6	73	..	29	622										
						1	17	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	10	..	33	..	2	35	19	19	10	8	..	718										
						1	2	9	4	17	..	3	20	2	2	..	3	..	279										
						1	4	11	2	9	..	..	9	4	4	..	..	..	243										
						1	3	4	4	19	..	3	18	4	4	10	1	7	228										
						1	4	8	3	19	..	2	17	3	3	..	30	..	231										
						2	4	7	1	46	..	4	20	4	4	..	15	..	237										
						1	9	14	4	20	..	2	47	8	8	12	3	..	530										
						2	5	15	6	30	..	..	28	6	6	7	22	..	394										
						3	6	13	6	33	..	..	34	6	6	1	10	..	391										
						3	6	12	6	29	..	..	30	6	6	7	5	..	396										
						2	6	15	7	48	..	5	54	10	10	14	27	15	511										
						4	8	14	6	30	..	2	41	10	10	37	31	13	528										
						1st 2nd	1st British 2nd ..	Position in front of Waterloo	Courtrai	Position in front of Waterloo	3	7	12	6	22	..	2	26	4	4	..	16	45	387	10	10	433	37	39
2	6	14	5	34	..						1	34	6	6	7	3	..	388											
2	6	17	6	36	..						..	36	5	5	1	5	..	393											
3	8	17	7	49	..						1	53	6	6	15	17	..	558											
3	4	9	4	23	..						..	34	5	5	3	16	..	380											
1	2	13	6	30	..						..	30	6	6	3	16	..	392											
2	7	17	7	44	..						2	53	9	9	16	16	..	613											
2	9	17	5	31	..						..	32	6	6	5	18	..	390											
3	7	14	6	33	..						..	33	6	6	26	22	..	396											
1	10	20	5	46	..						1	63	11	11	26	149	..	787											
2	7	15	5	34	..						..	34	6	6	7	1	..	390											
1	7	21	4	43	..						8	56	21	21	..	276	..	976											
..	4	17	5	40	..						8	53	20	20	..	255	..	1,021											
..	7	25	5	55	..						1	65	15	15	49	4	..	1,003											
1	5	26	3	55	..						..	67	9	9	1	6	..	1,061											

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 19 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je prends la liberté de féliciter votre Majesté sur les événemens des derniers jours, sur lesquels le Général Reede et M. Van Capellen auront donnés à votre Majesté des renseignemens.

‘ Je demande pardon à votre Majesté d’avoir omis jusqu’à présent de faire à votre Majesté mon rapport ; mais j’ai été si fort occupé que cela ne m’a pas été possible dans ces derniers jours. J’espère, cependant, l’envoyer demain.

‘ J’ai grand plaisir à faire savoir à votre Majesté que le Prince d’Orange se porte aussi bien que possible.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

*le Roi des Pays Bas.’**To the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.*

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

‘ You will readily give credit to the existence of the extreme grief with which I announce to you the death of your gallant brother, in consequence of a wound received in our great battle of yesterday.

‘ He had served me most zealously and usefully for many years, and on many trying occasions ; but he had never rendered himself more useful, and had never distinguished himself more, than in our late actions.

‘ He received the wound which occasioned his death when rallying one of the Brunswick battalions which was shaking a little ; and he lived long enough to be informed by myself of the glorious result of our actions, to which he had so much contributed by his active and zealous assistance.

‘ I cannot express to you the regret and sorrow with which I look round me, and contemplate the loss which I have sustained, particularly in your brother. The glory resulting from such actions, so dearly bought, is no consolation to me, and I cannot suggest it as any to you and his friends ; but I hope that it may be expected that this last one has been so decisive, as that no doubt remains that our exertions and our individual losses will be rewarded by the early attain-

ment of our just object. It is then that the glory of the actions in which our friends and relations have fallen will be some consolation for their loss.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Your brother had a black horse, given to him, I believe, by Lord Ashburnham, which I will keep till I hear from you what you wish should be done with it.’

To the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

‘ I am very sorry to have to acquaint you that your brother FitzRoy is very severely wounded, and has lost his right arm. I have just seen him, and he is perfectly free from fever, and as well as anybody could be under such circumstances. You are aware how useful he has always been to me; and how *much* I shall feel the want of his assistance, and what a regard and affection I feel for him; and you will readily believe how much concerned I am for his misfortune. Indeed, the losses I have sustained, have quite broken me down; and I have no feeling for the advantages we have acquired. I hope, however, that your brother will soon be able to join me again; and that he will long live to be as he is likely to become, an honor to his country, as he is a satisfaction to his family and friends.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Duke of Beaufort, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

‘ I have to inform your Lordship, in addition to my dispatch of this morning, that we have already got here 5000 prisoners, taken in the action of yesterday, and that there are above 2000 more coming in to-morrow. There will probably be many more.

‘ Amongst the prisoners are the Comte de Lobau, who commanded the 6th corps, and General Cambrone, who commanded a division of the Guards.

‘ I propose to send the whole to England, by Ostend.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Bruxelles, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 9, et je peux vous assurer que j’aurai le plus grand plaisir d’appuyer auprès du Prince de Metternich la demande que vous avez l’intention de faire à l’Empereur de la reddition de votre pension.

‘ à Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’avais commencé cette lettre le 14, et, comme ce n’était pas jour de poste, je ne l’avais pas finie ; et j’étais engagé avec l’ennemi le Vendredi, qui était jour de poste. J’ai depuis reçu votre lettre du 15, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé.

‘ Vous aurez vu ce que j’ai fait, et j’espère que vous en serez content. Jamais je n’ai vu une telle bataille que celle d’avant hier, ni n’ai remporté une telle victoire ; et j’espère que c’est fini de Buonaparte. Nous le poursuivons vivement.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Herzberg.

‘ SIR,

‘ Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 20th instant.

‘ I have no objection to allow you to send an officer to Brunswick to report to the Regency the lamented fall of His late Highness, and the recent operations of the troops ; and I beg you to assure the Regency that their conduct was highly meritorious, and gave me the greatest satisfaction in the late glorious battle of the 18th instant.

‘ I have directed you to take the command of the corps, in consequence of Colonel Olferman being wounded. I had desired him to take the command of the corps upon the death of the Duke, in consequence of my having been informed by the Duke, in conversation, that he considered Colonel Olferman as next to him in seniority.

‘ You are, however, the senior officer of the two, and it was so stated by the Duke ; and I must add that, from my knowledge of you upon a former service, I should have no objection to your being appointed to the command. Neither have I to Colonel Olferman, who, while he had the command, and while serving under the Duke, always gave me the greatest satisfaction.

‘ In regard to the subsidies, I told the Duke I should place his troops on the same footing as those serving with this army belonging to the King of Hanover; but nothing was settled with His Highness. As soon as the Regency shall empower a person to talk to me on that subject, I shall be prepared to enter upon it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Colonel Herzberg.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Le Coq, at Arolsen.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 14; et le Roi de Saxe m’ayant communiqué son désir que les troupes de Sa Majesté servent sous mes ordres, je consens à en prendre le commandement; et j’espère qu’ils se conduiront en bons soldats.

‘ Je vous prie, aussitôt que les troupes seront prêtes, de marcher sur Anvers par la route de Rheina. Vous aurez la bonté de faire savoir au Ministre de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas quel jour vous entrerez sur ses états; et de me faire dire quel jour vous arriverez à Anvers, pour que je puisse vous envoyer des ordres pour votre marche ultérieure.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Lieut. Général Le Coq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Governor of Ypres.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

‘ à Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

‘ Certains fusils et leurs cartouches ont été envoyés par moi à Ypres pour être à la disposition de M. du Fertre, qui y est employé de la part du Roi de France.

‘ Je suis informé par M. le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi de France, que vous ne voulez pas permettre que ces fusils et cartouches sortent de la place; ni que M. du Fertre rentre dans la place s’il en sort pour le service du Roi son maître.

‘ Je vous prie, M. le Gouverneur, de ne pas mettre des entraves à l’exécution de sa commission par M. du Fertre, qui est très intéressante au Roi votre maître, comme allié du Roi de France.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Gouverneur d’Ypres.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 16 Juin. Je ne vois aucune objection à ce que le Roi envoie des officiers qui se mettront à la tête des paysans des environs de St. Omer, et de l’Artois.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

‘ Comme je compte passer la frontière et entrer en France demain, je crois que le temps est arrivé quand Sa Majesté devrait se mettre en mouvement.

‘ Je vous prie donc de lui conseiller de le faire par Grammont, Ath, et Mons.

‘ J’envoie le Colonel Torrens à Grammont pour faire les quartiers de Sa Majesté; et je vous prie de lui faire dire ce qu’il lui faudra pour Sa Majesté et sa cour.

‘ Je vous prie aussi de faire dire au Colonel Torrens si Sa Majesté partira demain ou après demain, et s’il passera en un jour de Gand à Ath, ou même à Mons, ou s’il s’arrêtera à Grammont.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H.R.H. the Duc de Berri.

‘ à Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

à 7 heures, du soir.

‘ Comme je compte passer la frontière demain, je prie votre Altesse Royale de se mettre en marche pour se joindre à nous. Je vous prie de marcher demain, le 21, à Grammont, le 22 à Ath, et le 23 à Mons.

‘ J’écris au Duc de Feltre pour le prier que le Roi ce mette en mouvement aussi par la même route; et, en cas que Sa Majesté fasse séjour dans les villes nommées pour votre Altesse Royale, il faudrait que votre Altesse Royale se cantonne dans le voisinage au lieu de dans la ville nommée.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale
le Duc de Berri.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 13th, and I see from one from Lord Castlereagh that the Portuguese Government have finally refused to employ their troops in the war at all. It is not worth while, therefore, to discuss Beresford’s notion of attacking Bayonne. He should, in going to Bordeaux, attack Blaye, so as to have his communication with the sea secure, and then he should found his operations on Bordeaux itself.

‘The Duc d’Angoulême will do no good with the Spanish troops. I consider the operations by emigrants, whether old or new, to be nonsense. We might give them arms and support them by the navy, but neither troops, money, nor provisions, till they should form a military body. The ——— is quite incapable, and so is the ———, who is in a kind of partnership with him.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

‘GENERAL ORDER.

‘Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

‘1. As the army is about to enter the French territory, the troops of the nations which are at present under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, are desired to recollect that their respective Sovereigns are the Allies of His Majesty the King of France, and that France ought, therefore, to be treated as a friendly country. It is therefore required that nothing should be taken either by officers or soldiers, for which payment be not made. The Commissaries of the army will provide for the wants of the troops in the usual manner, and it is not permitted either to soldiers or officers to extort contributions. The Commissaries will be authorised, either by the Field Marshal or by the Generals who command the troops of the respective nations, in cases where their provisions are not supplied by an English Commissary, to make the proper requisitions, for which regular receipts will be given; and it must be strictly understood that they will themselves be held responsible for whatever they obtain in way of requisition from the inhabitants of France, in the same manner in which they would be esteemed accountable for purchases made for their

own Government in the several dominions to which they belong.

‘2. The Field Marshal takes this opportunity of returning to the army his thanks for their conduct in the glorious action fought on the 18th inst., and he will not fail to report his sense of their conduct in the terms which it deserves to their several Sovereigns.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Nivelles, ce 21 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de faire savoir à votre Majesté que l’armée Saxonne, qui est destinée à former partie de celle sous mes ordres, se rassemble sous le Général Le Coq, dans le pays d’Osnabruck; et que je viens de lui écrire de marcher pour nous rejoindre, à Anvers, par Rheina.

‘ Je lui ai dit de faire savoir au Ministre de la Guerre de votre Majesté à la Haye le nombre de troupes qu’il avait, et de lui demander sa route; et je sollicite votre Majesté d’avoir la bonté d’ordonner ce qu’elle trouvera bon à cette occasion.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté
le Roi des Pays Bas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Nivelles, 21st June, 1815.

‘ I hope you are doing well. I send you my report for the King; and I shall be very much obliged if you will select one of your aides de camp to take it to him, and insert his name in the blank left for it. I beg your Royal Highness then to seal up the cover and send the report forward without delay.

‘ We enter the frontier this day and shall be at Bavay.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION.

‘ Je fais savoir aux Français que j’entre dans leur pays à la tête d’une armée déjà victorieuse, non en ennemi (excepté

de l'usurpateur, prononcé l'ennemi du genre humain, avec lequel on ne peut avoir ni paix ni trêve), mais pour les aider à secouer le joug de fer par lequel ils sont opprimés.

‘En conséquence j'ai donné les ordres ci-joints à mon armée, et je demande qu'on me fasse connaître tout infracteur.

‘Les Français savent cependant que j'ai le droit d'exiger qu'ils se conduisent de manière que je puisse les protéger contre ceux qui voudraient leur faire du mal.

‘Il faut donc qu'ils fournissent aux réquisitions qui leur seront faites de la part des personnes autorisées à les faire, en échange pour des reçus en forme et ordre ; et qu'ils se tiennent chez eux paisiblement, et qu'ils n'aient aucune correspondance ou communication avec l'usurpateur ennemi, ni avec ses adhérens.

‘Tous ceux qui s'absenteront de leur domicile après l'entrée en France, et tous ceux qui se trouveront absents au service de l'usurpateur, seront considérés comme ses adhérens et comme ennemis ; et leurs propriétés seront affectées à la subsistance de l'armée.

‘Donné au Quartier Général, à Malplaquet, ce 22 Juin, 1815.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘Le Cateau, ce 22 Juin, 1815.

‘Je viens de recevoir les lettres de votre Excellence du 21, et je me réjouis que le Roi s'approche de si près.

‘Vous voyez que je n'ai pas perdu le temps depuis que je vous ai écrit. Le Maréchal Blücher est tout près de moi à ma gauche, et je crois qu'il occupe Guise. Avesnes s'est rendu au Maréchal hier au soir.

‘Nous tenons bloquées les places de Maubeuge et Landreçy par les Prussiens ; et Valenciennes et Quesnoi par nous. J'ai trois divisions d'infanterie à Bavay, et quatre divisions entre Bavay et ici, outre les troupes qui sont employées aux blocus. Tout le monde fait halte demain pour laisser arriver ce qui nous est nécessaire, et peut-être que Sa Majesté pourrait arriver avec les troupes qui marcheront de Bavay et des environs du Quesnoi après demain.

‘Sa présence est très importante. Je trouve tout le monde

rès disposé pour sa cause. Nous trouvons des pavillons blancs dans beaucoup d'endroits; et, comme les places sont toutes occupées par des Gardes Nationales, il serait très à propos qu'on commençât à travailler pour en avoir une ou deux. On me dit que la population de Cambray est excellente. La garnison est petite, pas plus que 2000 hommes; et, si Sa Majesté pouvait avoir cette place, il pourrait y rester jusqu'à la fin des opérations militaires. Si cela ne réussit pas, il faut que le Roi se tienne dans le voisinage du quartier général. La défaite de l'armée ennemie est plus décidée qu'on ne la croyait; les soldats s'en vont par bandes chez eux. La cavalerie et ceux du train vendent leurs chevaux dans le pays; et l'infanterie jettent leurs armes et retournent chez eux. On m'a dit aujourd'hui qu'il y a plus de deux mille fusils dans la forêt de Mormal.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.'

'*Le Duc de Feltre.*'

'WELLINGTON.'

'*Déclaration au Peuple Français.*'

'FRANÇAIS !'

'Au Palais de l'Elysée, le 22 Juin, 1815.'

'En commençant la guerre pour soutenir l'indépendance nationale, je comptais sur la réunion de tous les efforts, de toutes les volontés, et le concours de toutes les autorités nationales; j'étais fondé à en espérer le succès, et j'avais bravé toutes les déclarations des puissances contre moi.'

'Les circonstances me paraissent changées. Je m'offre en sacrifice à la haine des ennemis de la France. Puissent-ils être sincères dans leurs déclarations, et n'en avoir réellement voulu qu'à ma personne.'

'Ma vie politique est terminée, et je proclame mon fils sous le titre de Napoléon II., Empereur des Français.'

'Les ministres actuels formeront provisoirement le conseil de gouvernement.'

'L'intérêt que je porte à mon fils m'engage à inviter les Chambres à organiser sans délai la Régence par une loi.'

'Unissez-vous tous pour le salut public et pour rester une nation indépendante.'

'NAPOLEON.'

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'Le Cateau, 22nd June, 1815.'

'I have received yours of the 16th inst. The person I sent to Paris is the wife of one very much in our power, and is, I believe, entirely trustworthy. She certainly ought not to have required money; but I will inquire upon this subject if she should ever return to me.'

'Believe me, &c.'

'*W. Hamilton, Esq.*'

'WELLINGTON.'

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Le Cateau, 22nd June, 1815.

‘ We have continued in march on the left of the Sambre since I wrote to you. Marshal Blucher crossed that river on the 19th in pursuit of the enemy, and both armies entered the French territory yesterday; the Prussian by Beaumont, and the allied army under my command, by Bavay.

‘ We have blockaded Le Quesnoi and Valenciennes; the Prussian army Landreçy and Maubeuge. Avesnes surrendered to the latter last night.

‘ I expect the King of France at Mons to-morrow. I have written to urge him to come forward; as I find the people in this country well disposed to his cause; and I think it probable that he might be able to get possession of some of the fortresses.

‘ The remains of the French army have retired upon Laon. All accounts agree in stating that it is in a very wretched state; and that, in addition to its losses in battle and in prisoners, it is losing vast numbers of men by desertion. The soldiers quit their regiments in parties, and return to their homes; those of the cavalry and artillery selling their horses to the people of the country.

‘ The 3rd corps, which in my dispatch of the 19th I informed your Lordship had been detached to observe the Prussian army, remained in the neighbourhood of Wavre till the 20th. It then made good its retreat by Namur and Dinant. This corps is the only one remaining entire.

‘ I am not yet able to transmit your Lordship returns of the killed and wounded in the army in the late actions*.

‘ It gives me the greatest satisfaction to inform you that Colonel De Lancey is not dead; he is badly wounded, but his recovery is not doubtful, and I hope will be early.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Le Cateau, 23rd June, 1815. 8 A.M.

‘ It is reported and understood that the garrison of Cambray, consisting entirely of national guards of this part of the country, have abandoned the place, leaving in it at most

* Placed after the dispatch, see page 485.

300 or 400 men. I wish, therefore, that you would march thither forthwith with the troops named in the margin, and summon the Governor to surrender to the troops under my command.

‘ I enclose you a letter to the Governor, and some proclamations, which you will distribute at and in the neighbourhood of the town.

‘ If you should get possession of the town, you will remain in it for the night. If you should not, you will canton in the village of Estommel.

‘ You had better conceal the force of your infantry, and show your cavalry and cannon, and light infantry, only, in the first instance. ‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

To the Governor of Cambray.

‘ Au Quartier Général,
ce 23 Juin, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

‘ Vous aurez appris qu’après des batailles sanglantes la brave armée sous mon commandement a remporté une victoire complète sur Napoléon, qui a été obligé de s’enfuir en déroute; ayant perdu toute son artillerie, ses munitions, ses bagages, et une quantité prodigieuse de prisonniers. Il nous a attaqué chez nous, et les armées des Alliés, après un succès si éclatant, sont déjà au centre de la France.

‘ Je vous somme donc, M. le Gouverneur, à rendre la place de Cambray.

‘ Je vous envoie des proclamations qui vous montreront les principes qui me guident; et je suis assez connu en France pour demander qu’on se fie à mes promesses.

‘ Je vous propose donc, M. le Gouverneur, que la garde nationale de votre garnison laissent leurs armemens dans la place, qui seront gardés en dépôt pour Sa Majesté le Roi de France; et qu’ils s’en aillent chez eux. Que vous-même, M. le Gouverneur, et les officiers et soldats de ligne ou de l’artillerie qui seront dans la garnison, passent au service de Sa Majesté le Roi de France; auquel j’aurai l’honneur de les recommander. Si vous vous refusez à ces propositions, vous devez vous attendre à toutes les rigueurs de la guerre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Gouverneur de Cambray.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Vincent.

‘ Le Cateau, ce 23 Juin, 1815.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

à 11 heures du matin.

‘ Je vous assure que j’ai beaucoup regretté votre blessure, et j’ai fait tout ce que j’ai pu pour vous voir le 19, quand j’étais à Bruxelles, mais cela ne m’était pas possible. Vous verrez par ma position que notre conférence n’est guère possible dans ce moment. Mais j’attends le Roi ici demain, et peut-être que M. de Talleyrand viendra avec lui.

‘ Nous bloquons Le Quesnoi et Valenciennes ; les Prussiens Landreçy et Maubeuge ; les garnisons sont toutes gardes nationales.

J’ai envoyé sommer Cambray aujourd’hui. Je vous enverrai copie de mon rapport sur la bataille pour le Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Baron Vincent.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Feltre.

‘ Le Cateau, ce 23 Juin, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

à 11 heures du matin.

‘ Je vous envoie quelques copies des proclamations que j’ai données au pays, dont j’espère que Sa Majesté sera satisfaite.

‘ Ayant reçu la nouvelle que la garnison de Cambrai avait quitté la place, j’envoie pour la sommer, et je vous envoie incluse copie de la convention du Gouverneur. Je vous prie de me la rendre, comme je n’en ai pas une autre.

‘ Les Prussiens en ont fait une pareille à Landreçy et à Maubeuge.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Feltre.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Le Cateau, 23rd June, 1815.

‘ I have received your brother’s letter of the 11th, and I leave it open to you to offer him to join me or not as you may think proper, after considering what he says on the subject, with my speculations on our situation.

‘ I may be wrong, but my opinion is, that we have given Napoleon his death blow ; from all I hear his army is totally destroyed, the men are deserting in parties, even the Ge-

nerals are withdrawing from him. The infantry throw away their arms, and the cavalry and artillery sell their horses to the people of the country and desert to their homes. Allowing for much exaggeration in this account, and knowing that Buonaparte can still collect, in addition to what he has brought back with him, the 5th corps d'armée, under Rapp, which is near Strasbourg, and the 3rd corps, which was at Wavre during the battle, and has not suffered so much as the others, and probably some troops from La Vendée, I am still of opinion that he can make no head against us, *qu'il n'a qu'à se pendre*; and, therefore, it appears to me that your brother would derive none of the advantages from his service, and would incur all the inconveniences of it.

' If he will come, after having this opinion, I shall be most happy to have his assistance, and I hope he will be more fortunate with me than he was, poor fellow, upon the two former occasions. If he does not come, I shall certainly approve his motive. I hope you are getting on well. You see that I have not allowed the grass to grow under my feet since I saw you. We all halt to day. I send to summon Cambray, which I am told has no garrison.

' We have blockaded Le Quesnoi and Valenciennes; the Prussians, Landrecy and Maubeuge. Buonaparte is trying to collect his army at Laon. Avesnes has surrendered to the Prussians. ' Believe me, &c.

' *Lieut. General*

' WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

To the King of the Netherlands.

' SIRE,

' Le Cateau, ce 23 Juin, 1815.

' J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir ici hier au soir la lettre que votre Majesté m'a écrite le 20, et je prie votre Majesté de croire combien je suis sensible à toutes ses bontés pour moi, et aux témoignages qu'elle me donne de son approbation. Je ferai tous mes efforts pour la mériter.

' J'envoie à votre Majesté mon rapport jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Depuis que je l'ai écrit j'ai eu des rapports que le 3^{me} corps Français, qui avait été auprès de Wavre, avait été excessivement mal traité en se retirant, et avait perdu son canon et des prisonniers. Mais, comme je n'en ai pas des rapports officiels jusqu'à présent, je ne change rien à mon rapport.

‘ Avant de quitter Bruxelles le Duc d’Arenberg m’avait prié de prendre son fils le Prince Pierre pour mon aide de camp. Je ne l’ai pas voulu sans le consentement de votre Majesté, et je prie votre Majesté de m’envoyer ses ordres là-dessus. ‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *le Roi des Pays Bays.*

‘ P.S. J’ai marqué au crayon des paragraphes dans mon rapport* que je prie votre Majesté de ne pas laisser publier.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Le Cateau, 23rd June, 1815.

‘ I am sorry to be obliged to report that in the recent operations I had reason to be extremely dissatisfied, not with the Commissary General and the heads of that department, but with the inferiors, who quitted their brigades and corps without leave and without cause, to the great inconvenience and injury of the service; and were brought back from Bruxelles only by my threatening to dismiss them all.

‘ Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary General — has since quitted the 3rd division to which he is attached; and I have dismissed him by a general order, of which I enclose a copy, of which I trust that the Lords of the Treasury will approve.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.
‘ *Earl Bathurst.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince Frederic of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ Au Quartier Général, ce 24 Juin, 1815.

‘ Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d’aujourd’hui, dans laquelle votre Altesse Royale m’envoie copie d’une lettre qu’elle vient de recevoir du Gouverneur de Valenciennes †. Cette lettre me paraît peu digne de confiance; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de n’y donner aucune réponse, et de se tenir aux ordres qu’elle tient déjà.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.
‘ *Son Altesse Royale* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *le Prince Frederic d’Orange.*

* A copy of the dispatch to the Secretary of State.

† The Declaration at p. 496 was communicated in this letter!

To the Emperor of Russia.

‘SIRE,

‘Le Cateau, ce 24 Juin, 1815.

‘Je reçois la lettre de votre Majesté Impériale, dans laquelle elle me propose de placer sous mon commandement le corps d’armée Russe qui est commandé par le Prince Eugène de Wurtemberg.

‘Je suis très flatté de la confiance que votre Majesté repose en moi, que je désire justifier; et j’assure votre Majesté que je ferai tout en mon pouvoir pour me conduire dans le commandement qu’elle m’a confié de manière à lui faire plaisir.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘Sa Majesté

‘WELLINGTON.

*l’Empereur de toutes les Russies.**To the Prince de Talleyrand.*

‘SIR,

‘Le Cateau, 24th June, 1815.

‘The King has arrived here, and has, as I expected, been received with the utmost demonstrations of joy by all his subjects, and I only regret that your Highness did not accompany His Majesty. It was I who recommended to the King to enter France at present, because I was aware of the extent of our success in the battle of the 18th, and because I was desirous of having the influence of His Majesty’s name to give to that success all the advantages which it could derive; and because I was aware that it would occasion a crisis in the King’s affairs, particularly at Paris, to take advantage of which I wished His Majesty should be on the spot, or as near it as circumstances would permit.

‘I flatter myself, if I could have seen you, or if you could have known the exact state of affairs when you advised the King at Mons not to enter France, you would have given His Majesty different advice, and would have followed His Majesty. As things are now, I can only enclose you, in confirmation of my opinion of the extent of our success, the *Journal de l’Empire*, of the 22nd, in which you will find Buonaparte’s account of the action, the truth of which, as far as it goes against himself, cannot be doubted.

‘You will see in the same paper the proceedings in the

Assembly of the Deputies regarding this action; and I enclose you copies of letters just received from Prince Frederick of Orange, who is before Valenciennes, in which you will see that Buonaparte has determined in consequence to abdicate the government in favor of his son, and what persons are appointed to the provisional government of France.

‘ Having this information before you, I conclude that you can have no scruple about joining the King forthwith, a measure which I earnestly entreat you and the other members of the King’s council to adopt without loss of time.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Highness*
the Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ I beg you will observe that, although I have seen the King, I have not spoken to His Majesty on the subject to which this letter relates.’

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR GENERAL,

‘ Le Cateau, 25th June, 1815.

‘ I congratulate you, and am very much obliged to you for your success of last night*.

* ‘ *Lieut. General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.*

‘ MY LORD DUKE,

‘ Govy, 25th June, 1815.

‘ Lieut. Colonel Sir Neil Campbell (Major 54th regiment) having asked my leave to go to head quarters, to request your Grace’s permission for his return to England, I beg leave to take the opportunity of mentioning that I feel much obliged to him for his conduct in closing in the town of Cambray with the light companies of Major General Johnstone’s brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack. The one which he commanded escalated at the angle formed by the Valenciennes gateway and the curtain of the body of the place.

‘ A second, commanded by Colonel Sir William Douglas, of the 91st regiment, and directed by Lieut. Gilbert, Royal Engineers, took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarp (which, on an average, is on that side about fifty-five feet), by placing their ladders on a covered communication from the place, to a large ravelin near the Amiens road. A third column had been formed, but was not found necessary.

‘ The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir Neil Campbell, and draw-bridge let down, in about half an hour, when, on entering the town, I found that the attack made by Colonel Mitchell’s brigade on the side of the Paris gate had also succeeded.

‘ I have just now received your letter of 8 A.M. by Lord James Hay, and I am going to the King, and will get from

‘ This one, directed by Captain Thompson, Royal Engineers, forced the outer gate of the Couvre Port in the hornwork, and passed both ditches by means of the rails of the drawbridges, and which they scrambled over by the sides. Not being able to force the main gate, they escalated by the breach (in state of reparation), which your Grace had observed in the morning, and before which, although the ditch was said to have twelve feet water, a footing on dry ground was found.

‘ I have every reason to be satisfied with the light infantry of the division, who by their fire covered the attacks, and of the parties of sixty men each which preceded the columns.

‘ The three brigades of artillery, of Lieut. Colonel Webber Smith and Majors Unett and Brome, under the direction of Lieut. Colonel Hawker, made particularly good practice, and immediately silenced the fire of the enemy’s artillery, except from two guns on each flank of the citadel, which could not be got at, and two field pieces on the rampart of the town, above the Valenciennes gate, and which played upon the troops as they débouched from the cover they had been posted in. Twenty prisoners were made in the hornwork of the Paris gate, and about 130 altogether in the town.

‘ Their fire was very slack, and even that, I presume, they were forced to by the garrison of the citadel.

‘ I left only the 23rd and 91st regiments in the town, with two guns and a troop of the Erstoff hussars, and I am much indebted to Sir William Douglas and Colonel Dalmer for their assistance in preserving order.

‘ Some depredations were committed, but of no consequence, when the circumstances the place was entered by are considered.

‘ From the divisional as well as my personal staff I received every assistance in the course of the three days’ operations.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Field Marshal* ‘ CHARLES COLVILLE, Lieut. General.
the Duke of Wellington, K.G.’

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Allied Army, under the command of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. and G.C.B., in the capture of Cambray, on the 24th of June, 1815.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	1	—	7	—	8
Wounded . . .	3	1	25	—	29

him an order to Baron Roos to surrender the citadel. I keep Lord James to carry the order. You shall march in the morning. In the mean time look about the wall of the citadel towards the town for an attack.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.*

‘ Answer, that I cannot consent to suspend hostilities for a moment. The Governor may be looking for a fair hour to communicate with Paris.’

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

‘ Le Cateau, 25th June, 1815.’
‘ MY DEAR GENERAL, half-past 11 A.M.

‘ The Comte ———, who accompanies Lord James Hay, has in his hands a summons for the Governor of the citadel, which you will allow to be delivered to the Governor, and you will facilitate and aid, as far as may be in your power, his obtaining possession of the citadel. You will in that case give him possession of the town, and allow him a Hanoverian battalion to aid the national guards in occupying it under his command until the King of France’s troops can be moved in. You will be prepared to march with the troops under your command in the morning, but you will not move until you hear further from me.

‘ Head quarters will be this day at Premont: the road thither from Cambray is either through this place or Arvoin, Esne, Serain, Premont, or from Arvoin to Ligny, Marets, Premont.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.*

To Colonel Sir George Wood, Commanding the Royal Artillery.

‘ SIR, ‘ Le Cateau, 25th June, 1815.

‘ I hereby order you to bring forward, to join the reserve artillery, all the gun and musket ammunition now at Bavay and at Mons, including that ammunition stated to be on the road to the latter place, in the return now given to me, and you will report to me daily its progress. You will

likewise procure for me this day a return of the musket ammunition in possession of the several battalions of Hanoverian Landwehr, that is in their ammunition tumbrils, and in possession of the corps of Brunswick and Nassau.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

Colonel

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir George Wood.’

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR GENERAL,

‘ Joncourt, 25th June, 1815. 5 P.M.

‘ I have just arrived, and have received your letter of half-past one P.M. I consider that enclosed from the Governor to be perfectly satisfactory, and that you will have the place in the evening, either when Comte d’Audenarde shall have arrived, or upon the return of the deputation from Le Cateau; and I entirely approve of your continuing the suspension of hostilities, to give time for the latter, if necessary.

‘ If the place should be surrendered, you will march in the morning at daylight, and come to Govy, leaving under the Comte d’Audenarde the battalion of Hanoverians, who are to follow you to-morrow as soon as the Duc de Berri’s troops will go into the place. You will wait for the surrender of the place till ten o’clock; and, if it should not have surrendered at that hour, you will march, leaving two Hanoverian battalions in the town with Comte d’Audenarde, who are to remain at Cambray till I shall send them orders.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.’

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CHARLES,

‘ Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

‘ You will have heard of our great victory of the 18th, which appears to have settled Bony.

‘ I enclose a copy of a dispatch of this date to the Secretary of State, in which you will see that he has abdicated, and what I do in consequence, or rather notwithstanding his abdication. All this part of the country are

decidedly in favor of the King. I beg to hear of the result of Wrede's attack of the 24th, not that there is any which can at all affect Blücher and me.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR STUART,

‘ Joncourt, 25th June, 1815. 7 P.M.

‘ The accounts which I have from Cambray give such strong ground for hope that the citadel will have surrendered, that I calculate upon it as certain; and I conclude that the King will go there to-morrow with his Ministers and civil and military household.

‘ The 4th division will, in that case, come away in the morning early, leaving a battalion of Hanoverians, which will follow as soon as relieved by the infantry of the King's household. If the citadel should not have surrendered, the King had better come here (which, however, is a very bad village), or go to St. Quentin, if he should have no objection to go among the Prussians.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

‘ Finding that the garrison of Cambray was not very strong, and that the place was not very well supplied with what was wanting for its defence, I sent Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville there on the day before yesterday, with one brigade of the 4th division and Sir Colquhoun Grant's brigade of cavalry; and upon his report of the strength of the place I sent the whole division yesterday morning.

‘ I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Sir Charles Colville took the town by escalade yesterday evening, with trifling loss; and, from the communications which he has since had with the Governor of the citadel, I have every reason to hope that that post will have been surrendered to a Governor sent there by the King of France to take possession of it in the course of this day.

‘ The King arrived at Le Cateau yesterday, and, if the

citadel of Cambray should surrender, as there is every reason to expect, His Majesty proposes to fix his residence in that town for the present.

‘ St. Quentin has been abandoned by the enemy, and is in the possession of Marshal Prince Blücher; and the Castle of Guise surrendered last night.

‘ The armies have marched this day, and we shall now continue our movements upon Paris by the right of the Oise.

‘ The advanced posts of Marshal Prince Blücher’s army, and those of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, towards Valenciennes, yesterday received a proposition to suspend hostilities, as it was stated that Buonaparte had abdicated in favor of his son, and has appointed a provisional government, consisting of Fouché, Carnot, Caulincourt, General Grenier, and Quinette; that these persons had sent Ministers to the Allied Powers to treat for peace.

‘ It appeared both to Prince Blücher and to me that these measures were a trick; and, at all events, were not calculated to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies, and therefore that we ought not to discontinue our operations.

‘ The object of the alliance of the Powers of Europe is declared by the 1st article of the treaty of the 25th of March to be to force Napoleon Buonaparte to desist from his projects, and to place him in a situation in which he will no longer have it in his power to disturb the peace of the world; and by the 3rd article the Powers of Europe have agreed not to lay down their arms till the object held out in the first article should be attained, and till it shall have been rendered impossible for Buonaparte to excite fresh troubles, and to renew his attempts to acquire supreme power in France.

‘ I could not consider his abdication of an usurped power in favor of his son, and his handing over the government provisionally to five persons named by himself, to be that description of security which the Allies had in view, which should induce them to lay down their arms, and therefore I continue my operations. All accounts concur in stating that it is impossible for the enemy to collect an army to make head against us.

‘ It appears that the French corps which was opposed to the Prussians on the 18th instant, and had been at Wavre, suffered considerably in its retreat, and lost some of its cannon.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

‘ I hope we are going on well, and that what we are doing will bring matters to the earliest and best conclusion, as we are in a very bad way.

‘ We have not one quarter of the ammunition which we ought to have, on account of the deficiency of our drivers and carriages; and I really believe that, with the exception of my old Spanish infantry, I have got not only the worst troops, but the worst equipped army, with the worst staff, that was ever brought together.

‘ ——— knows no more of his business than a child, and I am obliged to do it for him; and, after all, I cannot get him to do what I order him. Some of the regiments (the new ones I mean) are reduced to nothing; but I must keep them as regiments, to the great inconvenience of the service, at great expense; or I must send them home, and part with the few British soldiers I have.

‘ I never was so disgusted with any concern as I am with this; and I only hope that I am going the right way to bring it to an early conclusion in some way or other.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Napoléon aux braves soldats de l'armée devant Paris.

‘ SOLDATS!

‘ De la Malmaison, le 25 Juin, 1815.

‘ Quand je cède à la nécessité qui me force de m'éloigner de la brave armée Française, j'emporte avec moi l'heureuse certitude qu'elle justifiera, par les services que la patrie attend d'elle, les éloges que nos ennemis eux-mêmes ne peuvent pas lui refuser. Soldats! je suivrai vos pas, quoique absent. Je connais tous les corps, et aucun d'eux ne remportera aucun avantage signalé que je ne rende justice au courage qu'il aura déployé.

‘ Vous et moi, nous avons été calomniés. Des hommes indignes d'apprécier vos travaux ont vu dans les marques d'attachement que vous m'avez données un zèle dont j'étais le seul objet; que vos succès futurs leur apprennent que c'était la patrie par-dessus tout que vous serviez en m'obéissant, et que, si j'ai

quelque part à votre affection, je le dois à mon ardent amour pour la France, notre mère commune.

‘ Soldats ! encore quelques efforts et la coalition est dissoute. Napoléon vous reconnaîtra aux coups que vous allez porter. Sauvez l’honneur, l’indépendance des Français. Soyez jusqu’à la fin tels que je vous ai connus depuis vingt ans, et vous serez invincibles.

‘ NAPOLEON.’

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

‘ à Joncourt, ce 26 Juin, 1815.

à 6 heures du matin.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ Je vous suis bien obligé de votre lettre du 21, que j’ai reçue dans la nuit. Notre bataille du 18 a été une de géans ; et notre succès a été complet, comme vous voyez. Que Dieu me favorise assez pour que je n’en ai plus, parceque je suis désolé de la perte de mes anciens amis et camarades.

‘ Mon voisin et collaborateur * est en bonne santé, quoique un peu souffrant d’une chute qu’il a fait d’un cheval blessé sous lui dans la bataille du 16.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal Prince Schwarzenberg.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR STEWART,

‘ Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

‘ I received your letter of the 21st in the night. I have nothing to add to mine of yesterday evening, excepting that we have got the citadel of Cambray. I have placed the King of France and his Court there, and I am moving on. I am just going to try to get Peronne.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, G.C.B.’

To the Deputy Paymaster General.

‘ SIR,

‘ Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

‘ I enclose letters to the Commissary General and to Major General Adam, containing arrangements for advances of money to be made to the wounded officers and soldiers at Bruxelles, of which I request you to take notice.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Dep. Paymaster General.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

* Marshal Prince Blücher.

To the Commissary General.

‘ SIR,

‘ Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

‘ I request that you will be so kind as to place at the disposal of Lieut. Colonel Jones, the Commandant of Bruxelles, the sum of £6000, to be advanced, as occasion may require, to the officers and soldiers now at Bruxelles, who are wounded.

‘ You are to charge this sum to the Paymaster General ; and Lieut. Colonel Jones will receive directions from me to make advances of it to the senior officer of each regiment at Bruxelles ; and he will once a week send his account to the Paymaster General of the advances made to each regiment, as well as to the Paymaster of the regiment.

‘ The Paymaster General will then charge these sums against the Paymasters of regiments, in settling with them for their estimates.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Commissary General.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir F. Adam, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

‘ I have directed the Commissary General to give orders that £6000 may be paid to the order of Lieut. Colonel Jones, Commandant at Bruxelles, to be advanced to the wounded officers and soldiers, as occasion may require, who are now in that town.

‘ I request you to order Lieut. Colonel Jones to make these advances to the senior officer of each regiment at Bruxelles, upon his receipt ; and he is once in each week to send to the Paymaster of each regiment, and to the Paymaster General, an account of the sum advanced to each regiment, specifying the name of the officer to whom advanced, in order that the Paymaster General may charge the said sum against the subsistence of the regiment, and that the Paymaster of the regiment may charge it against the officer to whom it may have been advanced. This discharge will be his account of the detailed issues.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ *Sir F. Adam, K.C.B.*’

To the French Commissioners.

‘ Head Quarters, 26th June, 1815. 10 P.M.

‘ As Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has only at this moment returned to his quarters, he has only now received from Marshal Prince Blücher the letter of their Excellencies, and which their Excellencies had sent to the Prussian outposts.

‘ When the Field Marshal last heard from the head quarters of the Allied Sovereigns, the 21st instant, their Majesties were at Heidelberg, and they must still be in that direction. It must be obvious to their Excellencies that the Field Marshal can neither prevent nor aid their Excellencies in reaching their Majesties; but if he has it in his power, or if their Excellencies think proper to pass through the countries in which the troops are under his command, the Field Marshal begs they will let him know in what manner he can facilitate their journey.

‘ The Field Marshal was not aware that any officer commanding an advanced post had agreed verbally, or in any other manner, to a suspension of hostilities.

‘ Since the 15th instant, when Napoleon Buonaparte, at the head of the French armies, invaded the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and attacked the Prussian army, the Field Marshal has considered his Sovereign, and those Powers whose armies he commands, in a state of war with the Government of France; and he does not consider the abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte of his usurped authority, under all the circumstances which have preceded and attended that measure, as the attainment of the object held out in the declarations and treaties of the Allies, which should induce them to lay down their arms.

‘ The Field Marshal cannot consent therefore to any suspension of hostilities, however desirous he is of preventing the farther effusion of blood.

‘ As the only object upon which their Excellencies desired to converse with the Field Marshal was the proposed suspension of hostilities, they will probably, after the perusal of his sentiments and intentions as above declared, consider any interview with him an useless waste of their time; but, if their Excellencies should still do him the honor to desire to

have an interview with him, the Field Marshal will be ready to meet them at the time and place they shall appoint.

‘ The Field Marshal begs their Excellencies will receive the assurance of his high consideration.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR STUART,

‘ Vermand, 27th June, 1815. 11 A.M.

‘ I sent yesterday to the Duc de Feltre to beg that he would send a French officer with a summons to Peronne. He sent the Duc de Mortemart, who arrived at about nine at night, after I had left the place, and we had taken the outwork by storm, and the place had surrendered. Under these circumstances, I am desirous of keeping the place in our possession; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will make application to the Duc de Feltre to recall the Duc de Mortemart.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — — —.

‘ Au Quartier Général, ce 27 Juin, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

à 10 heures du matin.

‘ Je regrette beaucoup que je sois dans le cas de me plaindre de la conduite des troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas, qui sont sous vos ordres; mais elle est si mauvaise que c’est impossible de ne pas la remarquer et m’en plaindre.

‘ 1. Les troupes ne font pas leurs marches d’une manière militaire. Ni soldats ni officiers ne restent avec leurs pelotons. Il n’y a pas de maison sur la route qui n’est remplie d’eux; et la route depuis un gîte jusqu’à un autre en est couverte.

‘ Il faut absolument que les officiers marchent avec leurs compagnies, et je les tiens responsables que tous arrivent à la fin de la marche ensemble.

‘ Vous aurez la bonté de me faire rapport tous les jours que le rôle de chaque compagnie a été appelé; et combien de chaque bataillon sont absents.

‘ 2. En conséquence de ce désordre dans les marches des troupes des Pays Bas, on ne peut dépendre sur elles pour rien.

Hier j'ai ordonné au point du jour qu'une brigade marchât sur Peronne, afin de coopérer dans l'attaque de la place avec une brigade Anglaise. J'ai rencontré la brigade des Pays Bas à neuf heures du soir, qui venait de commencer sa marche ; la place ayant été prise d'assaut par les gardes Anglaises, il y avait plus d'une heure.

‘ 3. Les troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas pillent et volent partout où elles vont ; même le quartier général, la maison où je loge moi-même, n'est pas exceptée.

‘ Ils forcent les sauvesgardes, ôtent les prisonniers à la bayonnette de la gendarmerie que j'avais formée pour la police de l'armée.

‘ La conséquence de cette conduite est, que les troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Bays Bas meurent de faim, tandis que les autres troupes de l'armée sont dans l'abondance.

‘ Vos troupes entrent dans un village et détruisent et pillent tout. Les habitans s'enfuient, et les ressources qu'on pourrait en tirer sont perdues pour vous et pour tout le monde.

‘ Si, au lieu de cela, vous teniez vos troupes en discipline, que vous faisiez vos réquisitions sur les villes et les villages par vos Commissaires, selon la manière indiquée dans l'ordre du jour du 20 ; si vous ne permettiez pas aux officiers et soldats de faire des réquisitions sur leur propre compte, et de vexer les habitans ; vous vous trouveriez dans l'abondance, comme le reste du monde.

‘ Je vous ordonne, M. le Général, à présent de mettre à exécution mon ordre du 20 Juin ; je vous ordonne aussi de faire appeler les rôles des compagnies toutes les heures, et que tout officier et soldat soit présent.

‘ Hier un officier, qui s'appellait — — —, qui est — — — d'infanterie, a forcé une garde dans le village de Vermand, et lui a ôté des prisonniers de l'armée des Pays Bas, qui avaient pillé le village qui était mon quartier général.

‘ Le Major d'Artillerie à cheval — — —, qui est attaché au premier corps de l'armée, a refusé la demande qui lui a été faite par le Colonel Hartmann de protéger le village de Briecourt. Il l'a excessivement maltraité, l'a appelé en duel, et le village a été pillé et presque détruit par les soldats de l'armée de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ Je vous ordonne, M. le Général, de mettre ces deux

officiers aux arrêts, et de les envoyer à la Haye auprès de Sa Majesté, auquel j'envoie copie de cette lettre.

‘ Je ne veux pas commander de tels officiers. Je suis assez longtemps soldat pour savoir que les pillards, et ceux qui les encouragent, ne valent rien devant l'ennemi ; et je n'en veux pas.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ — — — ,

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the French Commissioners.

‘ Head Quarters, 28th June, 1815. 5 P.M.

‘ Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has had the honor of receiving this day the note of their Excellencies the — — — , — — — , — — — , — — — , — — — , and — — — , dated Laon, the 26th June, at mid-day ; and he trusts that, long before this, their Excellencies have received his answer to their note of the — — — , which he dispatched the night before last to the Prussian outposts.

‘ The Field Marshal returns their Excellencies his best thanks for the communication of the copies of letters addressed to Lord Castlereagh and to himself by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

‘ The Field Marshal has no authority from his Government, or from the Allies, to give any answer to the demand of a passport and assurances of safety for Napoleon Buonaparte and his family, to pass to the United States of America.

‘ The Field Marshal has the honor of assuring their Excellencies of his high consideration.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To — — — .

‘ Au Quartier Général,
ce 28 Juin, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE — — — ,

‘ J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 25.

‘ J'ai déjà écrit à MM. les Commissaires nommés à traiter de la paix avec les Puissances Alliées, sur la proposition d'une suspension d'hostilités, une réponse que votre Excellence aura vue ; et je n'y ai rien à ajouter.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde un passeport et sauf-conduite pour

Napoléon Buonaparte pour passer aux Etats Unis d'Amérique, je dois prévenir votre Excellence que je n'ai aucune autorité de mon Gouvernement pour donner une réponse quelconque sur cette demande.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ — — — — —

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR STUART,

‘ Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I send you my dispatches, which will make you acquainted with the state of affairs. You may show them to Talleyrand if you choose.

‘ General — has been here this day to negotiate for Napoleon’s passing to America, to which proposition I have answered that I have no authority. The Prussians think the Jacobins wish to give him over to me, believing that I will save his life. — wishes to kill him; but I have told him that I shall remonstrate, and shall insist upon his being disposed of by common accord. I have likewise said that, as a private friend, I advised him to have nothing to do with so foul a transaction; that he and I had acted too distinguished parts in these transactions to become executioners; and that I was determined that if the Sovereigns wished to put him to death they should appoint an executioner, which should not be me.

‘ — said nothing positive, excepting that * * * * was working for the King. He said they wished for securities; and that * * * * was anxious to communicate with me personally, if possible, or through a third person. I answered I would see him when he liked.

‘ I am not pleased with the King’s hesitation about Peronne. I have behaved in such a manner to him that he ought to be certain I would not propose any thing to him that was not for the good of the cause, which is his interest more than mine.

‘ I enclose the capitulation of the castle of Ham with the Prussians. Surely this cannot be good. Is it not better to order the French troops to leave the castle, and give it entirely to the Prussians? But I will not now propose it.

‘ I likewise beg you to tell the Duc de Feltre that the King has a Prussian Minister at his court, to whom he can

‘speak upon the levy of a contribution at St. Quentin. There is no occasion for my getting into a dispute with † † † † upon this or any other subject.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

‘The citadel of Cambray surrendered on the evening of the 25th instant; and the King of France proceeded there, with his court and his troops, on the 26th. I have given that fort over entirely to His Majesty.

‘I attacked Peronne with the 1st brigade of British Guards, under Major General Maitland, on the 26th, in the afternoon. The troops took the hornwork which covers the suburb on the left of the Somme by storm, with but small loss; and the town immediately afterwards surrendered, on condition that the garrison should lay down their arms, and be allowed to return to their homes.

‘The troops upon this occasion behaved remarkably well; and I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of a battery of artillery of the troops of the Netherlands.

‘I have placed in garrison there two battalions of the troops of the King of the Netherlands.

‘The armies under Marshal Blücher and myself have continued their operations since I last wrote to your Lordship. The necessity which I was under of halting at Le Cateau to allow the pontoons and certain stores to reach me, and to take Cambray and Peronne, had placed the Marshal one march before me; but I conceive there is no danger in this separation between the two armies.

‘He has one corps this day at Crespy, with detachments at Villers Cotterets, and La Fertè Milon; another at Senlis; and the 4th corps, under General Bülow, towards Paris. He will have his advanced guard to-morrow at St. Denis and Gonesse.

‘The army under my command has this day its right behind St. Just, and its left behind La Taulle, where the high road from Compiègne joins the high road from Roye to Paris. The reserve is at Roye. We shall be upon the Oise to-morrow.

‘ It appears by all accounts that the enemy’s corps collected at Soissons, and under Marshal Grouchy, have not yet retired upon Paris ; and Marshal Blücher’s troops are already between them and that city.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of an official note which I received the night before last from certain Commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government to treat for peace with the Allied Sovereigns, and the copy of my answer, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Prince Regent. Marshal Blücher received a letter to the same purport, to which he returned a verbal answer, that he should suspend hostilities when he should arrive at Paris, provided Buonaparte was given up to him, and the Château de Vincennes, and various territories and forts on the frontiers ; and provided I should agree to what was proposed. I propose to adhere to the answer which I have given.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Head Quarters, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from the Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden, informing me that His Highness has been pleased to confer upon me his order ; and I beg your Lordship to apply to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for me to accept of it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Orville, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I am much obliged to you for the reinforcements which you announce to us. The greatest object is to have old infantry. The others are better than foreign troops ; but they are nothing in comparison with the Spanish infantry.

‘ The Prussians are desirous of keeping their own prisoners, and you may depend upon it I am not anxious to get any from them.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I have received your Lordship’s letter of the 23rd, in which you have announced to me a fresh mark of the approbation and favor of the Prince Regent; and I beg you to return His Royal Highness my best thanks, and to assure him of my eternal gratitude for his most gracious reception of my services, and for all the favors I have received from him.

‘ I likewise beg leave to return to your Lordship, and your colleagues, my best thanks for your recommendation of my services to His Royal Highness.

‘ You will see in my letter to Lord Bathurst the accounts of the state of things here; which I hope we shall bring to the conclusion we all wish for without firing another shot. I hope to be at Paris on the 1st of July.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

‘ SIR,

‘ Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s letter of the 23rd instant, and I am highly flattered by your Royal Highness’s approbation, and gratified by your attention to this army.

‘ Your Royal Highness will see, from what happens every day, that our victory is decisive, and I hope we shall bring the concerns of this country to a satisfactory close without striking another blow.

‘ I will immediately recommend to your Royal Highness certain officers for the third class of the Order of the Bath. At the same time, I wish to suggest what follows for your Royal Highness’s consideration.

‘ We have now 240 Orders, that is, of the first and second class, of the Order of the Bath for Admirals and General Officers; and, putting the navy out of the question, excepting to consider them as entitled to half of the number, the remainder will be for General Officers, or 120 Orders for officers of that rank. Now I would ask your Royal High-

ness whether there are now, or, considering the size of the British army, or the other calls there are upon that army for officers for other armies, it is possible that there can ever be in the British army 120 General Officers so distinguished as to merit the first and second class of the Order of the Bath. We cannot expect again to have so long or so extensive a system of warfare as we have had for the last twenty-two years; yet even now, if Colonels and Lieut. Colonels with five medals, had not got the second class of the Order, your Royal Highness would have found it difficult to fill your 90 vacancies of that class.

‘That which I would propose is, that the second class, instead of being 180, should be reduced to 80; and the mode in which I would make the reduction should be by appointing only to the vacancies occasioned by the death or promotion of the original number of Admirals and General Officers.

‘I would then give only the third class, not as third class, but as Knights Companions. I would form another third class hereafter, to be composed of Colonels in the army, Post Captains in the navy, and Lieut. Colonels in the army, of more than three years’ standing; the two last having already been Knights Companions, and the Knights Companions should be the fourth class.

‘The new third class might be limited or not, as your Royal Highness might think proper. But I think the formation of it might be delayed till some future period.

‘I confess that I do not concur in the limitation of the Order to Field Officers. Many Captains in the army conduct themselves in a very meritorious manner, and deserve it; and I never could see the reason for excluding them either from the Order or the medal.

‘I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the expediency of giving to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged in the battle of Waterloo, a medal. I am convinced it would have the best effect in the army; and, if that battle should settle our concerns, they will well deserve it.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To Comte de Blacas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE, ‘ à Orvillé, ce 28 Juin, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 24, et je ne peux qu’applaudir à la résolution que vous avez prise de vous séparer du Roi. Je sais mieux que personne que les préventions qui existent contre vous sont très peu fondées, ou plutôt pas du tout.

‘ Vous avez servi le Roi avec zèle, talent, et fidélité ; mais, malheureusement pour vous, vous possédiez seul sa confiance ; et on ne veut pas attribuer à la vraie cause, mais on attribue à vous, les malheurs inouis qui lui sont arrivés, et que tout le monde, toute l’Europe je veux dire, est intéressé de prévenir à l’avenir.

‘ Voilà la vraie cause des préjugés contre vous, que vous ne pouviez vaincre qu’en quittant le Roi ; et je ne veux pas vous dire une malhonnêteté en vous assurant que dans le moment vous ne pouviez lui rendre un plus grand service qu’en vous sacrifiant en le quittant.

‘ Excepté dans les derniers jours j’ai vu et j’ai connu tout ce qui s’est passé à Paris depuis l’arrivée du Roi, et je serai toujours prêt à témoigner que ni le Roi ni aucun autre souverain à jamais eu un Ministre qui l’ait servi avec plus de fidélité, plus de zèle, ou plus de talent.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Blacas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of 20th instant, regarding the subsidy to the Elector of Hesse.

‘ The principle which I have adopted in regard to the subsidies to all the Powers of the second order, is the same as that adopted in regard to the great Powers, viz., each receives a subsidy for the number of men which he has engaged to maintain by his treaty of accession to the general alliance of the 25th March. Austria, Russia, and Prussia, maintain in active hostility, the first twice as many, the

second half as many more, and the last one third as many more, than each has engaged to maintain; and nearly all the Powers of the second order have each in the field more men than they had engaged to maintain by their respective treaties of Accession.

‘ But they receive subsidies only for the number which they have engaged to maintain by those treaties; and, therefore, I thought it proper to confine the grant to the Elector to the number his Royal Highness had engaged to maintain, without reference to the surplus he might actually have in the field.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from the King of Wurtemberg, in which His Majesty announces to me that he has conferred upon me his Order of Merit; and I beg your Lordship to lay this letter before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to ask his permission to accept the favor which His Majesty proposes to confer upon me.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the French Commissioners.

‘ Au Quartier Général du Maréchal Prince Blücher,

‘ MESSIEURS,

ce 29 Juin, 1815. à 11½ heures du soir.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de vous faire savoir qu’ayant consulté le Maréchal Prince Blücher sur votre proposition pour un armistice, son Altesse est convenue avec moi, que, sous les circonstances actuelles, aucun armistice ne peut se faire, tant que Napoléon Buonaparte est à Paris, et en liberté; et que ses opérations sont en tel état qu’il ne peut pas les arrêter.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *MM. Les Commissaires Français.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Orvillé, 29th June, 1815.

‘Being aware of the anxiety existing in England to receive the returns of killed and wounded in the late actions, I now send lists of the officers, and expect to be able to send this evening returns of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The amount of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British and Hanoverian, killed, wounded, and missing, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, is between 12,000 and 13,000*.

‘Your Lordship will see in the enclosed lists the names of some most valuable officers lost to His Majesty’s service. Among these, I cannot avoid to mention Colonel Cameron, of the 92nd, and Colonel Sir H. W. Ellis, of the 23rd regiments, to whose conduct I have frequently drawn your Lordship’s attention, and who, at last, fell distinguishing themselves at the head of the brave troops which they commanded. Notwithstanding the glory of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the public and as friends.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Louvres, 30th June, 1815.

‘I have now the honor of enclosing to your Lordship the returns of killed and wounded of the army on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, lists of officers, &c.*

‘Brigadier General Hardinge, who was employed by me with the Prussian army, is not included in these returns; but he received a severe wound in the battle of the 16th, and has lost his left hand. He had conducted himself during the time he was so employed in such a manner as to obtain the approbation of Marshal Prince Blücher and the Officers at the Prussian head quarters, as well as mine, and I greatly regret his misfortune.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

* See Returns, p. 485.

To the Emperor of Russia.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Louvres, ce 30 Juin, 1815.

‘ Le Général Pozzo di Borgo m’a remis la lettre que votre Majesté Impériale m’a écrite le $\frac{11}{23}$ Juin, par laquelle elle me marque son approbation de ma conduite dans la bataille du 18, en témoignage de laquelle votre Majesté Impériale me donne une épée militaire garnie de lauriers.

‘ J’assure votre Majesté que rien ne peut m’être plus flatteur ni plus agréable que l’approbation de votre Majesté Impériale ; et que je serai fier de porter et de faire usage contre ses ennemis de l’épée dont elle veut m’honorer.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Sa Majesté

‘ WELLINGTON.

*l’Empereur de toutes les Russies.’**To Earl Bathurst.*

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Louvres, 30th June, 1815.

‘ I send you a specimen of Mr. ———’s intelligence. It is much better to recall this gentleman, who can be of no use to me. I shall give him no answer.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Earl Bathurst.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince d’Eckmuhl.

‘ Au Quartier Général, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

à 10 heures du matin.

‘ Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 30 Juin, dans laquelle votre Excellence m’envoie la nouvelle de l’armistice fait par M. le Général Frimont avec M. le Maréchal Duc d’Albufera.

‘ J’ai déjà fait savoir par écrit à MM. les Commissaires Français envoyés auprès des Puissances Alliées, et verbalement à MM. les Commissaires Français envoyés auprès de moi, les raisons qui m’ont empêché d’arrêter mes opérations ; lesquelles j’ai lieu de croire sont pleinement adoptées par les Puissances Alliées de mon Souverain, et de ceux dont j’ai l’honneur de commander les armées.

‘ J’ai toutes les raisons du monde pour arrêter l’effusion du sang des braves troupes que je commande ; mais il

faut que ce soit sur des conditions qui assureront le rétablissement et la stabilité de la paix générale.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal Prince d’Eckmuhl.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince William of Prussia.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Gonesse, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu la lettre très obligeante que votre Altesse Royale m’a écrite hier, et je suis extrêmement flatté et reconnaissant de l’honneur que votre Altesse Royale me fait par son désir que je sois le parrain de sa fille née le 18 Juin.

‘ Je souhaite avec votre Altesse Royale que l’alliance entre nos deux nations soit aussi permanente qu’elle a déjà été avantageuse à la cause publique, et qu’elle est cordiale.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Guillaume de Prusse.’

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Gonesse, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu aujourd’hui les lettres de votre Altesse Royale du 28 et 29 ; et je vous remercie et je vous félicite de tout mon cœur des mesures judicieuses que votre Altesse Royale a prises pour avoir possession du poste important du Quesnoi, qui ont eu une réussite si complète. Je ne manquerai pas d’en faire rapport à Sa Majesté.

‘ J’approuve aussi entièrement les autres mesures que votre Altesse Royale a adoptées.

‘ Nous sommes ici tout près de Paris. Le Maréchal Blücher a passé la Seine à St. Germain et marche sur St. Cloud. L’ennemi désire un armistice, Napoléon étant parti.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.’

To the French Commissioners.

‘ MESSIEURS,

‘ à Gonesse, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je suis fâché de faire savoir à vos Excellences que je n’ai pas encore reçu la réponse du Maréchal Blücher à la lettre que je lui avais envoyée ce matin sur l’armistice.

‘Le moment que je recevrai sa réponse je ne manquerai pas d’avertir vos Excellences.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘MM. Les Commissaires Français.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

‘MY DEAR LORD,

‘Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘I have received your letter of the 28th, and will settle Mr. ——’s business for him. The * * * * * is a very good kind of man, but he has less sense of feeling than any gentleman I have ever met with.

‘We are going on very well. We have shut the French into Paris and their lines; Blücher has crossed the Seine. Buonaparte is off, I believe, to Havre. They offer an armistice; but I won’t grant it unless I shall be certain it will lead to a permanent settlement.

‘I am very glad to find you are going on well.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Lieut. General

‘WELLINGTON.

the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.’

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘SIR,

‘Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘I requested General Müffling to write to your Highness yesterday, upon the subject of the propositions which had been made to me by the French Commissioners for a suspension of hostilities, upon which I have not yet had a positive answer from your Highness.

‘It appears to me that, with the force which you and I have under our command at present, the attack of Paris is a matter of great risk. I am convinced it cannot be made on this side with any hope of success.

‘The army under my command must then cross the Seine twice, and get into the Bois de Boulogne before the attack can be made; and even then if we should succeed the loss would be very severe.

‘We must incur a severe loss, if it is necessary, in any case. But in this case it is not necessary. By the delay of a few days we shall have here the army under Marshal Prince Wrede, and the Allied Sovereigns with it, who will

decide upon the measures to be adopted, and success will then be certain with a comparatively trifling loss; or, if we choose it, we can settle all our matters now by agreeing to the proposed armistice.

‘The terms on which I think this armistice can be made, and on which alone I will consent to make it, are these :

‘First; that we shall remain in the positions we now occupy.

‘Secondly; that the French army shall retire from Paris across the Loire.

‘Thirdly; that Paris shall be given over to the care of the national guard till the King shall order otherwise.

‘Fourthly; the time to be fixed for notice to break off this armistice.

‘By adopting this measure, we provide for the quiet restoration of His Majesty to his throne; which is that result of the war which the Sovereigns of all of us have always considered the most beneficial for us all, and the most likely to lead to permanent peace in Europe.

‘It is true we shall not have the vain triumph of entering Paris at the head of our victorious troops; but, as I have already explained to your Highness, I doubt our having the means at present of succeeding in an attack upon Paris; and, if we are to wait till the arrival of Marshal Prince Wrede to make the attack, I think we shall find the Sovereigns disposed, as they were last year, to spare the capital of their ally, and either not to enter the town at all, or enter it under an armistice, such as it is in your power and mine to sign this day.

‘I earnestly urge your Highness, then, to consider the reasoning which I have submitted to you on this occasion; and to let me have your decision whether you will agree to any armistice or not; and, if you will, I beg you to name a person to treat in your name with the French Commissioners. If you will not, my conduct will be guided by your decision.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the French Commissioners.

‘ Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Juillet, 1815.
à 7 heures du matin.

‘ MESSIEURS,

‘ Je regrette d’annoncer à vos Excellences que je n’ai pas encore reçu la réponse du Maréchal Blücher à ma lettre d’hier. Le fait est, que l’armée du Maréchal a été en marche depuis hier, et, les routes étant pleines de troupes et de voitures, le passage en est difficile.

‘ J’aurai l’honneur d’écrire à vos Excellences aussitôt que j’aurai des nouvelles du Maréchal.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

MM. Les Commissaires Français.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the French Commissioners.

‘ à Gonesse, ce 2 Juillet, 1815.
à 4½ heures de l’après-midi.

‘ MESSIEURS,

‘ Il est de mon devoir de prévenir vos Excellences que je viens de recevoir une lettre du Maréchal Prince Blücher, qui me témoigne la plus grande répugnance à conclure un armistice, qui est fondée en grande mesure sur ce qui se passe journellement à Paris.

‘ Je lui ai écrit encore une fois, ayant le plus grand désir de sauver cette capitale du danger qui la menace, et j’attends sa réponse dans la nuit. Vos Excellences jugeront si elles veulent attendre jusqu’à demain matin; mais je dois les prévenir du vrai état des choses, et leur dire que, si elles insistent sur une réponse ce soir, il faut qu’elle soit dans la négative.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *MM. Les Commissaires Français.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the French Commissioners.

‘ à Gonesse, ce 2 Juillet, 1815.
à 9½ heures du soir.

‘ MESSIEURS,

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de vos Excellences datée à 5 heures. Je vous avais écrit à 4½ heures pour vous faire savoir l’état des choses, et je m’attends à recevoir ce soir la réponse du Maréchal Prince Blücher, et je ne manquerai pas de vous en avertir au moment.

‘ Si vos Excellences restent ici demain, je ferai faire des arrangemens pour que vous soyez logés au quartier général.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ MM. Les Commissaires Français.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR BERESFORD,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 9th of June. You should recommend for the Spanish medal for Albuera according to the rules laid down by the King of Spain for the grant of it. I should think it should be given only to those who were there and actually engaged.

‘ I am, as soon as I shall have a little time, going to recommend officers for the Order of San Fernando, and will apply to you for a Portuguese list.

‘ You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a pounding match. Both were what the boxers call gluttons. Napoleon did not manœuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style, in columns, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was, that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery.

‘ I had the infantry for some time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking about us as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well.

‘ Boney is now off, I believe, to Rochefort, to go to America. The army, about 40,000 or 50,000, are in Paris. Blücher on the left of the Seine, and I with my right in front of St. Denis, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy. They have fortified St. Denis and Montmartre very strongly. The canal de l’Oureq is filled with water, and they have a parapet and batteries on the bank; so that I do not believe we can attack this line. However, I will see.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Marshal

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

‘ We believe Wrede is with the Bavarians at Châlons this day.’

To Rear Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR MALCOLM,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ I received your letters of the 21st and 26th, for which I am very much obliged to you. Our affairs here are, I hope, nearly settled. We have the French shut into Paris and their lines; Buonaparte is off; and they offer an armistice; but I will not agree, excepting upon terms that shall lead to a permanent settlement.

‘ Lieut. Colonel Jones at Brussels, or General Adam, will apply to you for conveyance for any people that require it.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Rear Admiral*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s dispatch of the 16th of June.

‘ In my opinion money could not be employed to greater advantage than in the fortification of Genoa; and I conceive the application of a part of the money of the subsidy to that purpose would be more beneficial to the Allies than to put in the field a few more Piedmontese troops.

‘ But I must observe to your Lordship, that the fund from which this subsidy is to be given is formed of money to be given in lieu of troops in the field; and the Allies are of course interested in its being employed solely to maintain troops in the field, and they might complain if any part of it was employed for other purposes.

‘ Your Lordship will be the best judge of the validity of this objection.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

‘ SIR,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s most gracious letter of the 22nd of June; and, if any thing could augment my gratitude for the favor with which your

Royal Highness has uniformly, and particularly on this occasion, received my services, it is the honor which you have done me in writing to me.

‘ Your Royal Highness will see, in my report of this date to the Secretary of State, the strong grounds we have for hoping that we shall bring affairs here to the conclusion most wished for by your Royal Highness, without a further effusion of blood; and, if that should be the case, your Royal Highness will again have saved the world.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince Regent.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ I enclose an extract of a letter from General Charles Baron Alten, from which it appears that 800 stands of arms and accoutrements will be required by the Hanoverian troops wounded in the battle of the 18th of June.

‘ I am very certain that arms and accoutrements will likewise be required by the British troops, although I have not received reports upon the subject. I therefore beg leave to recommend that 4000 stands of arms and sets of buff accoutrements may be sent to Bruxelles without loss of time.

‘ I will take care that a regular account is kept of what troops they are delivered to, in order that they may be charged against the subsidies, or in any other manner that may be thought proper.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the report of Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville upon his attack of Cambray*, which affords a strong proof of the gallantry and exertions of our troops.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

* See p. 503.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Gonesse, 2nd July, 1815.

‘ The enemy attacked the advanced guard of Marshal Prince Blücher’s corps at Villers Cotterets on the 28th, but, the main body coming up, they were driven off with the loss of six pieces of cannon and about one thousand prisoners.

‘ It appears that these troops were on the march from Soissons to Paris, and, having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villers Cotterets, they got upon that of Meaux. They were attacked again upon this road by General Bülow, who took from them 500 prisoners, and drove them across the Marne. They have, however, got into Paris.

‘ The advanced guard of the allied army under my command crossed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole on the 30th, and we yesterday took up a position, with the right upon the height of Richebourg, the left upon the Bois de Bondy.

‘ Field Marshal Prince Blücher, having taken the village of Aubevilliers, or Vertus, on the morning of the 30th of June, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain’s as I advanced; and he will this day have his right at Plessis Piquet, his left at St. Cloud, and the reserve at Versailles.

‘ The enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Denis strongly; and, by means of the little rivers, Rouillon and la Vieille Mer, they have inundated the ground on the north side of that town; and water having been introduced into the canal de l’Ourcq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris.

‘ The heights of Belleville are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.

‘ Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and all the dépôts of the whole army, it is supposed the enemy have there about 40,000 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called *les tirailleurs de la garde*, and the *Fédérés*.

‘ Under these circumstances I am inclined to doubt the expediency of our attacking the enemy in their fortified position; more particularly as, having reason to believe that Marshal Prince Wrede’s corps was at Nancy on the 26th, we suppose it is this day at Châlons, and it may be here in four or five days.

‘ On the day after I last wrote to your Lordship, viz., on the 29th, I had an interview at Etrées with five Commissioners, — — — — —, the — — — — — de — — — — —, and — — — — —, who had been sent from Paris to negotiate with me a suspension of hostilities.

‘ I told them that I had already written to the other Commissioners upon this subject, and that I had nothing to say in addition to what I had written in that letter; that it was impossible for me to consider the whole transaction of the abdication in any other light than as a trick; and that I could not stop my operations with a view to any benefit likely to result from such an arrangement to the object the Allies had in view in the war.

The Commissioners then said that they had every reason to believe that Napoleon had quitted Paris; and, in case he had not, various schemes were proposed, in order to get rid of him, of which one was to send him to England, another to hand him over to his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria. To which I answered, that I had no authority to talk of such schemes; that I was quite certain that, if he was sent to England, the Prince Regent would keep him to be disposed of by the Allies by common accord, and I had no reason to doubt that the Emperor of Austria would do the same; and that, if they intended really to dispose of him in that way, they had much better send him to Marshal Blücher or me at once.

‘ They then said that it was probable he was gone to Rochefort to embark for America, or that he would go as soon as he should hear of the near approach of the armies, and before they could send to Paris; and they asked whether in that case I would stop my operations. I told them that, besides Napoleon, there were his adherents, who were the declared enemies of the Allies; and that, before I could stop my operations, I must see some steps taken to

re-establish a government in France which should afford the Allies some chance of peace.

‘ After some hesitation they begged I would tell them what would satisfy the Allies upon this point. I answered that I had no authority to talk upon the subject, even from my own Government, much less from the Allies; and that all I could do was to give them my private opinion, which, unless otherwise instructed by my own Government, I should certainly urge upon the Allies with all the influence which I might be supposed to possess.

‘ I then told them that I conceived the best security for Europe was the restoration of the King, and that the establishment of any other government than the King’s in France must inevitably lead to new and endless wars; that Buonaparte and the army having overturned the King’s Government, the natural and simple measure, after Buonaparte was prisoner or out of the way, and the army defeated, was to recall the King to his authority, and that it was a much more dignified proceeding to recall him without conditions, and to trust to the energy of their constitution for any reforms they wished to make either in the government or the constitution, than now to make conditions with their sovereign; and that, above all, it was important that they should recall the King without loss of time, as it would not then appear that the measure had been forced upon them by the Allies.

‘ The Commissioners professed, individually and collectively, their earnest desire to see the King restored in the manner I had mentioned, which they said was likewise the desire of the Provisional Government. — — — was, however, of opinion that the two Chambers could not be brought to recall the King without conditions; and he mentioned, as those upon which they would probably insist, and upon which it was desirable the King should give way, the responsibility of the administration and the alteration of the constitution, so far as that the initiative in making the laws should be vested in the assemblies, and not in the King.

‘ I told them, regarding the first point, that I had every reason to believe that the King had determined to form

a ministry which should be individually and collectively responsible for all the acts of the Government; and that I did not doubt that His Majesty would not oppose himself to the wishes of the French people, if it was desired that the initiative in framing the laws should be vested in the assemblies: that, however, I had no authority to speak on this subject, and recommended to them not to look after little points of difference, and, if they really wished to restore the Government of their King, to do it at once and without any condition.

‘ In the course of this conversation they stated that the Assemblies had proclaimed Napoleon II. as Emperor only to conciliate the officers and soldiers of the army, who had come into Paris in such numbers after the battle, that they had been apprehensive of a civil war in Paris if this measure had not been adopted.

‘ While we were discussing the conditions to be proposed to the King, and the evils and inconveniences which the mode of making the laws, and the want of responsibility and power in the Ministers had occasioned, I received from Sir Charles Stuart the King’s declaration of the 28th, countersigned by M. de Talleyrand, which I immediately communicated to the French Commissioners, and pointed out to them the King’s promise to make the alteration in his administration which they had proposed, and the probability that His Majesty would not object to that proposed to be made in the constitution.

‘ They objected to certain paragraphs in the declaration referable to the exclusion of certain persons from the King’s presence, to the intention announced to punish some of those concerned in the plot which had brought back Buonaparte, and to that of calling together the old houses of the legislature, upon which, at their desire, I wrote to M. de Talleyrand a letter, of which Sir Charles Stuart will probably have sent to England a copy, which I communicated to the Commissioners before I sent it.

‘ I then told them that I could not talk more upon the suspension of our operations, which they urged in the most earnest manner, in order to give them time to take their measures to recall the King, until I should see Marshal

Blücher, to whose head quarters I promised to go that evening.

‘ Before I set off, the Commissioners asked me whether the appointment of a Regency to conduct the affairs of the Government in the name of Napoleon II. was likely to satisfy the Allies, and would be such an arrangement as would induce me to stop my operations. I answered, certainly not; that I conceived the Allies, after their declaration, could never treat with Napoleon or any of his family; that the appointment of Napoleon II. was to be attributed to Napoleon I., and the acknowledgment of him to the desire to conciliate the army, and that I should not stop my operations in consequence of such an arrangement.

‘ They then asked me what would be the case if any other Prince of a Royal house were called to the throne of France; to which I said that it was impossible for me to answer such loose questions; that, as an individual, I had made them acquainted with my opinion of what it was best for them to do, and it rested with them either to follow this opinion or not.

‘ One of the Commissioners, before I went away, took occasion to tell me that he wished I had given a more positive answer to this last question, and I determined to take another opportunity of doing so before the Commissioners should report this conversation to Paris.

‘ I left them at Etrées, and went to the head quarters at Le Plessis to give the orders for the movement of the troops in the morning, and I overtook them again in the night at Louvres. I then told them that I had considered their last question since I had seen them, and that I felt no objection to give them my opinion upon it, still as an individual; that, in my opinion, Europe had no hope of peace if any person excepting the King were called to the throne of France; that any person so called must be considered an usurper, whatever his rank and quality; that he must act as an usurper, and must endeavor to turn the attention of the country from the defects of his title towards war and foreign conquests; that the Powers of Europe must, in such a case, guard themselves against this evil; and that I could only assure them that, unless otherwise ordered by

my Government, I would exert any influence I might possess over the Allied Sovereigns to induce them to insist upon securities for the preservation of peace, besides the treaty itself, if such an arrangement as they had stated were adopted.

‘ The Commissioners replied that they perfectly understood me, and some of them added, “ *Et vous avez raison.*”

‘ I went on to Marshal Prince Blücher, who was at the time upon the point of attacking the French post at Vertus, and who for that reason could not consent to a suspension of hostilities; and he agreed in opinion with me, that as long as Napoleon remained at Paris we could not stop our operations without insisting upon his being delivered over to us.

‘ I wrote accordingly, in concert with the Marshal, to the French Commissioners a letter, of which I enclose the copy; and they reported to their Government that night.

‘ In consequence, however, of Marshal Blücher’s attack upon Vertus, or for some other cause, the officer they sent with their letter was not received at, and was fired upon by, the French outposts, and he did not reach Paris by Bondy till a late hour in the evening of the 30th, and returned only yesterday morning with the report that Napoleon had quitted Paris to embark for the United States at four o’clock on the 29th.

‘ They called upon me yesterday morning with this report, and I told them that, the great obstacle to the armistice being removed, there remained only a question about the terms, which appeared to me should be, that we should halt in our positions, and not advance farther; that the French army should retire from Paris across the Loire, and that Paris should be held by the national guards of the town until the King should order otherwise.

‘ I told them that, if they agreed to these terms, I would immediately send to prevail upon Marshal Blücher to halt, and to send here an officer to settle the details.

‘ They contended against sending away the army, notwithstanding that they had admitted in the conversation of the 29th that Napoleon II. had been proclaimed by the Assemblies solely to conciliate the army; but I told them

that I would not consent to suspend hostilities as long as a soldier remained in Paris.

In fact, if they were to restore the King, and His Majesty were to return to Paris, the troops remaining there, His Majesty would be entirely in the hands of the Assemblies and of the army, who cannot be considered in any other light than as the creatures and instruments of Napoleon. We must get rid of the army, therefore, and we may then hope that the King will be recalled without conditions, and that he will have it in his power to carry on his Government without the assistance of foreign Powers.

‘ In the course of this meeting I read to the Commissioners the letter from Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode, of the 26th, which I had just received, and of which I enclose the copy.

‘ I likewise enclose the copy of a letter which I received yesterday from the Prince d’Eckmuhl, and the copy of my answer regarding a suspension of hostilities; and your Lordship may depend upon it that, if Prince Blücher consents to suspend his operations, which I imagine he is as sensible as I am of the necessity of doing, till joined by Prince Wrede, I shall urge him to adopt the terms which I propose, without which I will not consent to any suspension.

‘ In consequence of the conversation I had with the Commissioners on the 29th, I recommended to the King to come on to Roye, where His Majesty arrived on the 30th.

‘ I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Le Quesnoi surrendered to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th of June. I enclose the copy of His Royal Highness’s report upon this subject, in which your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which this young Prince conducted this affair.

‘ I likewise understand that Bapaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the King of France to take possession of that town.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the French Commissioners.

‘ à Gonesse, ce 3 Juillet, 1815.

à 6 heures du matin.

‘ MESSIEURS,

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir dans la nuit la lettre de vos Excellences d’hier au soir à 10 heures.

‘ Je vais sortir à présent, mais j’espère être de retour vers midi, quand je serai bien aise de recevoir vos Excellences.

‘ J’ai donné des ordres pour qu’on prépare pour vos Excellences des quartiers ici si vos Excellences préfèrent d’y rester.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ M.M. Les Commissaires Français.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Earl Cathcart, K.T.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

‘ I enclose, for the information of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, my dispatch of this date to the Secretary of State, in which you will see how we stand here.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ The Earl Cathcart, K.T.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR CHARLES,

‘ Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

‘ I enclose my dispatch of this date to the Secretary of State, from which you will see how we stand here, and you may give information accordingly to the Government of the Emperor of Austria.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Lieut. General

‘ WELLINGTON.

Lord Stewart, G.C.B.’

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.’

‘ I enclose your Highness the unanimous resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereby they offer to your Highness, and the brave army under your command, their grateful thanks for your and their conduct in the battle of the 18th June; and the extract of a letter which I have

received upon the same subject from the Speaker of the House of Commons.

‘I beg leave to congratulate your Highness upon this occasion ; and to assure your Highness that, as an Englishman and as the General of an Allied Army, engaged in the same battle, I concur entirely in these votes of thanks to your Highness and your army ; and that I shall never cease to feel grateful for the cordiality with which we have concerted and conducted our operations, and particularly for the effectual co-operation and assistance of your Highness and your army in the battle of the 18th June, for which I now transmit you the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blucher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Müffling.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Gonesse, ce 4 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie les réponses sur les points que vous m’avez soumis aujourd’hui ; et une lettre pour le Maréchal, dans laquelle je lui parle sur le premier, et je lui dis les raisons qui me font croire qu’il devait vous choisir.

‘ Je vous prie de lui envoyer cette lettre.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Général Baron Müffling.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

‘ I have this evening written answers to General Müffling upon various points which remain to be settled between you and me before we occupy Paris, which I am convinced we shall settle with the same temper as we have everything else.

‘ I have, however, given him no answer respecting the appointment of a commandant for Paris, as I wish to propose to your Highness that he himself should be selected as the person.

‘ There is no person who, in his situation, has done more to forward the objects of the operations ; and it appears to

me that, having had so much to do with us both, and with our operations, he is the person who ought to be selected.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc d'Otrante.

‘ Au Quartier Général, ce 4 Juillet, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC, à 8 heures du soir.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre d'aujourd'hui par le Général Trommelin ; et je serai bien aise de rencontrer votre Excellence où vous voudrez à l'heure que vous nommerez.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc d'Otrante.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

‘ Field Marshal Prince Blücher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2nd instant that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon ; but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under General Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves upon the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, but were repulsed with considerable loss ; and, finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two Allied Armies by a bridge which I had had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Pont de Neuilly ; the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negociation at the palace of St. Cloud of a military convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris.

‘ Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud, and I enclose the copy of the military convention which was agreed to last night, which has been ratified by Marshal Prince Blücher and me, and by the Prince d'Eckmühl on the part of the French army.

‘ This convention decides all the military questions of this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.

‘ General Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day; and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.

‘ I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Captain Lord Arthur Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to your favor and protection.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

Earl Bathurst.

‘ WELLINGTON.

CONVENTION OF PARIS.

‘ Paris, ce 3 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Ce jour d’hui, trois Juillet, mil huit cent quinze, les Commissaires, nommés par les Commandans en Chef des Armées respectives, savoir, Monsieur le Baron Bignon, Chargé du Portefeuille des Affaires Etrangères; Monsieur le Comte Guilleminot, Chef de l’Etat Major Général de l’Armée Française; Monsieur le Comte de Bondy, Préfet du Département de la Seine; munis des pleins pouvoirs de Son Excellence le Maréchal Prince d’Eckmuhl, Commandant en Chef l’Armée Française, d’une part: et Monsieur le Major Général Baron Müffling, muni des pleins pouvoirs de Son Altesse le Feld Maréchal Prince Blücher, Commandant en Chef l’Armée Prussienne; Monsieur le Colonel Hervey, muni des pleins pouvoirs de Son Excellence le Duc de Wellington, Commandant en Chef l’Armée Anglaise, de l’autre; sont convenus des Articles suivans:

‘ ARTICLE 1. Il y aura une suspension d’armes entre les Armées Alliées commandées par Son Altesse le Feld Maréchal Prince Blücher, Son Excellence le Duc de Wellington, et l’armée Française sous les murs de Paris.

‘ ARTICLE 2. Demain l’armée Française commencera à se mettre en marche pour se porter derrière la Loire. L’évacuation totale de Paris sera effectuée en trois jours, et son mouvement pour se porter derrière la Loire sera terminé en huit jours.

‘ ARTICLE 3. L’armée Française emmènera avec elle

tout son matériel, artillerie de campagne, caisse militaire, chevaux, et propriétés des régimens, sans aucune exception. Il en fera de même pour le personel des dépôts, et pour le personel des diverses branches d'administration qui appartiennent à l'armée.

‘ ARTICLE 4. Les malades, et les blessés, ainsi que les officiers de santé, qu'il sera nécessaires de laisser près d'eux, sont mis sous la protection spéciale de MM. les Commandans en Chef des Armées Anglaises et Prussiennes.

‘ ARTICLE 5. Les militaires et employés, dont il est question dans l'article précédent, pourront, aussitôt après leur rétablissement, rejoindre les corps auxquels ils appartiennent.

‘ ARTICLE 6. Les femmes et les enfans de tous les individus qui appartiennent à l'armée Française auront la liberté de rester à Paris : ces femmes pourront sans difficulté quitter Paris pour rejoindre l'armée, et emporter avec elles leurs propriétés, et celles de leurs maris.

‘ ARTICLE 7. Les officiers de ligne employés avec les Fédérés, ou avec les Tirailleurs de la Garde Nationale, pourront ou se réunir à l'armée ou retourner dans leurs domiciles, ou dans le lieu de leur naissance.

‘ ARTICLE 8. Demain, 4 Juillet, à midi, on remettra Saint Denis, Saint Ouen, Clichy, et Neuilly. Après demain, 5 Juillet, à la même heure, on remettra Montmartre : le troisième jour, 6 Juillet, toutes les barrières seront remises.

‘ ARTICLE 9. Le service intérieur de la ville de Paris continuera à être fait par la Garde Nationale, et par le corps de Gendarmerie Municipale.

‘ ARTICLE 10. Les Commandans en Chef des Armées Anglaises et Prussiennes s'engagent à respecter, et à faire respecter par leurs subordonnés, les autorités actuelles tant qu'elles existeront.

‘ ARTICLE 11. Les propriétés publiques, à l'exception de celles qui ont rapport à la guerre, soit qu'elles appartiennent au Gouvernement, soit qu'elles dependent de l'autorité municipale, seront respectées, et les Puissances Alliées n'interviendront en aucune manière dans leur administration et gestion.

‘ ARTICLE 12. Seront pareillement respectées les personnes et les propriétés particulières : les habitans, et, en

général, tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale continueront à jouir de leurs droits et libertés, sans pouvoir être inquiétés, ni recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent, ou auraient occupées, ou à leurs conduites et à leurs opinions politiques.

‘ ARTICLE 13. Les troupes étrangères n'apporteront aucun obstacle à l'approvisionnement de la capitale, et protégeront, au contraire, l'arrivage et la libre circulation des objets qui y sont destinés.

‘ ARTICLE 14. La présente Convention sera observée, et servira de règle pour les rapports mutuels jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix.

‘ En cas de rupture, elle devra être dénoncée dans les formes usitées au moins dix jours à l'avance.

‘ ARTICLE 15. S'il s'élèveraient des difficultés sur l'exécution de quelqu'un des Articles de la présente Convention, l'interprétation en sera fait en faveur de l'armée Française, et de la ville de Paris.

‘ ARTICLE 16. La présente Convention est déclarée commune à toutes les armées alliées, sauf en ratification des Puissances dont ces armées dépendent.

‘ ARTICLE 17. Les ratifications en seront échangées demain, 4 Juillet, à six heures du matin, au Pont de Neuilly.

‘ ARTICLE 18. Il sera nommé des Commissaires par les parties respectives, pour veiller à l'exécution de la présente Convention.

‘ Fait et signé à St. Cloud, en triple expédition, par les Commissaires susnommés, les jours et an que dessus.

‘ LE BARON BIGNON.

‘ LE COMTE GUILLEMINOT.

‘ LE COMTE DE BONDY.

‘ LE BARON DE MÜFFLING.

‘ F. B. HERVEY, COLONEL.

‘ Approuvé et ratifié la présente suspension d'armes.

‘ À Paris, le trois Juillet, mil huit cent quinze.

‘ Approuvé

‘ LE MARÉCHAL PRINCE D'ECKMUHL.

‘ Afterwards approved by Prince Blücher and the Duke of Wellington; and the ratifications were exchanged on the 4th July.’

‘GENERAL ORDER.

‘Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

‘1. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has, in concert with Field Marshal Prince Blücher, concluded a military convention with the Commander in Chief of the French army in Paris, by which the enemy are to evacuate St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, this day at noon; the heights of Montmartre to-morrow, at noon; and Paris the next day.

‘2. The Field Marshal congratulates the army upon this result of their glorious victory. He desires that the troops may employ the leisure of this day to clean their arms, clothes, and appointments, as it is his intention that they should pass him in review.

‘WELLINGTON.’

MEMORANDUM

For the Duc d’Otrante.

‘à Gonesse, ce 4 Juillet, 1815.

‘Il me paraît que les Puissances étant convenues que Napoleon Buonaparte et son gouvernement étant une usurpation avec laquelle elles ne pourront traiter nullement, il convient qu’aussitôt possible après le départ de l’armée, les deux chambres et le Gouvernement se déclarent dissous de fait, et qu’ils fassent une adresse au Roi avec une déclaration dans laquelle ils diront qu’ils ont agi en tout pour le bien de la France, et tout ce qu’ils voudraient faire savoir à Sa Majesté.

‘J’envoie une copie de la Proclamation du Roi du 28, et je sais que le Roi est disposé à faire tout ce que l’on peut désirer pour garantie de la liberté constitutionnelle et personnelle.

‘WELLINGTON.’

To H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia.

‘MONSEIGNEUR,

‘à Gonesse, ce 5 Juillet, 1815.

‘J’ai reçu hier au soir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 3; et je vous envoie à présent une lettre pour l’officier de l’artillerie le Colonel Dickson, qui commande le train de grosse artillerie qui est à Mons; dans laquelle je lui ordonne

de se rendre auprès de votre Altesse Royale, et de se concerter avec les officiers d'artillerie et de génie auprès de votre Altesse Royale sur la quantité d'artillerie qui vous serait nécessaire.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Auguste de Prusse.’

To Colonel Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR COLONEL,

‘ Gonesse, 5th July, 1815.

‘ I beg that, on receipt of this letter, you will wait upon Prince Augustus of Prussia, who is with a Prussian corps carrying on the siege of Maubeuge; and that you will take his orders regarding the assistance in ordnance and ammunition which you are to give him. I understand that he has already 50 pieces of artillery, and I should wish the assistance not to exceed 50 more, if possible. However, upon this point you must be the best judge, upon conferring with the Prince; and I leave the matter to your discretion; observing, however, that although Paris has capitulated, it is not impossible we may still want our train.

‘ The Prince may want engineers’ stores, as well as ordnance, &c., and you will desire the engineers at Mons likewise to wait upon him, and take his orders upon the subject.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.’

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Neuilly, 5th July, 1815. 5 P.M.

‘ I have received your letter regarding the Governor of Paris.

‘ I am quite certain it will be best to have but one Governor for the whole town; and, as we both agree in our opinion of the fitness of General Müffling, I shall be obliged to you if you will appoint him; and, if you will do so, I will likewise announce the appointment in the orders to my army.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Neuilly, ce 6 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je suis informé que le Général Matuchewitz, qui commande à Gand comme Gouverneur, a donné des ordres pour la construction de nouveaux ouvrages à la place.

‘ La place ayant été en état de siège, il en avait sûrement le droit après avoir consulté le conseil de défense; mais, la place n’étant plus en état de siège, ni le Général Matuchewitz, ni aucun autre Gouverneur ne peut donner l’ordre de faire des changemens aux ouvrages de défense, surtout si ces changemens doivent occasioner des dépenses, sans l’ordre de Sa Majesté.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse Royale de lui faire savoir cet ordre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

To Lieut. General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B., Commanding the Hanoverian troops.

SIR,

‘ Neuilly, 6th July, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose you the unanimous resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, containing their thanks for the conduct of your Excellency, and of the General Officers, Officers, and troops under your command, in the battle of the 18th June, which I beg you will communicate to the troops.

‘ I beg leave to congratulate you upon this honorable occasion.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Paris, 7th July, 1815. 4½ P.M.

‘ I send you a letter which I have just received from Marshal Prince Wrede. There does not appear to me any inconvenience in his taking up the position he proposes.

‘ I have received a letter from the Commissioners appointed by you and me to carry into execution the convention of the

3rd instant, regarding the Château de Vincennes, upon which I shall be glad to have your opinion.

‘Vincennes not being included by name in the convention, I believe the French Commissioners are right, and that we must attack that place.’

‘Believe me, &c.’

‘*Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To General Baron Müffling.

‘à Paris, ce 8 Juillet, 1815.’

‘MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,’

à 11½ heures du matin.

‘Je vous envoie une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Prince de Talleyrand, qui m’annonce les changemens qui ont eu lieu dans le Gouvernement de la France.’

‘J’en envoie copie aussi au Maréchal Prince Blücher.’

‘Je vous prie de donner les ordres aux troupes qui sont en Paris que vous trouverez bon à cette occasion ; et de vous mettre en communication avec les autorités nouvellement nommées.’

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.’

‘*Le Général Baron Müffling.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

‘P.S. Depuis que j’ai écrit cette lettre je reçois une seconde du Prince de Talleyrand, marquée No. 2, au crayon, pour m’annoncer que le Roi de France entrera à Paris, aujourd’hui.’

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘Paris, 8th July, 1815.’

‘MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,’

Quarter before 12 at noon.

‘I enclose your Highness copies of two letters which I have just received from Prince de Talleyrand, announcing the changes that have taken place in the Government, and that the King is coming to Paris this day.’

‘I likewise enclose the copy of the letter which I have written to General Müffling upon this occasion.’

‘Believe me, &c.’

‘*Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To General Baron Müffling.

‘ à Paris, ce 8 Juillet, 1815.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

à 5 heures de l'après-midi.

‘ Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'aujourd'hui sur la contribution que vous allez imposer sur la ville de Paris par ordre du Maréchal Blücher.

‘ En mon opinion cette mesure devrait être adoptée du commun accord de tous les Souverains Alliés; et, comme ils sont si près, et qu'on peut les attendre dans si peu de jours, il n'y aura pas d'inconvénient à attendre leur arrivée avant de commencer de lever cette contribution.

‘ Je vous prie de faire savoir cette opinion au Maréchal.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Baron Müffling.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Paris, 8th July, 1815. Midnight.

‘ Several reports have been brought to me during the evening and night, and some from the Government, in consequence of the work carrying on by your Highness on one of the bridges over the Seine, which it is supposed to be your intention to destroy.

‘ As this measure will certainly create a good deal of disturbance in the town, and as the Sovereigns, when they were here before, left all these bridges, &c., standing, I take the liberty of suggesting to you to delay the destruction of the bridge at least till they shall arrive; or, at all events, till I can have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow morning.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th July, 1815.

‘ Among other persons at Paris with whom I have had communication on the march of the army from the Netherlands to this place is the Duc d'Otrante, through a person by the name of ———, who had been introduced to him by Mr. * * * *.

‘ Mr. ——— came to the head quarters at Gonesse on

the 4th instant, having been sent out from Paris on the 3rd with a message from the Duc d'Otrante to request that I would state what I wished or recommended should be done. This message was delivered in presence of the Prince de Talleyrand, Sir Charles Stuart, and General Pozzo di Borgo, and, as well as I recollect, the Comte de Goltz; and, in order to avoid mistakes, I wrote a memorandum*, of which Sir Charles Stuart transmitted a copy to Lord Castlereagh in his dispatch of the 4th inst., in which I stated that, as the Allies considered Buonaparte and all authority that emanated from him an usurpation, the best thing the Provisional Government and the Assemblies could do would be to dissolve themselves, and to make the King acquainted with this act in an address or declaration, in which they might justify their own conduct, and might recommend to His Majesty such measures as they might think proper for the benefit of the country.

‘ The Prince de Talleyrand at the same time gave M. ——— a note of the constitutional measures which the King was ready to adopt, of which Sir Charles Stuart has likewise transmitted Lord Castlereagh the substance; and M. ——— was sent back to Paris, and was directed to inform the Duc d'Otrante that I should be the next day at Neuilly, and would meet him at any hour he pleased.

‘ The head quarters moved on the 5th to Neuilly, and the Duc d'Otrante came there in the evening, bringing with him M. ———, M. ———, and M. ———. There were besides these the Prince de Talleyrand, General Pozzo di Borgo, the Comte de Goltz, General ———, and Sir Charles Stuart.

‘ I asked the Duc d'Otrante whether he had taken into consideration the measures proposed in the memorandum which I had sent him on the preceding day, and stated that it was impossible to do any thing till the French army was at a distance; and then he entered into a long discourse to prove the expediency of the King's issuing a new proclamation, first, to pardon every body concerned in the late transactions, and next, to declare that His Majesty would adopt the three coloured flag as the national flag of France.

* See p. 545.

‘ The discussion on these points continued till four o’clock in the morning, when all these persons went away, the Duc d’Otrante promising that he would ascertain in the course of the morning what could be done in the Assemblies in favor of the King; and that he would dine with me on that day, to meet the Prince de Talleyrand, and decide upon his measures.

‘ When he came on the 6th, he informed me that the arrival at Paris of the Commissioners, who had been sent to the Allied Sovereigns, had created fresh difficulties, as they had made a report which gave ground for a belief that the Allies did not wish to see Louis XVIII. restored to his throne; and he read to me the report of the Commissioners, which appeared to me to be a very false representation of what had passed, both with Field Marshal Prince Blücher’s aide de camp at Laon, and with the persons employed by the Allied Sovereigns to confer with the Commissioners.

‘ I informed the Duc d’Otrante of this opinion; and, while I was talking to him upon this subject, the Prince de Talleyrand, General Pozzo di Borgo, and Sir Charles Stuart arrived, and the conversation turned upon no other subject before dinner.

‘ After dinner Lord Castlereagh arrived, and the conversation turned upon the same subject, in presence of the same persons; and I gave the Duc d’Otrante the original letter I had received from Lord Stewart, containing the account of what had passed with the French Commissioners, and the *note verbale* which had been delivered to them; and likewise the original letters of the 26th June, which I had received from Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode, in order that he might convince his colleagues of the falsehood of the report made by the French Commissioners, who had been sent to the head quarters of the Allied Sovereigns.

‘ After perusing this statement of all that passed between me and the Duc d’Otrante, your Lordship will judge of my surprise at reading the letter of the Provisional Government to the two Chambers of the 7th instant, the contents of which can be accounted for only by the recollection that at all periods of the French Revolution the actors in it have not scrupled to resort to falsehood, either to give a color to, or palliate their adoption or abandonment of any line

of policy; and that they think that, provided the falsehood answers the purpose of the moment, it is fully justified.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th July, 1815.

‘ In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my dispatch of the 4th, the troops under my command, and that of Field Marshal Prince Blücher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday, which has ever since been perfectly quiet. The King of France entered Paris this day.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 8th July, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to send your Royal Highness a pair of spurs, taken from Buonaparte by the 16th Prussian brigade, in the pursuit after the battle of the 18th June. The Colonel commanding the brigade has sent them to me to be presented to your Royal Highness, having heard that your Royal Highness had a collection of arms and military accoutrements, to which these spurs might be deemed a curious addition.

‘ I enclose Baron Hiller’s letter upon this subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince Regent.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Paris, 9th July, 1815.

‘ The subjects on which Lord Castlereagh and I conversed with your Highness and General Comte Gneisenau this morning, viz., the destruction of the bridge of Jena and the levy of the contribution of one hundred millions of francs upon the city of Paris, appear to me to be so important to the Allies in general, that I cannot allow myself to omit to draw your Highness’s attention to them again in this shape.

‘ The destruction of the bridge of Jena is highly disagreeable to the King and to the people, and may occasion disturbance in the city. It is not merely a military measure, but is one likely to attach to the character of our operations, and is of political importance. It is adopted solely because the bridge is considered a monument of the battle of Jena, notwithstanding that the Government are willing to change the name of the bridge.

‘ Considering the bridge as a monument, I beg leave to observe that its immediate destruction is inconsistent with the promise made to the Commissioners on the part of the French army, during the negociation of the convention, viz., that the monuments, museums, &c., should be reserved for the decision of the Allied Sovereigns.

‘ All that I ask is, that the execution of the orders given for the destruction of the bridge may be suspended till the Sovereigns shall arrive here, when, if it should be agreed by common accord that the bridge ought to be destroyed, I shall have no objection.

‘ In regard to the contribution laid on the city of Paris, I am convinced that your Highness will acquit me of any desire to dispute the claim of the Prussian army to any advantage which can be derived from its bravery and exertions, and services to the cause; but it appears to me that the Allies will contend that one party to a general alliance ought not to derive all the benefit resulting from the operations of the armies. Even supposing the Allies should be inclined to concede this point to the Prussian army, they will contend for the right of considering the question whether France ought or not to be called upon to make this pecuniary sacrifice, and for that of making the concession to the Prussian army, if it should be expedient to make it.

‘ The levy and application of this contribution ought then to be a matter for the consideration and decision of all the Allies; and in this point of view it is that I intreat your Highness to defer the measures for the levy of it till the Sovereigns shall have arrived.

‘ Since I have had the happiness of acting in concert with your Highness and the brave army under your command, all matters have been carried on by common accord, and

with a degree of harmony unparalleled in similar circumstances, much to the public advantage. What I now ask is, not the dereliction of your measures, but the delay of them for the day, or at most two days, which will elapse before the Sovereigns will arrive, which cannot be deemed unreasonable, and will, I hope, be granted on account of the motive for making the request.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 9th July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 23rd June, with which you have enclosed the unanimous resolutions of the House of Commons of the same day, by which the House have expressed their approbation of the conduct of the General Officers and troops composing the army under my command, and of myself, and of Field Marshal Prince Blücher, and of the Prussian army, in the battle of the 18th June.

‘ I beg that you will assure the House that I entertain a high and just sense of the honor which they have conferred upon me, and that I beg them to accept my best thanks for this fresh mark of the honor which they have conferred upon me; and that I beg them to accept my best thanks for the favor with which they receive my services, and those of the troops under my command.

‘ According to the orders of the House, I communicated to Field Marshal Prince Blücher the resolution of the House regarding his conduct, and that of the Prussian army, and I have the honor to enclose the copy of his letter to me upon this occasion, which will best explain his Highness’s sentiments.

‘ I cannot conclude without requesting you to accept my thanks for the handsome terms in which you have conveyed to me the sense of the House.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Speaker of the House of Commons.’

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ à Paris, ce 10 Juillet, 1815.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

à 9 heures du matin.

‘ Le diner est chez Very aujourd’hui à 6 heures, et j’espère que nous passerons une journée agréable.

‘ Je viens de recevoir des nouvelles que les Souverains arrivent aujourd’hui à Bondy, et des ordres d’y envoyer des gardes, &c., ce que je fais. Je crois qu’ils ne s’arrêteront que quelques heures à Bondy, et qu’ils pourront arriver ce soir.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Paris, 10th July, 1815. Noon.

‘ I send your Highness a paper just received from the Commissioners for executing the convention for the evacuation of Paris by the French army, upon the destruction of the bridge of Jena.

‘ There appears to be some foundation for their reasoning ; and I hope that, as the Sovereigns will be so near this day, your Highness will attend to the request I made you yesterday.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Ziethen.

‘ à Paris, ce 11 Juillet, 1815.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

à 1½ heure après-midi.

‘ Je viens de recevoir votre lettre sur l’artillerie pour Vincennes.

‘ Je l’envoie chercher à St. Denis tout de suite ; mais je ne crois pas qu’elle puisse arriver avant demain.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Ziethen.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To M. — — —.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 10.

‘ Peut-être, si vous aviez pris la peine de vous informer des circonstances qui ont occasionné les travaux de l’armée

Prussienne au Pont de Jena, et de la part que j'y ai eu, vous auriez cru que je ne méritais pas les reproches que vous, en signant votre nom, et d'autres par des écrits anonymes, m'ont fait sur ce sujet.

‘ Mais je les attribue à la légèreté avec laquelle les impressions sont faites qui ensuite guident les actions et les mesures les plus importantes dans ce pays-ci; et si l'injustice que vous m'avez faite par votre lettre a l'effet de vous faire faire des perquisitions et quelques réflexions avant d'accuser un homme public à une autre occasion qui s'offrira, je vous la pardonne.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ M. — — —.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Sous Préfet de Pontoise.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J'ai ordonné qu'on vous fasse prisonnier, parceque, ayant envoyé une réquisition à Pontoise pour des vivres, vous avez répondu que vous ne les donneriez pas sans qu'on envoie une force militaire assez forte pour les prendre.

‘ Vous vous êtes donc mis dans le cas des militaires, et je vous fais prisonnier de guerre, et je vous envoie en Angleterre.

‘ Si je vous traitais comme l'usurpateur et ses adhérens ont traité les habitans des pays où ils ont fait la guerre, je vous ferais fusiller; mais, comme vous vous êtes constitué guerrier, je vous fais prisonnier de guerre.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Sous Préfet de Pontoise.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Müffling.

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Juillet, 1815.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

à 4½ heures .

‘ Je reçois votre lettre d'aujourd'hui. Vous aurez appris qu'il s'est établi une commission politique des Ministres des Cours Alliées, à laquelle je crois que vous ferez bien de vous adresser sur les rapports pour les couriers. Je lui ai adressé ce que vous m'avez écrit sur la valeur à donner à l'argent.

‘ Agréez, &c.,

‘ *Le Général Müffling.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 13th July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter (No. 42) of the 10th instant, and I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the army under my command has, since it entered the French territories, received its provisions and forage by requisition on the country, upon regular receipts by the Commissaries attached to the troops.

‘ No payment has been made by my authority, nor was it my intention to authorize any for what has been received.

‘ I have thought it proper to regulate the mode of making requisitions, and of giving receipts, in order to avoid abuse and plunder; and not with any view to paying for what has been received at the expense of the British Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 13th July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter, marked *separate*, of the 7th instant, regarding the convention of the 3rd.

‘ The convention binds nobody excepting the parties to it; viz., the French army on one side, and the allied armies under Marshal Prince Blücher and myself on the other; and the 12th article cannot be considered, and never was intended, to bind any other persons or authorities whatever, unless they should become parties to the convention.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H.R.H. Prince Augustus of Prussia.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 12, et je félicite votre Altesse Royale très sincèrement du succès de son attaque sur Maubeuge.

‘ J’ai grand plaisir à savoir que votre Altesse Royale

a été satisfaite du Chevalier Dickson et de l'artillerie Anglaise.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Auguste de Prusse.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 14th July, 1815. 2 P.M.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have just received from the Préfet de Police, informing me of two English officers having been shot at last night. I have not heard of this circumstance from any other quarter; but I have sent to inquire about it.

‘ It is my duty, however, to apprise your Lordship, in order that you may make such suggestions as you may think proper to the Ministers of the Allied Courts, that it is my decided opinion that we shall immediately set the whole country against us, and shall excite a national war, if the useless, and if it was not likely to be attended with such serious consequences, I should call it ridiculous, oppression practised upon the French people, is not put a stop to; if the troops of the several armies are not prevented from plundering the country, and the useless destruction of houses and property; and if the requisitions and all the contributions levied from the country are not regulated by some authority besides the will of each individual General commanding an army.

‘ I assure your Lordship that all the information I receive tends to prove that we are getting into a very critical state; and you may depend upon it that, if one shot is fired in Paris, the whole country will rise in arms against us. I hope that some measures will be adopted without delay which shall put an end to this state of affairs.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie une lettre que je reçois du Commissaire Général de l’armée qui vous montrera que vos Messieurs

qui sont nommés pour pourvoir à nos besoins ne font pas leur devoir.

‘ Il paraît aussi que notre modération et la tranquillité de nos troupes, au lieu de nous être utiles, nous font tort. J’espère que votre Altesse mettra ordre à cette affaire, sans quoi je serai obligé de la prendre dans mes mains.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Prince de Talleyrand.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Son Excellence le Duc de Wellington a l’honneur de faire ses complimens à Son Altesse le Prince Talleyrand, et peut lui assurer que la gendarmerie n’a été ni désarmée, ni démontée.

‘ *Le Prince de Talleyrand.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Le Général ——— m’a prié de le recommander à votre Altesse pour être employé. Je l’ai connu très bien quand j’étais ici en qualité d’Ambassadeur, et je l’ai trouvé toujours très disposé à rendre service au Roi ; et je crois qu’il s’est bien conduit dernièrement.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Prince de Talleyrand.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 15th July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letters of the 12th and 13th inst. Prince Augustus of Prussia will receive directions this day regarding the summons of the places of Landrecy and Givet ; and I beg that you will give His Royal Highness the assistance in artillery, &c., he may require, according to my instructions of the 5th, for the attack of either or both these places.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.’

To Lieut. General — — —.

‘ MONSIEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 16 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je me ressouviens parfaitement des conversations et des renseignemens que j’ai reçu de vous par ordre de Sa Majesté sur les affaires de Naples, où vous aviez été par les ordres de Sa Majesté; et je ne doute pas que M. le Maréchal St. Cyr ne soit disposé a faire tout ce qui sera juste envers vous.

‘ Pour moi, je suis bien fâché qu’il me soit impossible de recommander qui que ce soit aux Ministres de Sa Majesté le Roi de France.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Lieut. Général*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Prince de Condé.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 16 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Sérénissime d’hier.

‘ Comme militaire très distingué dans la profession des armes, votre Altesse doit savoir combien il est nécessaire d’établir un dépôt pour la cavalerie après une opération si sanglante et active que celle que nous venons de finir; et elle m’excusera si, me voyant entouré d’armées alliées, j’ai été dans la nécessité de fixer pour le moment sur Chantilly pour y former cet établissement.

‘ J’ai l’intention de l’ôter entièrement de là, aussitôt que les choses deviendront un peu plus arrangées. En attendant, j’envoie un officier d’Etat Major à Chantilly avec les ordres d’arranger le dépôt de telle manière qu’il dérange votre Altesse aussi peu qu’il soit possible.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Sérénissime*
le Prince de Condé.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 16 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir les lettres de votre Altesse Royale du 11 et du 13. Pour ce qui regarde les places fortes

de Bouchain, Douay, et Valenciennes, et toute autre place qui pourrait arborer le drapeau blanc, votre Altesse Royale aura la bonté de se considérer à l'égard de ces places en état de suspension d'hostilités.

‘ Vous ne ferez aucune demande d’y mettre garnison ; mais votre Altesse Royale donnera ses soins à couvrir et conserver la grande communication de l’armée de Mons à Quesnoi, et de Quesnoi à Cambrai, des entreprises de qui que ce soit sur elle. Les Ministres des Puissances Alliées feront des demandes au Roi pour que les garnisons des places qui mettront le drapeau blanc soient composées de telle manière qu’elles ne puissent donner aucun ombrage aux Puissances Alliées ; et je ferai savoir à votre Altesse Royale les arrangemens qui auront été pris là-dessus.

‘ Je prendrai une autre occasion d’écrire à votre Altesse Royale sur les opérations contre Condé, et sur la part que pourraient y prendre les troupes dans les garnisons de Mons et Tournay.

‘ Votre Altesse Royale pourra retirer les troupes laissées à Audenarde, mais il faudrait que le Général Quedoil y mit quelques troupes pour y soigner les ouvrages et l’artillerie.

‘ Il me paraît très raisonnable que votre Altesse Royale ait les ressources du pays sur la gauche de la Sambre. Mais nous allons tout de suite discuter et arranger ces points-ci, et j’en ferai savoir à votre Altesse Royale les résultats.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Palmerston.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 16th July, 1815.

‘ I had the honor to receive your Lordship’s note of the 28th of June, containing a copy of your Lordship’s circular letters, 223, 224, of the 25th of April, regarding officers made prisoners of war.

‘ It will not be difficult to transmit lists of officers made prisoners of war ; but it will be impossible for me, or any other officer commanding an army, to form an opinion regarding the claim of such officer to remuneration under the

regulations for the loss of his baggage, without having all the circumstances of his capture before me, and without previous inquiry.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Palmerston.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 10, et je suis bien reconnaissant à votre Majesté de la confiance qu’elle veut bien me manifester.

‘ Je crois que votre Majesté pourra sans inconvénient retirer du corps du Prince Frederic, quand elle voudra, la brigade Indienne. Je ferai remplacer cette brigade par des troupes tirées des garnisons sur la frontière, et celles-là pourraient être remplacées par des bataillons de la réserve sous le commandement du Général Tindal. J’ordonnerai tous ces arrangemens aussitôt que votre Majesté me fera savoir son plaisir que la brigade Indienne retourne en Hollande.

‘ En attendant, et tenant en vue l’état politique de ce pays-ci, et la grande exaspération des esprits surtout contre l’armée ———, qui s’est conduite comme des enfans, pour n’en dire rien de pis, je conseille très fort à votre Majesté de ne pas affaiblir vos garnisons sur la frontière.

‘ Nous aurons certainement à faire le siège de Condé, et je compte employer le Prince Frederic à cette opération. Les troupes déjà dans les garnisons sont mieux adaptées à cette opération que les nouvelles. Mais mon devoir envers votre Majesté m’oblige à lui faire savoir que ses troupes sont très jeunes et très peu disciplinées, que les officiers donnent très peu de soin à les tenir en ordre, et que je crains beaucoup de risquer la réputation du jeune Prince en lui faisant faire une opération grave avec de telles troupes.

‘ Mais j’ai tous les moyens d’artillerie, &c., qu’il lui faudra ; et il les aura tous à sa disposition s’il doit entreprendre ce siège.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.’

To the Commissioners of Transports.

‘ GENTLEMEN, ‘ Paris, 18th July, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter for Lieut. General Comte Lobau.

‘ This officer was taken by the Prussian army, and was sent, in the first instance, to Bruxelles.

‘ It was the intention of Marshal Prince Blücher that he should be sent to Wesel, but he was sent to England, in consequence of the general directions which I had given.

‘ It will probably be expedient that he should be sent to Wesel at an early opportunity.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Commissioners of Transports.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS, ‘ Paris, 18th July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 14th. I found it necessary, upon the march from the Low Countries to Paris, to appoint something like a Staff corps of cavalry to preserve order; and took three men from each regiment of cavalry, foreign as well as British, to form it, to whom I pay a franc a day besides their pay. I gave Scovell the command of the corps, and appointed Rooke to it, who was with the army doing nothing.

‘ I desired Scovell likewise to write to the officers heretofore in the Staff corps, to beg them to come over, and they should be employed; upon which subject I ought to have written to you.

‘ We were, however, very actively employed at the time, and to write escaped my memory when I had more leisure, which I hope His Royal Highness will excuse.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.*

To the Comte de Nesselrode.

‘ à Paris, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.
‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE, à 9 heures du soir.

‘ Je viens de recevoir votre lettre avec une petition présentée à Sa Majesté Impériale de la part du nommé Godard, et je ne perds pas un moment à y répondre.

‘ Elle ne contient pas un mot de vérité; et est la preuve

la plus convaincante du peu de foi qu'on peut donner à des pareilles représentations.

‘Le fait est, que deux officiers Anglais se promenant dans un jardin à Montmartre, ou celui de leur logement ou voisin de leur logement, on leur a tiré un coup de fusil sans provocation de leur part. Ils étaient désarmés, et on a couru sur eux avec des bayonnettes. Il se sont sauvés, et ils ont tous deux été blessés ; l'un d'un coup de bayonnette, l'autre d'une chute dans une carrière.

‘Le Préfet de Police de Paris est celui qui le premier m'en fit la plainte ; c'est lui qui a fait détenir celui qui a tiré le coup de fusil ; c'est lui et ce sont les autorités Françaises qui font le procès de l'accusé.

‘Je n'en sais rien excepté ce qu'il m'en a fait savoir. On n'a pas tiré un coup de fusil ; mais on a menacé le village de Clignancourt, s'il ne faisait pas connaître le coupable ; et, le Préfet s'étant plaint de cette menace, j'ai envoyé ordre pour qu'on se tint tranquille et qu'on se confiat à la justice du pays.

‘Personne n'est venu auprès de moi excepté la femme et les enfans du coupable ce soir, pour me demander grâce pour le mari coupable.

‘Par tout ceci votre Excellence verra que ni moi ni les officiers Anglais, quoique grièvement maltraités, nous sommes départis des principes de justice qui j'espère nous guideront toujours et en tout cas.

‘J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘*Le Comte de Nesselrode.*

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Duras.

‘MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘à Paris, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.

‘Je reçois votre lettre d'hier.

‘Si les officiers se mettent au théâtre dans les loges, louées aux particuliers, ils ont tort, et j'y mettrai ordre ; mais il faut que je vous fasse savoir qu'ils ne sont pas les seuls qui ont ce tort. Beaucoup de personnes, qui n'ont pas tant de raisons que les officiers Anglais de se mettre dans les loges où ils peuvent trouver place, se sont introduits dans ma loge à l'Opéra le jour que le Roi y était.

‘Je vous dirai aussi, M. le Duc, que, si on ne veut pas que les officiers de l'armée entrent partout où ils pourront

trouver place, la justice exigerait qu'on les avertisse à la porte qu'il n'y a plus de place là où il leur est permis d'entrer; ou qu'on leur rende leur argent s'ils ne trouvent pas de place.

‘ Je prends la liberté de vous faire ces insinuations, comme vous avez dans vos mains la police des théâtres.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Duras.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Paris, 18th July, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Emperor of Russia has been pleased to offer to confer upon me the order of St. Andrew; and I beg that your Lordship will apply to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for permission for me to accept that honor.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Nassau.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 19 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je suis bien flatté de la bonté de votre Altesse en m'écrivant, et de la manière gracieuse dont elle a accueilli la nouvelle de la bataille du 18.

‘ J'ai eu tout lieu d'être satisfait de la conduite du Général Kruse et de vos troupes; et j'ai grand plaisir à faire savoir à votre Altesse que votre fils s'est conduit d'une manière digne de son nom.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale
le Duc de Nassau.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR MALCOLM, ‘ Paris, 19th July, 1815.’

‘ I have desired the Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Grant, to send to England as soon as he can those wounded not likely to recover at all for the service, and those not likely to be fit for service for some time, and all the French. All the others, at Antwerp and all other points upon the Scheldt, are to be removed to Bruxelles, which is, I believe, a healthier place.

‘ We shall still have to keep our army here and in strength for some time ; the reinforcements, &c., will therefore come out as usual ; but in the course of a few days I propose to alter the line of communication from Ostend to Dieppe.

‘ The artillery and stores must be kept ; but I should think might as well not be in boats on the canal. I will settle that point. The Storekeeper General’s stores, with the exception of what is absolutely necessary for the equipment of the troops, ought not to be here. I will let you know when I shall change my point of communication.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Rear Admiral

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.’

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR HENRY,

‘ Paris, 19th July, 1815.

‘ You will have heard of our great battle in Flanders, and of its final result in the surrender of Buonaparte to the *Bellerophon*, off the Isle d’Aix ; and if the Allies will only be a little moderate, that is, if they will prevent plunder by their troops, and take only what is necessary for their own security, we may hope for permanent peace.

‘ But I confess that I am a little afraid of them. They are all behaving exceedingly ill.

‘ Ever yours most affectionately,

‘ The Right Hon.

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 19th July, 1815.

‘ Having seen in the French papers of this day a statement that the *Sous Préfet* of Pontoise is my prisoner, I think it proper to explain to your Lordship how that happens.

‘ After the armies had passed the Oise and the Seine, and Pontoise, being an open town, was virtually in our possession, the Commissary General sent one of his officers with a few hussars to make a requisition on the town for provisions. The *Sous Préfet*, M. Garnier, answered that the town would not furnish any, unless a sufficient force was sent there to take possession of it.

‘ This answer was reported to me, and I ordered a larger detachment to be sent, and that, as the *Sous Préfet* made himself a military man, he might be brought away as a prisoner of war. My orders were not obeyed, and only an officer and two hussars were sent; there was a riot in the town, the *Sous Préfet* made his escape, and the hussars were obliged to retire. I then sent a third time, and he was brought in, and I keep him as a prisoner of war on his parole.

‘ I enclose the copy of the letter which I wrote to the *Sous Préfet*, which explains the ground on which I think I have a right to take and consider him as a prisoner of war.

‘ I have thought it proper to trouble your Lordship upon this subject, lest it might be imagined that I was concerned in any of the measures carrying on in this country to levy contributions, and that this person had been arrested in consequence of his resistance to these measures.

‘ I have made no demand whatever upon the country, excepting for provisions and forage for the troops.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 20th July, 1815.

‘ As we keep our troops here for nothing, and it is impossible to say what may happen under the system of plunder which it is proposed to adopt, it is best that you should send us as many as you can. They had better still come by Ostend; but, as I am hereafter to occupy the country from the Seine to the frontier of the Low Countries, we shall then open our communication by Dieppe or Boulogne.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 20th July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 15th regarding ———. He is, in my opinion, a mountebank, and not always a harmless one; and not only I do not employ him in any manner, but I have contrived to keep him at such a distance from me, as that I have never yet heard any version of

—, &c., although he was at Vienna and at Bruxelles all the time I was at both, and he is now here. It would be very desirable, however, to get rid of him. I do not believe he is employed by Sir C. Stuart.

‘Believe me, &c.’

‘Earl Bathurst.’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To General Baron Müffling.

‘MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘à Paris, ce 21 Juillet, 1815.

Pour ce qui regarde Vincennes, la Conférence a décidé de faire la demande au Gouvernement Français de placer une garde Prussienne à la porte de Vincennes, pour empêcher rien de sortir pendant le passage des vivres pour Paris.

‘On approuve l’ordre du jour du Général Maison; mais on vous prie de lui dire que les 5^{me} et 6^{me} articles ne peuvent être que provisoires, vu l’inconvénient d’avoir des rassemblemens de soldats Français à Paris pendant que les troupes alliées y sont.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.’

‘Le Général Baron Müffling.’

‘WELLINGTON.’

To Admiral Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 21st July, 1815.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of 11th instant, and one from Sir H. Lowe, in which he informs me of the arrival of the fleet under your Lordship’s command, and of the troops under his command at Marseilles.

‘Having consulted with the Ministers and Generals of the Allied Sovereigns, they are of opinion that it is expedient, under existing circumstances, that the fleet and troops should for the present remain at Marseilles.

‘I am much obliged to your Lordship for the kindness of your letter.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.’

‘Admiral

‘WELLINGTON.’

Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B.’

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 22 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 19, avec la correspondance qu’a eu le Général Anthing avec le Gouverneur de Condé.

‘ J’ai fait mettre ces pièces sous les yeux des Ministres des Souverains Alliés; et leur résultat a été communiqué au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne.

‘ J’apprendrai bientôt leur détermination, et j’aurai l’honneur de la faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale aussitôt que je la saurai.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

To Lieut. General Sir George Murray, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR MURRAY,

‘ Paris, 23rd July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 17th, for which I am very much obliged to you.

‘ I regretted much that you went to America at the moment you did; and I think that, if you had received a letter which I wrote to you from hence, immediately previous to your departure, before you had sailed, you would not have gone. I regretted it still more since.

‘ I conclude you will come out here immediately and by the direct road; and I defer, till I see you, to advert to our loss of many friends, &c.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.

To Lieut. Colonel ———.

‘ MY DEAR ———,

‘ Paris, 23rd July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 15th and 18th. I have sent the former to Torrens, and the latter to Lord Castle-reagh, to whom I spoke yesterday on the subject to which it relates.

‘ I believe Colonel Smyth was appointed Engineer aide de camp to the Prince Regent, in order to put him above

the officers of that corps promoted in the Peninsula over his head.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ You did not send the letter to Lord W.’

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘ Paris, 23rd July, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from ——— about his being superseded by Colonel Smyth of the Royal Engineers.

‘ I entertain a very high opinion of Colonel Smyth, and am quite certain that he deserves promotion ; but certainly not more than ———.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd July, 1815.

‘ General Waltersdorf, who has for some time been employed here on the part of the King of Denmark, has communicated to me the desire of His Danish Majesty to confer upon me the order of the Elephant, which I request your Lordship to obtain for me the permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to accept.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd July, 1815.

‘ I enclose two letters, and the copy of a patent*, which I have received from the King of the Netherlands, in which

* *To Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.*

‘ MY LORD DUC,

‘ à la Haye, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.

‘ L’ordre de Guillaume est institué pour rendre hommage au talent militaire et récompenser la valeur. Je ne saurais mieux répondre au but de cette institution qu’en offrant la Grande Croix de cet ordre au premier Capitaine de son siècle, à celui dont le génie a si éminemment contribué à éloigner la guerre de mes Etats, et à reconquérir la paix de monde. Je serai glorieux de vous en voir porter les décorations, et je me flatte, My Lord Duc, que vous envisagerez l’envoi que je

His Majesty signifies his intention to confer upon me the title of Prince of Waterloo, &c., and the order of William.

vous fais comme une nouvelle preuve de la haute considération et de l'attachement, avec lesquels je ne cessarai d'être,

‘My Lord Duc, votre affectionné,

‘*Le Feld Maréchal*

‘GUILLAUME.

Duc de Wellington, K.G.’

Guillaume, par la Grace de Dieu, Roi des Pays Bas, Prince d'Orange Nassau, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, &c.

‘SAVOIR FAISONS,—Qu’ayant considéré que tous les Empereurs et Rois, augmentent et relèvent l’éclat et la grandeur de leurs trônes, en accordant des récompenses et des distinctions honorifiques à ceux qui, par leurs exploits et leurs services, ont été utiles à la Couronne ; afin par là de les animer, eux et leur postérité, à persévérer et engager d’autres à imiter un louable exemple ; et que par conséquent, plus les actions ont été éclatantes et les mérites éminens, d’autant plus éclatante et plus éminente devait être la récompense.

‘Ecouter à cet égard son cœur est un devoir agréable pour un Souverain, principalement lorsque les services et les exploits ont procuré immédiatement aux pays sous notre gouvernement la délivrance de l’usurpation qui les menaçait, et l’affermisssement de notre trône sur des bases solides.

‘C’est de ce chef, et pour ces raisons, que, prenant en considération les services signalés et la conduite heroïque de notre très cher et aimé Cousin, Arthur Wellesley, Duc de Wellington, Ciudad Rodrigo, et Victoria ; Vicomte de Wellington, de Talavera ; Baron de Douro ; Pair de Grande Bretagne ; Grand d’Espagne de la Première Classe ; Chevalier de la Jarrétière et de la Toison d’Or ; Feld Maréchal de nos Armées, et de celles de la Grande Bretagne ; Maréchal Général du Portugal et de l’Espagne ; sous le commandement et la conduite duquel, les armées des Alliés, dans la victoire brillante remportée le 18 Juin dernier, près de Waterloo et Belle-Alliance, ont humilié l’ennemi commun, et écarté tout danger du territoire des Pays Bas.

‘A ces causes, en témoignage public et permanent de notre haute estime, et de la reconnaissance de nos sujets, et en vertu de notre autorité Royal, avons, de notre libre volonté et connaissance complete de chose, résolu de nommer et élever le susdit Arthur Duc de Wellington, Ciudad Rodrigo, et Victoria, ainsi que nous le nommons et élevons par ces présentes, au titre de Prince de Waterloo.

Concédant et voulant que ce titre passe et devolve à sa postérité mâle, suivant l’ordre de primogéniture, avec mandement de le faire jouir de telles prérogatives, rang, et honneurs, que sont ou viendront à être en notre royaume attribués aux Princes, et spécialement qu’il soit honoré de titre d’Altesse (*Doorluchtigheid*).

‘Nous réservant d’adresser à ce sujet la proposition nécessaire, aux fins qu’il soit assigné au Prince de Waterloo, une dotation en bienfonds, produisant annuellement la somme de 20,000 florins, laquelle dotation restera attachée au titre de Prince de Waterloo.

‘Nous réservant pareillement de concéder au dit Arthur, Prince de Waterloo, d’armoirier l’ecusson de ses armes de telles pièces honorifiques que nous jugerons utile et nécessaire.

‘Requérant tous Empereurs, Rois, Ducs, Princes, Comtes, Seigneurs, Républiques Souveraines, et tous et tels autres que pourrait concerner, et ordonnant d plus à tous et chacun de nos sujets de quelques état au condition qui puissent être, de reconnaître son Altesse de Waterloo, et la laissent jouir sans em-

‘ I beg your Lordship will be pleased to lay these papers before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and ask his permission to accept the honors proposed to be conferred upon me by the King of the Netherlands.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Préfect of Police.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 25 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 24.

‘ Il serait bien facile d’empêcher les maux que vous m’indiquez, et que vous me dites avoir été commis par les troupes Anglaises, en punissant celles qui en ont été coupables, si vous aviez eu la bonté de m’indiquer quand, où, ou par qui, le mal avait été fait.

pêchement de toutes les prérogatives attachées à sa dignité : à peine, en cas de contravention, d’encourir une amende de deux marcs d’or fin à payer au Trésor de notre Conseil Suprême de Noblesse ; chargeant en particulier le dit Conseil Suprême, les Etats de chacune de nos provinces, et les Cours de Justices, à qui notification requise en aura été adressé par notre Conseil Suprême de Noblesse, de reconnaître son Altesse susdite, Arthur Wellesley, Prince de Waterloo, et ses descendants légitimes, ainsi que dessus et en tout ce que dessus ; et si de besoin l’y maintenir et protéger ; car le tout avons trouvé ainsi convenable.

‘ En foi de quoi nous avons muni les présentes lettres patentes de notre propre signe manuel, et les avons fait contresigner par notre Secrétaire d’Etat Général ; et les avons de plus fait sceller notre grand sceau affecté au Conseil Suprême de Noblesse, tel qu’il a été en usage jusqu’ici.

‘ Donné à la Haye, le 18 Juillet, 1815, et de notre Règne le Second.

‘ GUILLAUME.

‘ De par le Roi, le Secrétaire d’Etat Général.

‘ A. R. FALCK.’

To Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

‘ MON COUSIN,

‘ à la Haye, ce 19 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Désirant reconnaître les services signalés que vous m’avez rendus dans la bataille décisive du 18 Juin dernier, je vous ai conféré par le diplôme ci-joint le titre et la dignité de Prince de Waterloo.

‘ Mon intention, en attachant ce titre éminent à cet endroit, a été de relever la haute importance du service que vous m’y avez rendu, de perpétuer le souvenir de ma reconnaissance, et de désigner à celle de l’Europe sauvée, et de la postérité, le théâtre de vos exploits. Sur ce je prie Dieu qu’il vous ait en sa sainte et digne garde.

‘ Mon Cousin, votre affectionné,

‘ *Le Feld Maréchal*

‘ GUILLAUME.

Duc de Wellington, K.G.

‘ Tous les ordres que je peux suggérer ont déjà été donnés. J’ai des sauvegardes partout ; et, quand on me fait une plainte, j’envoie un officier sur les lieux pour en rendre justice et faire punir les coupables. Mais ce n’est pas en mon pouvoir de punir sans que le coupable me soit indiqué, et que son crime soit en preuve ; et je ne peux rien faire sur des plaintes si vagues.

‘ D’ailleurs il faut observer que je ne peux pas laisser mourir de faim les chevaux de mon armée ; et que, si le Gouvernement ne prend pas des mesures pour leur donner des fourrages, il faut bien se servir de ce qu’on trouve dans les champs.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *M. le Préfet de Police.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD ANGLESEY,

‘ Paris, 25th July, 1815.

‘ I received last night your letter of the 20th, regarding the promotion of the officers of your staff.

‘ The rule, according to which I have acted in general, regarding promotions by brevet, in which you will observe that I am necessarily limited, is not to recommend officers of the General Staff, or attached to General Officers, as the consequence of recommending them was, that the General Officers recommended their staff to the exclusion of the officers doing duty with the regiments. Accordingly, I have never recommended one of my aides de camp for promotion by brevet.

‘ I departed from this rule, however, upon the late service, and did allow the General Officers to recommend their staff, and I forwarded their recommendations.

‘ Of the staff of the cavalry I recommended Major Thornhill, Major Campbell, Major Childers, Captain Harris, and Captain Kean, of whom the two first were attached to you ; and I should have had no objection to recommend another, if any wish on the part of any body had been stated to me.

‘ You are misinformed regarding Lord Hill’s aide de camp. The only aide de camp of his recommended is Major Egerton ; and three staff officers attached to his corps.

‘ I assure you that I did not forget the assistance and

service received from you and your staff on the occasion which gave me the opportunity of recommending any body for promotion, and that I would with pleasure have recommended any officer you had named to me; and I did actually recommend the whole list of staff of the cavalry sent to me, with the exception of acting Brigade Major Wallace, and I added to it myself Major Thornhill, from knowing that you were interested for him.

‘ I am glad to find you are going on well.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 27th July, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of yesterday. In my opinion it is very reasonable and right that the army of the Low Countries should have the 250 harnessed horses they require; but General Chassé ought not by his own authority to have made the requisition for them.

‘ Let me know what have been received, and I will make the requisition for the remainder; and I also beg your Royal Highness will let me know what is required in this manner for the army of the Low Countries.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

To the Princess de —.

MADAME LA PRINCESSE,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Juillet, 1815.

‘ ‘ J’ai reçu votre lettre, que j’ai lu avec la plus grande attention; et, puisqu’il m’a paru qu’il s’agissait de quelque chose sur laquelle je ne pouvais pas convenablement parler directement avec le Prince de ———, j’ai pris le parti de communiquer avec lui par le moyen d’un tiers.

‘ Il paraît qu’il avait long-temps réfléchi sur la mesure qu’il vient d’adopter, et qu’il y est fermement décidé; et que rien ne peut l’en faire départir. C’est inutile que je vous donne les détails de tout ce qui m’a été dit sur ce sujet, ni

sur les raisons qui ont occasionné sa décision, qui me paraît être irrévocable.

‘ Je vous conseille très fort de vous soumettre à ce qu’il désire. Ce n’est pas possible de forcer qui que ce soit de vivre avec soi; et la tentative vous occasionerait des désagrémens pires encore que le malheur même. Il faut donc vous résoudre à vivre loin de lui.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *La Princesse de —.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Préfet of Police.

‘ MONSIEUR LE PRÉFET,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Le Général Baron Müffling m’a envoyé votre lettre de la date du 26, sur le désir que vous aviez que les soldats soient permis d’aider à faire la récolte.

‘ Je vous envoie la copie d’un ordre que je viens de donner à ce sujet. Vous ferez bien de le faire traduire et envoyer dans les communes voisines, afin que les habitans et les maires fassent les demandes de l’assistance dont ils auraient besoin pour cet objet.

‘ Je vous annonce aussi que, s’il y en a occasion, je pourrai prêter les voitures de l’armée pour ramener la récolte.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *M. Le Préfet de Police.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Ziethen.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Juillet, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu il y a quelques jours votre lettre du 24; et, comme la question de l’attaque de La Fère avait été discutée au Conseil des Ministres des Souverains Alliés quelques jours auparavant, j’avais cru de mon devoir de les consulter avant de vous donner une réponse sur l’artillerie; et il paraît être décidé que, dans le moment, La Fère ne serait pas attaqué.

‘ En attendant, le Général Gneisenau, qui était présent à la conférence, paraissait croire que c’était au Maréchal Prince Blücher, et pas à moi, que vous auriez dû faire votre demande; mais je vous assure que j’aurais eu le plus grand

plaisir à vous donner cette assistance s'il n'avait pas été décidé que, dans le moment, l'attaque ne se ferait pas.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Ziethen.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., Mayor of the City of Durham.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 29th July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th instant, in which you have enclosed a copy of resolutions passed at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Durham on the 11th.

‘ I beg that you will return my best thanks to the inhabitants of the city of Durham for their generosity to my suffering brother officers and soldiers, and to the relations of those who fell in the late battles in the Netherlands; and that you will assure them that I am very sensible of the honor they have done me, and the officers and troops under my command, by their approbation.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.,*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Mayor of the City of Durham.’

To the Préfet of Police.

‘ MONSIEUR LE PRÉFET,

‘ à Paris, ce 30 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre. Quand vous arrêterez un soldat Anglais une autre fois en flagrant délit, ou en désobéissance, je vous prie de me le faire envoyer, ou de l'envoyer à son régiment, où il sera puni.

‘ Il y a déjà des ordres pour que les soldats ne quittent pas leur camps après la retraite; mais vous devez sentir qu'il est bien difficile de mettre à exécution de tels ordres dans une grande armée, surtout si les autorités, quand elles les attrapent en délit la nuit, les renvoient sans punition.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *M. le Préfet de Police.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de —.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC, ‘ à Paris, ce 30 Juillet, 1815.

‘ Je viens d’avoir l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre, sans date, dans laquelle vous m’envoyez un billet que vous pensez être une invitation à dîner chez moi “ dans un style un peu Royal.” D’abord je vous prie de croire, M. le Duc, que le billet n’était pas destiné pour vous, et j’ai mille excuses à vous faire de ce qu’il vous ait été envoyé.

‘ Il ne contient pas une invitation à dîner pour qui que ce soit “ en style Royal,” ou autre style ; mais bien une promesse de dîner avec quelqu’un le 29. Ce quelqu’un était M. le Duc d’Otrante ; et je regrette beaucoup que mes secrétaires aient fait la méprise de lire votre nom pour le sien dans le billet qu’il m’avait écrit, pour me proposer de nommer un jour pour dîner chez lui.

‘ Voilà l’histoire de cette invitation à dîner “ dans un style un peu Royal.”

‘ Je vous envoie l’invitation que vous désirez.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de —.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 31st July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 24th and 25th instant.

‘ I had already, in mine of the 21st to Lord Exmouth, made you acquainted with the opinion of the Ministers of the Allied Powers that it was expedient that the force under your command should remain at Marseilles ; and I have now only to add my approbation of the determination communicated in your letter of the 25th instant.

‘ It appears advisable, however, that the naval force sent to co-operate against Elba with the land force under Lieut. General Count Nugent should be reinforced ; upon which subject Lord Exmouth will probably hear from Lord Viscount Castlereagh. In the mean time, I will send you by this occasion, if I can get it, if not by the next, an official copy of the note written by the French Government ; in which they disavow entirely the persons collected on the island of

Elba as French subjects, and leave them to be treated as the Allied Powers may think proper.

‘ I should wish to have a return of the force under your command, and a report of the mode in which it is subsisted.

‘ This army lives entirely by requisitions on the country, and I beg that you will take measures that the force under your command may do so likewise; but I enclose the General Orders which I issued on the 20th of June, on entering France, in order to prevent the abuses attending upon this system, which have for their most immediate and disastrous consequence the destruction of the military body which is guilty of them; and I beg that you will take care that these provisions are strictly carried into execution in the force under your command.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General*

Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To R. E. Mercier, Esq.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 31st July, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 10th instant, in which you have enclosed the unanimous Address to myself of the corporation called the Guild of St. Luke, of the 6th instant.

‘ I beg that you will state to the corporation that I am deeply sensible of the value of their approbation, which I will endeavour to retain, by every effort in my power in the service of the country, in whatever mode the Prince Regent may think proper to employ me.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *To R. E. Mercier, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Rev. John Norcross.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 31st July, 1815.

‘ I have had the satisfaction of receiving your letter of the 19th instant, and I will take an early opportunity of making you acquainted with the name of the soldier whom, upon inquiry, I shall find to be most deserving of your bounty.

‘ I cannot resist, however, to trouble you for another

moment to express my sense of your conduct. It is the patriotic spirit which has induced you to make this sacrifice, and which so generally prevails in England, which has given so much encouragement to the discipline and courage of the troops, and to this spirit that we owe the advantages we have acquired in the field; and I beg leave to return you my best thanks in the name of the brave officers and soldiers whom I have had the happiness of commanding.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Rev. John Norcross.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS, ‘ Paris, 1st August, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 27th instant, regarding the Cavalry Staff Corps.

‘ I called it by the name of Gendarmerie at first, in order to render it more palatable to the allied troops in this army; among whose officers the strongest objections are entertained to any thing like discipline and order; and they would have made the greatest difficulties upon the subject if I had tried to preserve either by means of a British corps exclusively. I can call it now, however, by any name I please.

‘ I think it had better be continued on the establishment on which I have placed it, sending us the old officers and non-commissioned officers, who would of course be placed on full pay. There does not appear any occasion for altering the clothing, as I have distinguished the corps by a red scarf round the shoulder.

‘ I should wish to keep among the corps the men of the foreign regiments serving with the army.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

To General Jansens.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ‘ à Paris, ce 1 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 18 Juillet, No. 8, par laquelle votre Excellence m’a annoncé que Sa Majesté m’avait nommé de l’ordre militaire de Wilhem, et m’en a envoyé les décorations.

‘ J’ai déjà présenté à Sa Majesté ma reconnaissance pour cette marque de sa grâce ; et je vous suis bien obligé, M. le Général, pour la manière dont votre Excellence m’a fait l’honneur de me l’annoncer.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Jansens.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE, ‘ à Paris, ce 1 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté, dans laquelle votre Majesté m’annonce les grâces qu’elle a jugé à propos de me conférer.

‘ Mes devoirs envers mon propre Souverain et mes inclinations me portaient à servir votre Majesté avec tout le zèle dont j’étais capable ; et je peux assurer votre Majesté que, votre Majesté m’ayant comblé de ses bontés, j’espère mériter son approbation par ma reconnaissance, et le redoublement de mes efforts en son service.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.’

‘ Prince de Waterloo.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE, ‘ à Paris, ce 1 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai lu avec la plus grande attention, et j’ai depuis bien réfléchi sur, la lettre que votre Majesté m’a fait l’honneur de m’écrire le 19 Juillet sur l’état des négociations ici ; et je suis bien redevable à votre Majesté pour la confiance qu’elle veut bien reposer en moi.

‘ J’avais déjà mis le Général Reede au courant des affaires et négociations ici avant l’arrivée de M. de Gagern ; et ce dernier en a été informé par Lord Castlereagh de la même manière. Les choses sont à peu près dans le même état. On n’a touché aucun point principal, et les disputes continuent sur le pillage et autres petits objets qui n’auraient jamais dû exister.

‘ J’ai parlé plusieurs fois avec Lord Castlereagh sur le contenu de la lettre de votre Majesté, et je vais dire à votre Majesté à peu près où nous en sommes avec les autres Puissances en idée ; car, comme je vous l’ai déjà énoncé, il n’y a rien d’arranger.

‘ On est disposé à regarder l’état de répartition de l’Europe comme définitivement arrangé par les traités de Paris et de Vienne, avec des changemens cependant au premier de peu d’importance qui remettraient les choses où elles étaient dans l’année 1790. On voit qu’il faut avoir des garanties pour la paix outre un traité; et on compte les trouver, 1^o en laissant en France, pendant un temps limité, une force assez considérable pour imposer aux factieux; 2^o en tenant dans la main des Alliés, pendant un nombre d’années, certaines forteresses sur la frontière, qui seraient rendues à la fin du terme au Roi, ou à ses *successeurs légitimes*. On calcule que ce nombre d’années suffirait aux Alliés pour mettre l’Europe en état de défense contre la France; et que l’argent qu’on compte en tirer en forme de contribution payerait les frais du système qu’on veut adopter; et qu’il vaut mieux prendre pour base les traités de Paris et de Vienne que de risquer les conséquences de nouvelles discussions sur des répartitions de territoire entre nous; surtout puisque nous avons raison de croire que la France cédera sans grande difficulté sur le système qu’on veut adopter, et que la nation entière s’opposerait à son démembrement.

‘ Voilà à peu près où nous en sommes, et j’aurai soin de faire connaître à votre Majesté tout progrès, ou aucun changement qui sera fait dans ce système.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*
le Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 2nd August, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a list of officers upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the cross of a Commander and of a Knight, respectively, of the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty’s approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness’s permission for them respectively to accept the same.

‘ I farther request your Lordship to signify His Royal

Highness's pleasure upon this subject to the officers concerned.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc de Raguse.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 3 Août, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 2, et j'écris pour que M. Bondel, Lieutenant au 2^{me} régiment d'infanterie légère à Gosselies, et que Mathieu, soldat logé chez M. Rigal, Rue de la Montagne, N^o. 773, à Bruxelles, soient de suite renvoyés en France.

‘ Cependant je vous avoue, M. le Maréchal, qu'il fallait tout le désir que j'ai de faire ce qui peut être agréable à votre Excellence pour me faire consentir à cet arrangement.

‘ Le peu d'officiers et de soldats de mon armée qui ont été fait prisonniers dans nos courtes opérations ont été si indignement traités, et avec une indécence si marquée, et j'en ai des preuves si claires, que j'ai eu l'idée de me plaindre au Roi de quelques uns des Colonels des régimens qui se sont rendus coupables de pareilles indécences ; et j'avais résolu que les prisonniers qui étaient en mon pouvoir seraient traités avec toute la rigueur que les nôtres ont toujours éprouvée en France.

‘ Mais à votre demande je consens à élargir ceux ci-dessus nommés.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Duc de Raguse.

To Lieut. General the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 3rd August, 1815.

‘ I send herewith the Cross of a *Commander* of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor of Austria has sent to me for your Lordship, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of your Lordship's services and conduct, particularly in the late battle fought in the Netherlands.

‘ I have transmitted, to be laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the names of the officers on whom His Imperial Majesty has desired to confer Crosses of the

Order of Maria Theresa upon this occasion; and have applied for His Royal Highness's permission for them to accept them, which will be signified to them by the Secretary of State.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse Royale pour que la brigade, dite Coloniale, sous vos ordres, puisse entrer dans les Pays Bas le 16 de ce mois; faisant savoir au Général Tindal par où ces troupes entreront, et priant le Général de leur faire passer des ordres pour leur marche ultérieure, suivant les instructions qu’il recevra du Roi.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.,

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

‘ En conséquence des ordres que je reçois de votre Majesté du 1, je fais marcher la brigade Coloniale pour l’intérieur du royaume de votre Majesté. Elle y entrera le 16, et Son Altesse Royale fera rapport sur les détails du mouvement au Général Tindal; à qui aussi j’écrirai pour faire relever cette brigade au corps du Prince Frederic.

‘ Avant de donner les ordres pour faire retenir les eaux à quelques unes des places de la première ligne, j’avais demandé des renseignemens sur la période qu’on exigerait pour former les inondations une seconde fois, si le cas l’exigeait; et je l’ai trouvé si longue, à moins de laisser entrer les eaux de la mer, que j’ai cru de mon devoir de laisser continuer les inondations encore quelque tems. Mais votre Majesté peut s’assurer que je ne les laisserai pas continuer un moment plus long-tems qu’il n’est nécessaire.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.

To General Baron Müffling.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre d’aujourd’hui ; celle incluse contient des plaintes de la conduite des officiers du Gouvernement Français qui arrêtent des provisions venant à Paris, mais nullement des officiers de mon armée, excepté une plainte pas bien déterminée contre un Général à Rouen. Comme la lettre du Général Vanderbergh est datée le 3, et qu’aucune troupe Anglaise ne devait arriver à Rouen avant le 3, il faut que ce Général, qu’on ne nomme pas, se soit diablement dépêché pour avoir donné les ordres susdits. Mais en tout cas, je vous envoie copie de l’ordre que je viens de donner à ce sujet ; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté de dire à ces Messieurs que je les prie de me faire connaître tout infracteur.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Baron Müffling.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 31 Juillet, et je vous envoie à présent les copies de la correspondance qui a eu lieu entre les Ministres des Puissances Alliées et ceux du Roi de France sur les places de Lille, Bouchain, Douay, et Condé. On est convenu que Valenciennes serait considéré dans la même catégorie que les autres.

‘ Votre Altesse Royale y verra qu’il est convenu que les troupes de ligne et les gardes nationaux, formant les garnisons des places, doivent être renvoyés chez eux, et que les garnisons doivent consister seulement en gardes urbaines ; que les troupes Alliées ne doivent pas entrer dans les places, mais qu’on fera une route militaire auprès de la place pour leur service ; que les couriers, voyageurs, &c., passeront par les places ; et que des Commissaires doivent être nommés par les Alliés pour résider en chacune des places pour veiller à l’exécution de ce qui a été convenu, comme énoncé ci-dessus ; et votre Altesse Royale verra les instructions qui doivent être données aux Commissaires par les pièces que je vous envoie, qui contiennent la correspondance qui a eu lieu sur ce sujet.

‘ Je prie donc votre Altesse Royale, aussitôt après la réception de cette lettre, de nommer un officier dans lequel vous pourrez avoir pleine confiance, pour se porter à chacune des places de Lille, Valenciennes, Condé, Bouchain, et Douay ; et vous écrirez par cet officier une lettre au Gouverneur de chacune des places, dans laquelle vous lui direz que cet officier est nommé pour être à — de la part des Alliés, pour voir que ce qui est convenu avec le Roi de France est mis à exécution.

‘ Vous instruirez l’officier que vous enverrez à chaque place de faire à votre Altesse Royale un rapport journalier de tout ce qui se passe dans la place en égard aux objets convenus entre les Puissances Alliées et le Roi de France, ou autres qu’il croira dignes de l’attention de votre Altesse Royale ; et je vous prie de m’envoyer ces rapports si vous les croyez dignes d’attention.

‘ Si votre Altesse Royale trouve que les Gouverneurs des places susdites ont rempli les conditions convenues, je vous prie de leur donner toutes les facilités possibles pour leurs communications, leurs approvisionnemens, &c. &c. Vous les traiterez en alliés ; et vous mettrez vos troupes dans les cantonnemens qui vous conviendront le mieux pour leurs approvisionnemens et leur santé, et pour ce qui conviendra le mieux aussi aux garnisons des places. Mais, si les conditions convenues avec le Roi de France ne sont pas mises à exécution, votre Altesse Royale doit prendre toutes les précautions militaires usitées dans un état de suspension d’hostilités, et me faire rapport sur le vrai état des choses.

‘ Je n’ai nulle objection que votre Altesse Royale communique cette instruction en entier aux Gouverneurs des places. Pour ce qui regarde Le Quesnoi, comme cette place est dans une catégorie différente des autres, votre Altesse Royale retiendra possession du poste que vos troupes occupent dans cette place jusqu’à nouvel ordre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ Son Altesse Royale

le Prince Frédéric d’Orange.’

WELLINGTON.

To H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

‘ Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 2, dans laquelle votre Altesse Royale manifeste un désir de venir à Paris; et je prie votre Altesse Royale d’y venir quand elle le jugerez à propos.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

‘ Je n’ai pas la moindre objection à ce que le Général Roche aille en Morbihan.’

To Colonel Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 5th August, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 30th July, in which you have informed me that His Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Prussia was about to attack Marienberg and Philippeville, and afterwards Givet; for which last operation His Royal Highness would require 150 pieces of ordnance.

‘ I had always understood that His Royal Highness would proceed in these operations according to what had been agreed upon among the Allies here; and that he would not attack a place which it had not been agreed should be attacked, and would not attack any that should be found to have submitted to His Most Christian Majesty, and should have hoisted the white flag; and for this reason I had omitted to give you detailed instructions regarding the use of the battering train.

‘ But as this does not appear to be clearly understood by His Royal Highness, I must now inform you that, consistently with the respect which I owe to the opinions and decisions of the Allies, I cannot allow the battering train to be employed to attack any place the commander of which has submitted to His Most Christian Majesty, and which has shown His Majesty’s colors; and you will be pleased to communicate these instructions to His Royal Highness, and act accordingly.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

Colonel

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.’

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 5th August, 1815.

‘ I have received your note of this day.

‘ I shall be very much obliged to you if, as soon as possible, you will let me have a return of the whole requisition you wish to make upon the French Government, including horses and every thing. It should not exceed, in respect to clothing, a complete suit for every man in the country, including Prince Frederick’s corps.

‘ I shall likewise be obliged to your Royal Highness, if you will let me know whether the battalions now in the garrisons in the Netherlands ought to be moved forward, in order to replace in Prince Frederick’s corps the Colonial brigade, which, by the King’s orders, is about to return to his dominions.

‘ In regard to the Order, I wish the King would send me a few Crosses of each class to dispose of, and I would report to his Majesty the names of those to whom they are given. I could thus give them to the best. If I were to recommend, I must recommend so many, according to our rule, that the Order would be an English one, instead of the order of the Low Countries.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. H. Prince Frederick of Hesse.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 5 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse du 16 Juillet, dans laquelle votre Altesse me fait connaître l’état des forces sous votre commandement.

‘ Il a été convenu entre les Puissances Alliées de ne pas augmenter le nombre de leurs troupes en France pour le moment; je prie donc votre Altesse d’avoir la bonté de faire faire halte aux troupes sous votre commandement quand vous recevrez cette lettre.

‘ Votre Altesse aura la bonté de les disposer de concert avec les autorités du pays de manière qu’elles soient d’aussi peu d’inconvénient possible au pays où elles feront halte; et de me faire connaître où elles seront disposées, afin que je

puisse vous faire connaître les dispositions ultérieures des Puissances Alliées.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse d’envoyer à Sa Majesté copie de cette lettre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Hesse.’

To Viscount Palmerston.

‘ MY LORD,

• ‘ Paris, 5th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of the 30th July, regarding wounded soldiers who have been sent to England without having certificates of the period to which they have been paid.

‘ These men were sent or went to the hospital after the battles of the 16th and 18th June; the regiments marched immediately, and very few officers knew what men were in hospital, or in what hospital, and who were killed.

‘ In the mean time, all the different departments in England conceived that nothing could be more beneficial than to interest themselves, and give orders for the sick and wounded of the army in the Netherlands. Soldiers and prisoners have been ordered, some to England, some to other parts of the world, by the Horse Guards, Admiralty, Secretary of State’s Department, Medical Board, Transport Board, and all their respective subordinates, without any communication with me; and I cannot be responsible for the inconvenience and confusion which must be the consequence.

‘ Indeed, as I seldom forget, and never neglect, what is necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, it might have been expected that I should have given some orders respecting their removal from the eventually unhealthy situations on the Scheldt, and accordingly I did so; and, if my orders had been waited for, the men would have gone to England in good time with their accounts settled, and the regular certificates; and we should have known who they were. We now know nothing about them; and, unless their names are transmitted, and the regiments to which they belong, nothing can be settled respecting them.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Palmerston.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Baron Louis, Minister of Finance.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 7 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 7 sur les douanes du département du Nord.

‘ Les entraves qui se trouvent de la part du Prince Frederic des Pays Bas aux devoirs des douaniers sont le résultat de l’état d’hostilité qui existe toujours dans ce pays-là, parceque les Ministres du Roi n’ont pas encore mis à exécution les engagements de Sa Majesté envers les Alliés sur les forteresses.

‘ Ils ont suivi à cet égard la même marche que celle sur laquelle j’ai eu tant de raison de me plaindre, étant Ambassadeur à Paris, sur les engagements du Roi envers les Puissances Alliées par le traité de Paris; et je peux assurer votre Excellence que, jusqu’à ce que les engagements du Roi soient franchement mis à exécution par ses Ministres, ils trouveront toujours des difficultés, ou de la part des puissances étrangères, ou dans le pays même.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Baron Louis.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR BERESFORD,

‘ Paris, 7th August, 1815.

‘ I received only last night your letter of the 8th, for which I am very much obliged to you.

‘ The battle of Waterloo was certainly the hardest fought that has been for many years, I believe, and has placed in the power of the Allies the most important results. We are throwing them away, however, by the infamous conduct of some of us; and I am sorry to add that our own Government also are taking up a little too much the tone of their rascally newspapers. They are shifting their objects; and, having got their cake, they want both to eat it and keep it.

‘ As for your Portuguese concerns, I recommend to you to resign and come away immediately. It is impossible for the British Government to maintain British officers for the Portuguese army, at an expense even so trifling as it is, if the Portuguese Government are to refuse to give the service of the army in the cause of Europe in any manner. Pitch them to the Devil, then, in the mode which will be most

dignified for yourself, and that which will have the best effect in opening the Prince's eyes to the conduct of his servants in Portugal; and let the matter work its own way. Depend upon it, the British Government must and will recall the British officers.

'I shall hold a language here that will correspond with your actions in Portugal.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*

'WELLINGTON.

Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

To — — —, Esq.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'Paris, 8th August, 1815.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd, regarding the battle of Waterloo. The object which you propose to yourself is very difficult of attainment, and, if really attained, is not a little invidious. The history of a battle is not unlike the history of a ball. Some individuals may recollect all the little events of which the great result is the battle won or lost; but no individual can recollect the order in which, or the exact moment at which, they occurred, which makes all the difference as to their value or importance.

'Then the faults or the misbehavior of some gave occasion for the distinction of others, and perhaps were the cause of material losses; and you cannot write a true history of a battle without including the faults and misbehavior of part at least of those engaged.

'Believe me that every man you see in a military uniform is not a hero; and that, although in the account given of a general action, such as that of Waterloo, many instances of individual heroism must be passed over unrelated, it is better for the general interests to leave those parts of the story untold, than to tell the whole truth.

'If, however, you should still think it right to turn your attention to this subject, I am most ready to give you every assistance and information in my power.

'Believe me, &c.

'— — —, Esq.'

'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th August, 1815.

‘ The Emperor of Russia has expressed an earnest desire to be assisted with 10,000 stands of arms from England; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will order that this supply may be sent to Dieppe, apprizing me when they will arrive there.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th August, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter and enclosures from Colonel Sir N. Trant. I perfectly recollect his being employed by the War Department in Portugal in 1808, and that I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. I know nothing about the remuneration he received; but if he was not rewarded, he certainly deserved reward.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th August, 1815.

‘ That of which the Emperor appears most desirous is to show a large army at a review which he means to have near Châlons, at the end of the month; and this depends a good deal upon his getting the arms for which he has applied; I hope, therefore, that you will let him have them.

‘ He is now in excellent temper with us, and Lord Castle-reagh agrees with me, that it is most desirable he should be gratified.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ You have never sent me the permission to accept the order of St. Andrew, which he has conferred upon me.’

To General Comte Maison.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 9 Août, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 9, sur les plaintes qui vous viennent de St. Denis. Si le Commandant de la place de St. Denis n’a pas voulu rendre ce qui s’appelle justice aux plaintes qui lui ont été faites de la part des cultivateurs à St. Denis des soldats du train qui devastaient les champs, c’est qu’il savait bien que les soldats du train agissaient par ordre. Il y a longtemps que, pour éviter que les chevaux de l’armée meurent de faim, j’ai été dans le cas d’ordonner qu’on leur donne l’avoine et le bled au pied, parcequ’ on ne *voulait* pas nous fournir des fourrages. A présent que le fourrage nous est fourni, il est si mauvais que les chevaux ne peuvent pas le manger.

‘ Quand on me dira quelles plaintes ont été faites ailleurs, auxquelles les Commandans n’ont pas fait attention, j’y ferai des perquisitions; mais vous me pardonneriez si je vous réponds à une plainte générale de cette nature, que je crois que la vraie raison qu’on a à se plaindre est qu’il se trouve des troupes étrangères ici, auxquelles il faut donner à manger et à boire.

‘ Pour la cause de cette plainte je ne suis nullement responsable; et je peux vous assurer qu’il n’est venu, ni à moi, ni aux officiers sous mes ordres, une seule plainte à laquelle je n’ai pas fait justice. Pour ce qui regarde les plaintes qui viennent de St. Denis, je prends la liberté de vous renvoyer à ce qui a été écrit il y a peu de jours par les Ministres des Cours Alliées au Ministère du Roi.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Comte Maison.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM

To Lieut. Colonel Torrens.

‘ Paris, 9th August, 1815.

‘ Lieut. Colonel Torrens to communicate with the Prussian Commissary, and have an artillery officer and a party of artillerymen employed on each side to sort these arms, and prepare them for division, and finally divide them.

‘ Sir George Wood to place at Lieut. Colonel Torrens’ disposal an officer and party of artillerymen for this purpose.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 9th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th instant, conveying a complaint from the Prince de Talleyrand that the exportation of provisions from the Department of the Seine Inférieure is prevented by the troops under my command.

‘ It is extraordinary that this complaint, although unfounded, should have reached me through three different channels, all proceeding from M. Vanderberg.

‘ I have already inquired into the matter, and I have found no reason to believe there is any foundation for the complaint; but if there should be any, I gave orders as long ago as the to put a stop to all measures which could have given cause for it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 9th August, 1815.

‘ I enclose certain papers regarding a Colonel Comte d’Egmont, who, it appears, has lately behaved in a very irregular manner, and has been plundering the country near Roye.

‘ It was at first imagined that he was an officer in the service of the King of the Netherlands; but, as it appears that he is not so, I beg you to lay the enclosed papers before the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, and to inform them that this person does not belong to the army under my command, and that I hold him at their disposal, and recommend to them to treat him as a common robber.

‘ If they do not choose to do so, I will try him and punish him as a freebooter.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Goltz.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 9th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 7th instant, regarding the contingent of the Elector of Hesse.

‘ His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to authorise me to conclude treaties with different powers in Europe who had acceded to the treaty of alliance of the 25th of March, whereby those powers were to receive an aid in money, in the same proportion as the great powers, for the number of men they had severally agreed to furnish for the common cause by their treaties of accession.

‘ The person employed on the part of His Highness the Elector of Hesse to negociate the treaty informed me that, although His Highness had agreed by his treaty of accession to furnish only 7500 men, he really furnished 12,000; in answer to which information I informed him that the great powers, including His Prussian Majesty, furnished for the common cause more men than they had agreed to furnish by the treaty, but that none received subsidy for more than they had bound themselves to furnish by treaty; and that my instructions did not permit me to allow of subsidy for the Elector of Hesse for more than 7500 men.

‘ In consequence of this information, I conclude it was that the new treaty with His Prussian Majesty was concluded.

‘ I must observe to your Excellency, however, first, that the second treaty with the Elector of Hesse is not so much one of accession to the general alliance as one of alliance between the two states, and therefore, even if it was in other respects regular, my instructions would not allow me to notice it.

‘ Secondly; the sum which I have been authorised to grant in subsidies to the different powers of Europe is necessarily limited; and it is impossible for me to make any addition to it in the way of grant to the Elector of Hesse for this additional number of troops.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Comte de Goltz.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 10th August, 1815.

‘ I enclose letters which I have just received regarding requisitions made in the department of the Somme by the troops of the Netherlands.

‘ It will not answer to allow officers to make these requisitions ; and I shall be obliged to you if you will give an order to the General Officer commanding at Peronne formally to withdraw his demand. I have made that which you have sent me.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 10th August, 1815.

‘ I have received a letter from the Comte d'Einsiedel, Prime Minister of the King of Saxony, in which his Excellency informs me that His Saxon Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me the great order of His house, of which he has transmitted me the insignia.

‘ I beg your Lordship to apply to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for permission for me to accept this honor from the King of Saxony.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gneisenau.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 10th August, 1815.

‘ General Müffling, who was desired by Marshal Prince Blücher to speak to me some time ago on the subject of the guns taken at the battle of 18th June, will have told him that I was ready to do any thing that was agreeable to him on the subject.

‘ I beg you to tell him that it appears to me that it would be best to nominate an officer on each side to make the division of every thing taken during and after the battle, and in Paris.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *General Comte Gneisenau.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 11th August, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received this day, which deserves your attention and serious inquiry.

‘ I shall be obliged to you if you will send a staff officer to the spot to make the inquiries, and let me know the result.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, ‘ Paris, 11th August, 1815.

‘ I have perused with attention the memorandum which you have sent me, and have considered well the contents of those written by the Ministers of the other powers.

‘ My opinion is, that the French Revolution and the treaty of Paris have left France in too great strength for the rest of Europe, weakened as all the powers of Europe have been by the wars in which they have been engaged with France, by the destruction of all the fortresses and strongholds in the Low Countries and Germany, principally by the French, and by the ruin of the finances of all the Continental Powers.

‘ Notwithstanding that this opinion is as strongly, if not more strongly, impressed upon my mind than upon that of any of those whose papers have lately come under my consideration, I doubt its being in our power now to make such an alteration in the relations of France with other powers as will be of material benefit.

‘ First ; I conceive that our declarations, and our treaties, and the accession, although irregular in form, which we allowed Louis XVIII. to make to that of the 25th of March, must prevent us from making any very material inroad upon the state of possession of the treaty of Paris. I do not concur in ——— reasoning, either that the guarantee in the treaty of the 25th March was intended to apply only to ourselves, or that the conduct of the French people since the 20th of March ought to deprive them of the benefit of that guarantee. The French people submitted to Buonaparte ; but it would be ridiculous to suppose that the Allies would have been in possession of Paris in a fortnight after one battle fought if the French people in general had not been favorably disposed to the cause which the Allies were supposed to favor.

‘ In the north of France they certainly were so disposed, and there is no doubt they were so in the south, and indeed throughout France, excepting in Champagne, Alsace, parts of Burgundy, Lorraine, and Dauphiné. The assistance which the King and his party in France gave to the cause was undoubtedly of a passive description; but the result of the operations of the Allies has been very different from what it would have been if the disposition of the inhabitants of the country had led them to oppose the Allies.

‘ In my opinion, therefore, the Allies have no just right to make any material inroad on the treaty of Paris, although that treaty leaves France too strong in relation to other powers; but I think I can show that the real interests of the Allies should lead them to adopt the measures which justice in this instance requires from them.

‘ There is such an appearance of moderation in all that has been written upon this subject, that we might hope there would be no material difference of opinion on the disposal of what should be taken from France, supposing that it should be decided that France is to make a cession; and therefore I do no more than advert to that objection to the demand.

‘ But my objection to the demand of a great cession from France upon this occasion is, that it will defeat the object which the Allies have held out to themselves in the present and the preceding wars.

‘ That which has been their object has been to put an end to the French Revolution, to obtain peace for themselves and their people, to have the power of reducing their overgrown military establishments, and the leisure to attend to the internal concerns of their several nations, and to improve the situation of their people. The Allies took up arms against Buonaparte because it was certain that the world could not be at peace as long as he should possess, or should be in a situation to attain, supreme power in France; and care must be taken, in making the arrangements consequent upon our success, that we do not leave the world in the same unfortunate situation respecting France that it would have been in if Buonaparte had continued in possession of his power.

‘ It is impossible to surmise what would be the line of

conduct of the King and his Government upon the demand of any considerable cession from France upon the present occasion. It is certain, however, that, whether the cession should be agreed to or not by the King, the situation of the Allies would be very embarrassing.

‘ If the King were to refuse to agree to the cession, and were to throw himself upon his people, there can be no doubt that those divisions would cease which have hitherto occasioned the weakness of France. The Allies might take the fortresses and provinces which might suit them, but there would be no genuine peace for the world, no nation could disarm, no Sovereign could turn his attention from the affairs of this country.

‘ If the King were to agree to make the cession, which, from all that one hears, is an event by no means probable, the Allies must be satisfied, and must retire; but I would appeal to the experience of the transactions of last year for a statement of the situation in which we should find ourselves.

‘ Last year, after France had been reduced to her limits of 1792 by the cession of the Low Countries, the left bank of the Rhine, Italy, &c., the Allies were obliged to maintain each in the field half of the war establishment stipulated in the treaty of Chaumont, in order to guard their conquests, and what had been ceded to them; and there is nobody acquainted with what passed in France during that period who does not know that the general topic of conversation was the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine as the frontier of France, and that the unpopularity of the Government in the army was to be attributed to their supposed disinclination to war to recover these possessions.

‘ There is no statesman who, with these facts before his eyes, with the knowledge that the justice of the demand of a great cession from France under existing circumstances is at least doubtful, and that the cession would be made against the inclination of the Sovereign and all descriptions of his people, would venture to recommend to his Sovereign to consider himself at peace, and to place his armies upon a peace establishment. We must, on the contrary, if we take this large cession, consider the operations of the war as deferred till France shall find a suitable opportunity of en-

deavoring to regain what she has lost; and, after having wasted our resources in the maintenance of overgrown military establishments in time of peace, we shall find how little useful the cessions we shall have acquired will be against a national effort to regain them.

‘ In my opinion, then, we ought to continue to keep our great object, the genuine peace and tranquillity of the world, in our view, and shape our arrangement so as to provide for it.

‘ Revolutionary France is more likely to distress the world than France, however strong in her frontier, under a regular Government; and that is the situation in which we ought to endeavor to place her.

‘ With this view I prefer the temporary occupation of some of the strong places, and to maintain for a time a strong force in France, both at the expense of the French Government, and under strict regulation, to the permanent cession of even all the places which in my opinion ought to be occupied for a time. These measures will not only give us, during the period of occupation, all the military security which could be expected from the permanent cession, but, if carried into execution in the spirit in which they are conceived, they are in themselves the bond of peace.

‘ There is no doubt that the troops of the Allies stationed in France will give strength and security to the Government of the King, and that their presence will give the King leisure to form his army in such manner as he may think proper. The expectation also of the arrival of the period at which the several points occupied should be evacuated would tend to the preservation of peace, while the engagement to restore them to the King, or his legitimate heirs or successors, would have the effect of giving additional stability to his throne.

‘ In answer to the objections to a temporary occupation, contained in ———— paper, drawn from the state of things in ———, I observe that the temporary occupation by the troops of the Allies of part of France will be with views entirely different from those which dictated the temporary occupation of ——— by the French troops; and if the measure is carried into execution on the principle of supporting the King’s Government and of peace, instead of,

as in —, with views of immediate plunder and ultimate war, the same results cannot be expected.

‘I am likewise aware of the objection to this measure, that it will not alone eventually apply a remedy to the state of weakness, in relation to France, in which the powers of Europe have been left by the treaty of Paris; but it will completely for a term of years. This term of years, besides the advantage of introducing into France a system and habits of peace, after twenty five years of war, will enable the powers of Europe to restore their finances; it will give them time and means to reconstruct the great artificial bulwarks of their several countries, to settle their Governments, and to consolidate their means of defence. France, it is true, will still be powerful, probably more powerful than she ought to be in relation to her neighbours; but, if the Allies do not waste their time and their means, the state of security of each and of the whole, in relation to France, will, at the end of the period, be materially improved, and will probably leave but little to desire.

‘Upon the whole, then, I entirely concur with you in thinking a temporary occupation the most desirable.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, August, 1813.

‘As it appears to be the intention of the Allied Powers to demand from France certain securities for the performance of the treaty of peace by which the existing state of things will be closed, and for the existence of the system which will be established in France, as well as in Europe, and as various considerations induce the Allies to prefer to maintain a force in France for a year, and to hold in their hands certain strongholds for a limited number of years, either to the destruction of those strongholds, or to the cession of the provinces in which they are situated, it appears to me that what follows will be the best mode of effecting their object.

‘First; that an army should be formed, consisting of — men, which shall be left within the French territory

for the space of ; this army to be maintained in every respect at the expense of France.

‘ It is supposed that this army will be sufficient to occupy the garrisons, the occupation of which the Allies propose to demand; to give countenance and support to the Government of the King of France till his own army shall be formed against the discontented and factious in France; to defend themselves against any attack which might be made upon them till supported by the allied troops which it must always be supposed will be maintained in the Netherlands, and in the Prussian territories on the left of the Rhine.

‘ Secondly; that the Allies should demand from France to occupy the following fortresses for years at the expense of France:—

* * * * *
* * * * *

‘ In carrying this system into execution, care should be taken to adopt those measures which, at the same time that the great object of security to the Allies and to the internal government of France shall be attained, shall render it most palatable to the French Government, and shall make it most evident to them and to the nation that, at the expiration of the period, the allied troops will be withdrawn, and the fortresses will be delivered over to the troops of His Most Catholic Majesty. The civil government, therefore, of all the places should be left in the hands of the King of France’s officers, and the troops should be considered to be there to hold them for him, as much as for the Allies.

‘ The troops of those Sovereigns should be selected for this service who would have the least inclination to remain in possession of the fortresses at the termination of the period.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 12 Août, 1815.

‘ Le Prince Régent d’Angleterre m’ayant commissioné pour présenter à votre Altesse Royale les décorations de l’Ordre du Bain, avec les cérémonies usitées, j’ai fixé Ven-

dredi prochain, à six heures du soir, si ce jour convient à votre Altesse Royale, pour les remplir; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de me faire l'honneur de diner chez moi après.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale
le Prince Royal de Wurtemberg.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To T. Rowcroft, Esq., Stockwell Park, Surrey.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 6th instant, and am very much obliged to you for the information it contains regarding the Waterloo subscription.

‘ I shall be very happy to communicate with Mr. Price when he shall arrive here.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *T. Rowcroft, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To D. D. D.

‘ Paris, 12th August, 1815.

‘ The Duke of Wellington has received a letter, signed D. D. D., dated from the bar of Peel’s Coffee House, Fleet Street, London.

‘ The person who writes it is the best judge of the importance of the intelligence he has to communicate.

‘ If the Duke should think it important when it shall be communicated to him, and should be of opinion that it is of a nature not to be communicated in writing, he will provide for the expense of the journey to and from Paris of the person who shall communicate it.

‘ The Duke, however, cannot believe that any letter sent to the Secretary of State’s Office to his address will not be safely received at Paris; and he recommends that mode of communication.’

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th August, 1815.

‘ I return the Hanoverian papers which you left yesterday. If I am to consider the negative of the Duke of Cambridge

as authority, it is useless to have them examined in the departments of this army; but, on the other hand, I will not sign the treaty on the part of the British Government.

‘ I have, besides, several objections to the treaty. First; I object to the payment of two months’ subsidy to take the troops home; other powers at the same distance receive only one month.

‘ Secondly; I object to the payment of the subsidy at head quarters for the 10,000 men, as well as for the 16,400. This arrangement would give Hanover an advantage over other powers to the amount of from 10 to 40 per cent., according to the rate of exchange.

‘ Thirdly; I object to the Government of Hanover fixing arbitrarily the relative value of the rix-dollar and the pound sterling. They bring a charge of 90,000 rix-dollars for 16,400 men, and I am ready to pay them in coin the currency of the country in which they are serving, at the known fixed standard value in relation to rix-dollars; but not at the value fixed by the Duke of Cambridge. I have referred to the Comptrollers of army accounts on this point, from whom I shall have a report.

‘ It must be admitted that all these are fair objections to the treaty as drawn. I have no doubt there will be some to the estimate when it comes to be canvassed in the offices, if such examination is allowed.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General ———.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 12 Août, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre par votre aide de camp, et je regrette beaucoup que le Ministre de la Guerre ne se comporte pas envers vous comme il le devrait; mais c’est impossible pour moi de me mêler des affaires des individus, et je ne peux rien faire dans la vôtre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général ———.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

‘ Je vous prie de donner ordre au Gouverneur de Mons de faire marcher pour se joindre au corps sous vos ordres les deux bataillons d’infanterie de ligne, et le plus fort des bataillons de *land milice* qui s’y trouvent; et au Gouverneur de Tournay de faire marcher pour la même destination les deux bataillons d’infanterie de ligne, les Jägers, et le plus fort des bataillons de *land milice*.

‘ Les corps étant arrivés, votre Altesse Royale aura la bonté de les former en une brigade, dont vous donnerez le commandement à l’officier le plus ancien, jusqu’à ce que Sa Majesté en ait disposé autrement.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse Royale aussi d’avoir la bonté d’envoyer un ordre au Général Tindal d’envoyer à Tournay et à Mons, sans délai, le nombre de troupes de celles sous ses ordres, pour remplacer celles qui sortiront de ces places respectives en conséquence de ces ordres.

‘ Mais il n’est pas nécessaire que les premières attendent pour sortir l’arrivée des dernières.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

To the Mayor of Bruxelles.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MAIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

‘ Je prends cette occasion de vous écrire pour vous remercier, et pour vous prier de faire connaître ma reconnaissance aux habitans de la ville de Bruxelles et des environs pour les soins et la bonté qu’ils ont eu pour les officiers et soldats blessés de l’armée sous mon commandement.

‘ Le service que nous avons eu en notre pouvoir de rendre à la ville de Bruxelles, en la sauvant des mains d’un ennemi cruel par les efforts qui ont été faits et la bravoure des troupes, presque sous ses murs, nous donnaient lieu d’espérer que les habitans soulageraient, autant qu’il était en leur pouvoir, ceux qui en étaient devenus les victimes; mais je ne m’attendais pas aux tendres soins et aux bontés que les habitans ont eu pour nous; et je vous prie de croire,

et de leur faire savoir, que leur conduite a fait une impression sur nous tous qui ne s'effacera jamais de notre mémoire.

‘ Je sais bien de quel prix en pareille occasion est l'exemple du magistrat ; et je vous prie de croire, M. le Maire, que j'apprécie celui que vous avez donné.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Maire de Bruxelles.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ *To the King of Denmark.*

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 10 Août, 1815.

‘ M. Bourke, le Ministre de votre Majesté, m'a envoyé la lettre que votre Majesté m'avait fait la grâce de m'écrire, par laquelle votre Majesté me fit savoir qu'elle me conférait son Ordre de l'Eléphant. Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent m'en a depuis envoyé les décorations, avec sa permission d'accepter l'honneur que votre Majesté a daigné me conférer.

‘ Je prie votre Majesté d'accepter les expressions de ma reconnaissance pour cette marque de sa bienveillance envers moi, et de s'assurer que je ne tiens rien plus à cœur que de lui être utile.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi de Danemarck.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie des lettres que je viens de recevoir de la part du Général Clausel. Je les envoie à votre Altesse Royale, parcequ'elles me sont adressées ; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de les mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté, vous assurant, en même temps, que je n'ai rien à dire en faveur du Général Clausel.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Duc d'Angoulême.

To His Highness Prince Metternich.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th August, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose the list of officers to whom, by the direction of His Imperial Majesty, I have delivered the Crosses of the military Order of Maria Theresa, which they have received the gracious permission of His Royal Highness to accept and wear.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Highness
Prince Metternich.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th August, 1815.

‘ I enclose a list of the pictures I have got.

‘ That of the King of Bavaria was given to me with a note from the King, when I exchanged the ratification of the treaty of the 3rd January at Vienna. That of the King of Prussia is certainly for the treaty of the 25th of March. The others may be considered as for the treaties of subsidy.

‘ I should wish very much to know, as soon as you can, what treaties you have received in England, and for what number of men.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Août, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de remercier votre Majesté pour la confiance qu’elle m’a fait l’honneur de reposer en moi par sa lettre du 4. Je félicite votre Majesté sur le mariage du Prince d’Orange. J’avoue que depuis quelque tems j’ai été d’opinion que la situation de Son Altesse Royale était si fort changée depuis le moment qu’il avait été question de son mariage avec la Princesse Charlotte, que ce mariage ne convenait nullement à ses intérêts, et ainsi Son Altesse Royale était non seulement en liberté, mais il était de son devoir, de choisir ailleurs.

‘ Si l’Empereur prend, comme il y a raison de croire, un intérêt majeur à la prospérité des états de votre Majesté, et à celle de sa maison, il n’y a pas de doute que c’est la meilleure alliance qui puisse être formée.

‘ Votre Majesté peut être certaine qu’en Angleterre on regardera cet événement seulement sous le point de vue de l’intérêt et du bonheur de votre Majesté et de sa famille, et qu’on s’en rejouira.

‘ L’Empereur de Russie m’a fait l’honneur de me parler sur ce sujet depuis que j’ai reçu la lettre de votre Majesté, à peu près dans les mêmes termes.

‘ Les affaires ici sont à peu près dans le même état où elles se trouvaient quand j’ai écrit à votre Majesté par le Général Fagel. On n’est pas encore convenu du principe, beaucoup moins sur le montant de la demande, qu’on fera sur la France; mais il paraît que les opinions tendent vers une occupation temporaire.

‘ J’ai écrit au Prince Frederic d’envoyer à Mons et à Tournay, pour la marche de sept bataillons de ces deux garnisons, pour se joindre à son corps; et je prie votre Majesté de nommer un Officier Général pour les commander.

‘ J’ai aussi prié Son Altesse Royale de donner ordre au Général Tindal, de relever les troupes qui sortiront de Mons et Tournay par un nombre égal de celles sous son commandement.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté
le Roi des Pays Bas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness Prince Metternich.

‘ Paris, 15th August, 1815.

‘ The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Prince Metternich, and has the honor to acquaint his Excellency that he has received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to request his Excellency’s acceptance of the accompanying snuff-box, with His Royal Highness’s picture set in brilliants, upon occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance signed at Vienna on the 25th March last.

‘ *His Highness
Prince Metternich.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 17 Août, 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 7 Août. J’avais déjà parlé au Prince Metternich sur vos affaires, et il m’a promis de vous

écrire ; et pour cette raison je ne vous ai pas écrit moi-même.

‘ Pour ce qu’il y a des affaires ici, elles n’ont pas bonne apparence sûrement ; mais je crois le Roi plus solidement établi qu’il ne l’était il y a un an, malgré les apparences et les lenteurs. ‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Goltz.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 17th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 15th instant.

‘ I beg leave to observe that, although I answered your Excellency’s former letter upon this subject, I have no authority to discuss with your Excellency the interests of the Elector of Hesse. However, as far as I am concerned, I consider the question regarding the subsidy to the Elector to be decided ; and I can make no alteration, nor can I recommend any.

‘ If the Elector thinks that I have not done my duty by him, he can apply to my superiors.

‘ In regard to that part of your Excellency’s letter which relates to treaties still to be concluded with some of the Princes in Germany, I have already explained verbally to your Excellency, and to the Agents of those Princes, the circumstances which obliged me to defer to conclude those treaties till I should receive farther information and instructions from England.

‘ Those circumstances still exist, and I must necessarily adhere to the determination which I had made to wait for the information and instructions required.

‘ I regret the inconvenience which will be suffered by the detention at Paris for a few days of the Agents of those Princes ; an inconvenience, however, which must be attributed entirely to themselves, or to their superiors ; as it was well known that I was for nearly three months at Bruxelles instructed and prepared to conclude a treaty for subsidy with any power which had acceded to the Treaty of General Alliance of the 25th of March.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Comte de Goltz.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Paris, 17th August, 1815.

‘ I have perused Lord Liverpool’s letter to your Lordship, regarding the subsidies.

‘ Although the treaty with Denmark was signed here, the agreement was made, and orders given, for the troops to march before I quitted Bruxelles, previous to the battle of Waterloo. I did not think it proper to stop the troops till matters were so far settled here as to render their farther progress unnecessary, and in concert with the other Allies; and the King of Denmark having fulfilled his part of the treaty, I did not think it right to refuse to sign.

‘ There are still some treaties with the Princes of Germany not concluded; but, as all have performed the stipulations of the treaty of accession to the general alliance, I conclude it is not the intention of the Government to deprive them of what others have got, and what they have had reason to expect.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

*To — — —, Esq.**

‘ MY DEAR SIR, ‘ Paris, 17th August, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 11th, and I regret much that I have not been able to prevail upon you to relinquish your plan.

‘ You may depend upon it you will never make it a satisfactory work.

‘ I will get you the list of the French army, Generals, &c.

‘ Just to show you how little reliance can be placed, even on what are supposed the best accounts of a battle, I mention that there are some circumstances mentioned in General ———’s account which did not occur as he relates them.

‘ He was not on the field during the whole battle, particularly not during the latter part of it.

‘ The battle began, I believe, at eleven.

‘ It is impossible to say when each important occurrence took place, nor in what order. We were attacked first with infantry only; then with cavalry only; lastly and principally with cavalry and infantry mixed.

See page 590.

‘No houses were possessed by the enemy in Mont St. Jean, excepting the farm in front of the left of our centre, on the road to Genappe, can be called one. This they got, I think, at about two o’clock, and got it from a circumstance which is to be attributed to the neglect of the officer commanding on the spot.

‘The French cavalry were on the plateau in the centre between the two high roads for nearly three quarters of an hour, riding about among our squares of infantry, all firing having ceased on both sides. I moved our squares forward to the guns; and our cavalry, which had been detached by Lord Uxbridge to the flanks, was brought back to the centre. The French cavalry were then driven off. After that circumstance, repeated attacks were made along the whole front of the centre of the position by cavalry and infantry till seven at night. How many I cannot tell.

‘When the enemy attacked Sir Thomas Picton I was there, and they got as far as the hedge on the cross road, behind which the ———— had been formed. The latter had run away, and our troops were on our side of the hedge. The French were driven off with immense loss. This was the first principal attack. At about two in the afternoon, as I have above said, they got possession of the farm house on the high road, which defended this part of the position; and they then took possession of a small mound on the left of the high road going from Bruxelles, immediately opposite the gate of the farm; and they were never removed from thence till I commenced the attack in the evening; but they never advanced farther on that side.

‘These are answers to all your queries; but remember, I recommend to you to leave the battle of Waterloo as it is.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘———, *Esq.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To ————.

‘MY DEAR MADAM,

‘Paris, 18th August, 1815.

‘I received only this day your letter of the 2nd instant.

‘I should deceive you, if I were to give you any reason to hope that the most anxious exertions I might make would procure for you any provision from the public; and I therefore earnestly recommend to you not to reckon upon such.

‘ The regard which I had for Colonel Ellis, and the obligations which I owe him for assistance upon many important occasions, induce me to assure you of my disposition to give you every aid in my power, as soon as you shall send me any certificate that you were in the situation you describe in regard to the late Colonel Ellis.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ . ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Torrens.

‘ SIR, ‘ Paris, 19th August, 1815.

‘ There exist various claims between the army under my command and that under the command of Marshal Prince Blücher, for the captures made from the enemy from the 15th of June to the entry into Paris; and, the Prince Marshal having named Colonel Pfuel to adjust these claims with an officer to be named by me, I hereby nominate you to perform that service.

‘ You will accordingly call upon the Commanding Officer of the artillery, and all other officers who have received charge of any ordnance or stores captured from the enemy, to make you returns of the same; which you will compare with those of the same description which Colonel Pfuel will produce; and you will proceed to make the division accordingly.

‘ I enclose a letter from Mr. Dunmore for your notice; and you will call upon the heads of departments of this army for any farther information upon the same subject which they can give you.

‘ You will communicate these instructions to Colonel Pfuel.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel Torrens.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gneisenau.

‘ SIR, ‘ Paris, 19th August, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 14th August, in which you have informed me that Field Marshal Prince Blücher has named Colonel Pfuel to make, in concert with an officer to be named by me, the division of the property

captured from the enemy, between the armies under our command respectively; and I have the honor to inform you that I have named Lieut. Colonel Torrens to perform that service.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *General Comte Gneisenau.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness Prince Volkonsky.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 20 Août, 1815.

‘ Il y a à Montmartre 7955 fusils appartenant à l’armée sous mon commandement, qui sont venus de Vincennes, et 1580 barils de fusils. J’ai besoin de 250 des premiers pour armer les troupes de Nassau; et je mets tout le reste à la disposition de Sa Majesté l’Empereur.

‘ Je vous prie de vous concerter avec l’officier qui aura l’honneur de vous donner cette lettre pour prendre ces armes. Je désirerais qu’elles fussent meilleures.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Volkonsky.

To Colonel Sir M. Burrowes.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 20th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th instant.

‘ You are not to proceed to the attack or blockade of Toulon, and are not to quit Marseilles for the purpose of acting hostilely against the King of France, or his troops or forts, or for any other purpose excepting your own defence, without receiving further orders from me.

‘ I beg you to communicate these instructions to Admiral Lord Exmouth, and to Lieut. General Count Nugent.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Colonel Sir M. Burrowes.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 20th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of the 14th, and one from Colonel Sir M. Burrowes of the

15th; and, having consulted with Lord Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, now here, his Lordship concurs entirely in opinion with me that the British forces now at Marseilles ought not to co-operate in any hostile operation against Toulon, or any of the King of France's troops or ports.

'I have accordingly written instructions to Colonel Sir M. Burrowes, which he will have the honor of laying before your Lordship.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.'

'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

'SIR,

'Paris, 20th August, 1815.

'In answer to your letter of the 15th, regarding a board of claims on losses sustained by the Hanoverian troops, I should wish to know whether it is intended that the expense of those losses should fall on the British Government?

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Lieut. General

'WELLINGTON.

C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.'

To Lieut. General C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

'SIR,

'Paris, 20th August, 1815.

'In answer to your letter of the 15th, regarding the officers of the German Legion serving with the Landwehr, who wish to return to the former, I beg you to let me know what officers belonging to what battalions wish to return to the German Legion, and whether their services can be spared in the Landwehr, and are required in the German Legion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Lieut. General

'WELLINGTON.

C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.'

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

'MONSEIGNEUR,

'à Paris, ce 20 Août, 1815.

'J'ai l'honneur de renvoyer à votre Altesse Royale les papiers qui m'avaient été envoyés par Son Altesse Royale le Prince d'Orange, sur une plainte que je lui avais envoyé, de la part du premier corps de Chasseurs de la Seine

(Français), des outrages qui leur avaient été faits en passant par Peronne.

‘ Ces papiers ne contiennent rien qui puisse, à mon avis, justifier ce qui avait été fait.

‘ Les soldats n’ont aucun droit de s’attrouper pour prendre des déserteurs parmi les prisonniers, ni pour faire des recherches sur leurs personnes pour des armes qu’ils y ont cachées. Si ces faits existaient vraiment, le Commandant de la place était la personne qui devait y donner ordre; et les officiers subordonnés et les soldats ne pouvaient s’en mêler sans le désordre affreux et honteux qui s’en est suivi.

‘ Une armée ne peut pas exister si une telle conduite est permise; et je désapprouve entièrement celle du Colonel ——— et du Colonel ———, qui ont permis ce désordre sans punir ceux qui l’ont commis.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse Royale de les réprimander de ma part et de leur faire savoir que j’en fais le rapport à Sa Majesté. ‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 20th August, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter from Lord William Bentinck regarding the ordnance and stores captured by the troops under the command of his Lordship in the late war in Spain.

‘ These stores have not been brought to account in any other return; and I beg leave to recommend that an allowance may be made to the troops for them, as has been customary upon other occasions, and on other services.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 20th August, 1815.

‘ The Prince Royal of Bavaria has presented me, by command of the King of Bavaria, with the Military Order of Maximilian Joseph; and I request your Lordship to ask for the permission of the Prince Regent for me to accept the same. ‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Torrens.]]

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 21st August, 1815.

‘ I beg you will give over 250 stands of the best French arms now at Montmartre, to General —, for the Nassau troops.

‘ You will desire General — to send to Montmartre to receive them.

‘ The remainder of the small arms at Montmartre, brought from Vincennes, are to be given to the Emperor of Russia; and I enclose a letter for the Prince of Volkonsky, with whom you will concert the measures to be adopted for their removal to such stores as he may fix upon for them.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Colonel Torrens.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of Spain.

‘ SIRE,

‘ Paris, 21st August, 1815.

‘ I had the honor of receiving the letter which your Majesty was graciously pleased to address to me on the 29th of July, on the occasion of the battles lately fought in the Low Countries; and I beg leave to return your Majesty my most grateful acknowledgements for this fresh mark of your Majesty’s favor.

‘ I shall be most happy upon all occasions to be of service to your Majesty. Your Majesty’s servants will have informed you that I had already, when at Vienna, done every thing in my power to have the affairs of Italy settled in a manner which should be satisfactory to your Majesty, and I thought I had made some progress in effecting that object.

‘ Your Majesty is aware, however, that in the month of April, 1814, a treaty had been made between the Emperor of Russia and Napoleon, called the Treaty of Fontainebleau, to which other powers afterwards acceded, by which Parma, Placentia, &c., which had been conquered from Napoleon during the war, were allotted as a provision for the Empress Marie Louise and her son.

‘ It is not necessary now to enter deeply into the question of the right which the powers of Europe had to make such a treaty. They had conquered from France countries which had been ceded to France by treaty; and this disposition

of them, if not made by common accord at the time, was acceded to by all the powers who were parties to the alliance during that war.

‘ It must likewise be observed that the disposition made of these duchies by the treaty of Fontainebleau was considered necessary at the time in order to obtain the abdication of Napoleon, and the submission of the chiefs of the French army to the House of Bourbon.

‘ Thus, then, stood this treaty; and I can assure your Majesty that it was found impossible to break it during the period of the Congress of Vienna.

‘ The Archduchess Marie Louise, in whose favor it had been made, insisted upon the execution of its provisions, and the contracting party to the treaty on the part of the Allies would not consent to consider it as *non avenue* in consequence of the conduct of Napoleon. Indeed I must say that this treaty having been made in favor of third parties, not only with Napoleon, but with the chiefs of the French army, as a condition of their submission, to have departed from it would not have been honorable on the part of the Allies, and might have been considered by the chiefs of the French army as affording ground for them to relinquish the service of His Most Christian Majesty.

‘ These, then, are the grounds on which this transaction stands; and, considering that in point of fact the duchies were ceded to France by the administration of your Majesty’s august father, I venture to recommend to your Majesty to acquiesce in the arrangement for the disposal of them, taking for your Majesty’s august sister the territories allotted to her in compensation for her losses.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Most Catholic Majesty
the King of Spain.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 21st August, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to enclose a list of officers upon whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of different classes of the orders of St. George, St. Anne, and Wladimir, respectively, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty’s approbation of their services and conduct,

particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to accept the same.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Rev. John Norcross.

‘ SIR, ‘ Paris, 24th August, 1815.

‘ Having made inquiries respecting a soldier to be recommended to you in consequence of your letter of the 19th July, to which I wrote an answer on the 31st of July, I now beg leave to recommend to you Lance Sergeant Graham, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards.

‘ I beg leave again to return you my thanks for your patriotism and your benevolence towards those who have so well deserved of their country.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Rev J. Norcross.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ MON PRINCE, ‘ Paris, 24th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the , in which you enclosed one of the 18th from the *Préfet du Département de la Seine*, which, being an original, I return.

‘ I have already had before me, in another channel, complaints, I conclude from this same gentleman, regarding the sale of articles of consumption issued to the troops under my command, which were proved to be either entirely groundless or much exaggerated.

‘ I entertain no doubt, however, that since the soldiers have been in this neighbourhood they have sold the bad meat issued to them by the French contractors in order to buy good meat, or something else they could eat. But this fact, if true, affords no proof that more is called for or supplied than is necessary. The enclosed report from the Commissary in charge of the dépôts, and the statements of the quantities of provisions issued from the stores brought from the Low Countries with the army, in aid of the supplies received from the French contractors, will prove in the clearest

manner that the supply, however large, has never been equal to the demand, or to the real consumption.

‘ I now give notice to your Highness that I propose to call upon M. de Chabrol to take effectual measures to replace in the magazines belonging to the army the quantities which have been issued in consequence of short supplies by him and his agents.

‘ Neither is it any proof that the supplies demanded and furnished have been greater than the demand necessary for the consumption of the troops, that the expense has increased from 97,500 francs to 152,258 francs per diem; nor that the oats consumed by the army under my command have cost 578,598 francs, while those issued to the Prussian army have cost only 556,433 francs.

‘ The *Préfet de la Seine* did not inform you that in the first days after our arrival the issues were very short. This will appear by the enclosed statement of what was issued in aid of the supplies received from the French contractor. It is also the fact that, in consequence of the *Préfet* neglecting to supply forage at all, the green forage was cut by the troops on the ground, to the great injury of the inhabitants, for which the Government will still have to give them compensation. The *Préfet* likewise was ignorant that the army since its arrival in this neighbourhood has greatly increased in numbers; that several men recovered from their wounds have joined, and some fresh regiments, making it upon the whole nearly one-third stronger than it was in the first days in July.

‘ When the *Préfet* made the comparison between the amount of issues to the army under my command and those to the Prussian army, he did not advert to the fact that nearly the whole of the army under my command is in the neighbourhood of Paris, and that nearly the whole of the Prussian army, all except the guards, are in the provinces on the left of the Seine. It may be inconvenient to him, and even to the city of Paris, that so large a body of men should be assembled in the neighbourhood; but that is a question for the Government of His Most Christian Majesty and for the Allied Sovereigns to consider, and not for me or the *Préfet du Département de la Seine*.

‘ Having now answered, I hope satisfactorily, the com-

plaints made by the *Préfet du Département de la Seine*, I venture in my turn to make a complaint of him, which I beg may be laid before His Majesty.

‘ In the circumstances in which France is placed, it will I believe be admitted that it is the duty of a person in the situation of *Préfet du Département de la Seine* to do everything in his power to conciliate the minds of the inhabitants of the country, and by no means to seek for complaints of evils for which there can be neither remedy or redress.

‘ I complain of and charge the *Préfet du Département de la Seine* that, instead of performing this duty, he goes about the country urging the people to complain, exaggerating the evils which they undoubtedly suffer, and afterwards falsifying and exaggerating the complaints he thus draws from them. I will prove this charge to the satisfaction of His Majesty when he pleases; and I leave it to His Majesty to judge whether M. de Chabrol is a proper person to fill at the present moment the office which he holds.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Highness*

‘ *the Prince de Talleyrand.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 24th August, 1815.]

‘ In consequence of the multiplicity of business which attached to the embassy at the Court of France during the period that I was ambassador there, occasioned chiefly by there not being a Consul General in Paris, I found it necessary to have the assistance of the gentlemen named in the enclosed list, to whom I request that an allowance may be granted amounting to the sum of 963*l.*, which I beg you will have the goodness to give directions may be paid into the hands of my bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., in order that the same may be distributed by me according to the enclosed estimate.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 27th August, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to send herewith two sets of accounts for repairs to the ambassador’s house, Rue du Fauxbourg St.

Honoré, amounting to 6311 francs 3 centimes, and for buildings in the stable-yard in the Rue d'Anjou, amounting to 24,846 francs 20 centimes, made by my direction when I was ambassador at Paris, of which I request you to order payment.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

To M. Rosenhagen.

‘ 28th August, 1815.

‘ I have read the papers regarding the provisions for the Duke of Brunswick's corps.

‘ The arrangement for the provisions of the Duke of Brunswick's corps was as follows :

‘ First ; The Duke was entitled to receive them from the country of the King of the Netherlands, under an arrangement made by the Congress at Vienna, at the rate settled by the same paper, which forms one of the enclosures in Mr. Dunmore's letter.

‘ Secondly ; Owing to the difficulties found by the King's officers in getting their provisions, it was settled between the King of the Netherlands and me that they should be issued by the British Commissariat, the King paying for the same the real price which they cost the British Government, and His Majesty receiving from the Duke of Brunswick that to which he was entitled by the arrangement of Congress.

There were several discussions between the Duke of Brunswick and me regarding the quantities to be issued to his troops as settled by Congress ; His Highness always wishing to increase them. However, I told him I would not consent excepting that he should draw the largest allowance settled by the Congress of Vienna for all the horses of his corps, he paying the largest price : and,

‘ Thirdly ; That, if in any instance His Highness drew for more than they were entitled to, the amount should be paid, and charged against His Highness's subsidy.

‘ The account should be settled therefore accordingly.

‘ Mr. Dunmore should make out the account of the rations issued to the Duke of Brunswick's corps before entering France.

‘ The amount of cost should be charged to the King of the Netherlands.

‘ If the Duke of Brunswick’s troops have in any instance overdrawn, the amount must be charged against the subsidy.

‘ *M. Rosenhagen.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR MALCOLM,

‘ Paris, 30th August, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter from Dieppe of the 24th, and I am glad to find that port is so good. It would be impossible however, I am afraid, to allow vessels sailing from thence to go either to Portsmouth or the Downs, as we might thereby have our troops and stores scattered *en petits paquets* all over the coast between those two places.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Rear Admiral*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

To H. S. H. the Prince of Hesse.

‘ MON PRINCE,

[‘ à Paris, ce 30 Août, 1815.]

‘ En conséquence de ce qui a été décidé de commun accord par les Ministres des Puissances Alliées rassemblés à Paris, je prie votre Altesse de faire lever les cantonnemens que votre Altesse a pris avec l’armée Danoise dans le pays d’Hanovre, de Bremen, &c., et de rentrer dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Danoise, où vous aurez la bonté de faire cantonner les troupes de la manière qui sera la plus convenable, et qui fera le moins de mal au pays.

‘ Cependant il serait nécessaire que votre Altesse prenne ses arrangemens de telle manière que les troupes soient préparées à marcher en avant en cas de nécessité.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Sérénissime*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince de Hesse.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 30th August, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s letter of the 17th instant, in regard to the drafting of the soldiers of the Hanoverian line into the battalions of the King’s German Legion.

‘ Before I had received your Royal Highness’s letter I had deferred the execution of those measures, although

ordered by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, till I should receive further directions.

‘ I beg to observe to your Royal Highness, however, that the battalions of the King’s German Legion are very deficient in officers, many of them very young indeed, and they have scarcely any men. If therefore they cannot be completed in men, it would be expedient to reduce the number of battalions, and to complete in men, by drafts from those reduced, the battalions which should be retained in the service. ‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *the Duke of Cambridge.*

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, ‘ Paris, 30th August, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 25th. Inquiries have already been made regarding British colors supposed to be at Paris. If we are to have them, the King must be forced to give them up; and this can be done, if it is proper to do it, only by a joint demand from all the Allies. The mode and period of making this demand is a question for the Conference of the Ministers to discuss, and you had better send instructions to Lord Castlereagh on the subject.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM

On the temporary Occupation of part of France.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ Paris, 31st August, 1815.

‘ The principal points of difference between the scheme proposed by ———— and that proposed by the Ministers of the other Courts for the settlement with France consists, first, in the Prince’s desire that certain French fortresses should be ceded to the Allies, and others razed; and, secondly, in the difficulties which exist, according to the Prince’s notion, in the execution of the measure of temporary occupation, and in His Highness’s notion of its inefficiency to effect its object. In regard to the first point, it is a political rather than a military question, and it is not my intention to say much upon it. I wish, however, that some principle should be fixed regarding the right and ex-

pediency of demanding from France the cession of several separate fortresses distributed on the line from the sea to the Alps. I have already taken an opportunity of discussing the right of demanding these cessions, which must be founded upon the clear omission in the declarations and treaties of the Allies of anything to preclude the demand. The expediency of making the demand will depend upon a variety of political and military considerations, among which will be the following: whether the possession of the fortresses named is that which gives France the formidable strength complained of, or if transferred to the Allies would give them severally the wished for strength; whether it is not a combination of population, pecuniary resources, and artificial strength, which makes France so formidable; and whether the transfer of the last only to certain of the Allies, leaving the two first unimpaired in the possession of France, that is to say, to give the Allies fortresses without additional resources in men to form garrisons and armies to defend them, and resources in money to maintain those garrisons and armies, would not tend to their weakness rather than to their strength, at the same time that the measure would afford to France a just pretence for war, and all the means which injured national pride could give for carrying it on.

‘ If the policy of the united powers of Europe is to weaken France, let them do so in reality. Let them take from that country its population and resources as well as a few fortresses. If they are not prepared for that decisive measure, if peace and tranquillity for a few years is their object, they must make an arrangement which will suit the interests of all the parties to it, and of which the justice and expediency will be so evident that they will tend to carry it into execution.

‘ All persons appear to agree that the maintenance of the authority of the King is essential to the interests of the other powers of Europe; and, notwithstanding the difference of opinion regarding the extent of the force which ought to be maintained for a time in France, and regarding the difficulties of executing this measure, and after all that has been said of its inefficiency in affording security to the Allies in general, it appears to be generally admitted that it is neces-

sary to adopt it. It is necessary to adopt it with different objects in view ; first, to give security to the government of the King, and to afford him time to form a force of his own with which he can carry on his government, and take his fair share in the concerns of Europe ; secondly, to give the Allies some security against a second revolutionary convulsion and reaction ; and, thirdly, to enable the Allies to enforce the payment of those contributions which they deem it just towards their own subjects to lay on France in payment of the expenses of the war.

‘ I have enumerated the objects of this military occupation in this order as being that of their several relative importance. In discussing them I will consider that first which I have adverted to in the second instance, viz., the security to the Allies.

‘ It cannot be doubted that the position of a large army in the centre of France will give security to the Allies, particularly in Germany. The history of all the wars in Germany shows that the French have never been able to cross the Rhine unless in possession of the Netherlands, or having that country friendly to them. Much less would they be able to cross the Rhine with a view to the attack of the powers in the south of Germany as long as an allied army should be in a position in the centre of France.

‘ That army must necessarily be strong enough to maintain itself for a time ; but, considering that it will be the army of Europe, that those who shall attack it must expect thereafter to defend themselves against all the armies of Europe, and that it would forthwith be reinforced by at least 50,000 men from the Low Countries, the Prussian territories on the left of the Rhine, and England, I cannot conceive that an army of 150,000 men would be exposed to risk in such a situation.

‘ There is no doubt likewise that the temporary position of an allied army in France is necessary in order to secure the payment of the contributions which the Allies will impose upon France. The principal object of all, however, is to give security and stability to the King’s government ; and this object should be borne in mind in determining the principles of all the arrangements respecting this force, and in carrying them into execution.

‘ First, then, the force ought to be applicable not only to the defence of the fortresses ceded temporarily to the Allies and to the occupation of the military position, but, upon the demand of the King, and at the discretion of the commanding officer, to the support of His Majesty’s authority.

‘ Secondly; it should be paid, fed, and clothed at the expense of the King of France.

‘ Thirdly; this payment, which, including every expense, should be founded on estimates, should be secured, first, by an article of the treaty; secondly, by the allotment of certain districts, viz., the Departments of the North, Pas de Calais, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, and Upper Rhine, the revenues of which should be liable to be seized in case the payments should fall in arrear. The seizure of these districts in consequence of non-payment should not prevent the Allies from exercising the other rights which they would have under the treaty in the case of non-performance.

‘ Fourthly; a district should be assigned to be occupied in ordinary times by the European force, into which no French force should be allowed to enter. The civil administration of this district should be allotted to the King of France, and the officers of the Allies should exercise no authority within it, excepting that usually exercised by military officers.

‘ Fifthly; the expenses of provisioning, arming, and keeping in repair the fortresses to be occupied by the Allies, to be provided for by the King of France upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the European force. The omission to provide for this expense to be considered a breach of treaty equally with the omission to provide for the expense of the pay, clothing, and food for the troops.

‘ Sixthly; the power of the Governor and officers in the several forts to be the same as that of the Governor and military officers on ordinary occasions. The civil administration to be in the hands of the officers of the King.

‘ According to this system, really put in execution on the principles on which it is adopted, it appears that it would be possible to maintain a force in France, and that the measure would not be liable to the difficulties supposed.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, ‘ à Paris, ce 5 Sept., 1815.

‘ Je crois de mon devoir de vous faire savoir que les officiers prisonniers de guerre à Bruxelles, ayant la liberté d’aller où ils voulaient dans la ville sur parole, les nommés ———, Capitaine au 4^{me} régiment des Gardes; ———, Capitaine au 17^{me} régiment de Ligne; et ———, Lieut. au 1^{er} bataillon du 108^{me} régiment, se sont échappés.

‘ Le temps est enfin arrivé où il faut que les officiers de toutes les nations se conduisent avec honneur; et je prie votre Excellence de prendre les mesures à l’égard de ceux ci-dessus nommés que mon Gouvernement n’a jamais manqué de prendre à l’égard des officiers de ma nation qui se sont échappés des prisons Françaises.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

*Le Maréchal
Gouvion St. Cyr.’*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Prefect of Police.

‘ MONSIEUR LE PRÉFET, ‘ à Paris, ce 5 Sept., 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 4, sur le projet des fêtes de St. Cloud.

‘ Comme je suis dans l’habitude de laisser aller les soldats sous mes ordres où ils veulent, pourvu qu’ils se conduisent avec régularité; et que depuis leur séjour ici on n’a eu point ou très peu de raison de se plaindre d’eux, il me serait très pénible de les empêcher de se rendre aux fêtes de St. Cloud, surtout puisque je ne vois aucune raison pour les en exclure.

‘ J’y enverrai des gardes et des patrouilles pour maintenir l’ordre; et je prendrai soin aussi que personne ne soit molestée en passant et repassant par les camps du Bois de Boulogne.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *M. le Préfet de Police.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR, ‘ Paris, 5th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letters of the 31st August, and I beg you to march the battering train back to Mons, and to

discharge all the transport taken from the country by requisition, and to keep only that which is hired.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Colonel Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ P.S. I write to Prince Augustus by this opportunity.’

To H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 5 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir les différentes lettres que votre Altesse Royale m’a fait l’honneur de m’écrire, et je me rejouis beaucoup que la grosse artillerie ait été de quelque utilité aux opérations de votre Altesse Royale.

‘ J’ai remis d’écrire la réponse à la dernière lettre de votre Altesse Royale, jusqu’à ce que les Puissances aient décidé si elles voulaient ou non que Givet fut attaqué, sur lequel point elles n’ont jusqu’à présent pris aucune décision.

‘ Mais, le Colonel Chevalier Dickson m’ayant fait savoir, par une lettre du 31 Août, que votre Altesse Royale se préparait à faire l’attaque de Givet avec l’artillerie qui avait fait le siège de Mezières; et ainsi comme il paraît que votre Altesse Royale est pourvue de ce qu’il lui faut, et qu’elle n’a plus besoin de l’artillerie Anglaise, j’envoie ordre au Chevalier Dickson de marcher sur Mons.

‘ Si les Puissances Alliées eussent désiré que Givet fut attaqué, ou quelque’autre place, j’aurais eu le plus grand plaisir à donner à votre Altesse Royale tout l’aide en mon pouvoir, duquel il paraît que votre Altesse Royale sait si bien se servir.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Le Prince Auguste de Prusse.’

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 5 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu votre lettre du 23 Août, et j’ai donné au Prince Metternich celle que vous m’aviez envoyé pour lui. Il m’a promis qu’il vous écrirait.

‘ J’espère toujours que les choses iront bien pour le Roi. Mais il se trouve tant de partis en France, et si peu

de vrais patriotes, et encore moins de bonnes têtes, qu'on ne peut pas être sans crainte.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR COLE,

‘ Paris, 6th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter with Colonel ———’s memorial.

‘ I am very much embarrassed about the Colonels with this army, who, in my opinion, are hardly used. I have repeated letters from the Horse Guards to inform me that General Officers must be sent out to command the brigades of infantry, and therefore every arrangement I have made on the subject has been but temporary: that is to say, where I have found a Colonel at the head of a brigade, as Mitchell, who has commanded a brigade since I joined the army in April, I have left him there, and have given him the allowance; and in other cases, when a Colonel has joined the army with his regiment, and other circumstances have permitted it, I have given him the command of the brigade in which his regiment was placed, and the allowance. This is the practice I always followed, as I found it very inconvenient to separate the Colonels from their regiments till I could do so permanently.

‘ The regiments which are now joining the army will enable me to form two brigades, of which Colonel * * * * will command one; but I do not think, under the orders I have from the Horse Guards, I can put Colonel ——— to command the other, unless I move the —th regiment to it, which would be, in other respects, inconvenient. However, I feel every disposition to do what will be agreeable to Colonel ———, and I will do what I can for him.

‘ Believe me &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.

To Rear Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR MALCOLM,

‘ Paris, 7th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 3rd. I should imagine that all the wounded intended to be sent home from

Bruxelles have already reached Ostend, but I will inquire upon the subject, and they shall be sent to Ostend forthwith.

‘ I have received no orders respecting sending home the marine artillery, but I will send orders that they may go home.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Rear Admiral*

Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 7 Sept., 1815.

‘ Je n’ai pas écrit à votre Majesté depuis que j’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir sa lettre du 21 Août, parceque les affaires n’ont nullement avancé depuis que j’avais eu l’honneur antérieurement d’adresser votre Majesté; et je remettrais encore à écrire à votre Majesté si je n’avais pas aujourd’hui reçu une lettre de Milord Clancarty, qui exige que j’adresse votre Majesté.

‘ En conséquence de ce que votre Majesté m’a fait dire par Sa Seigneurie, j’ai envoyé ordre que toutes les troupes étrangères, stationnées à Bruxelles, marchent de suite à Louvain, et y restent tant que la cérémonie de l’inauguration durera. Votre Majesté sait qu’il se trouvent toujours des blessés à Bruxelles, qui je crois ne pourront pas être transportés; et je n’ai pas fait des dispositions sur leur compte.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde l’armée de réserve de votre Majesté, il y a quelque temps qu’il a été convenu entre les Puissances Alliées que les réserves ne marcheraient pas, et que celles qui avaient marché retrograderaient. Les Russes et les Danois ont fait ainsi, et je crois que votre Majesté fera bien de ne pas faire marcher la réserve de l’armée des Pays Bas.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

le Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 8th Sept., 1815.

‘ The Commanding Officer of the marine artillery having reported to me that he had received orders to return to England, I have to acquaint your Lordship that I have

given him leave to go with the body of troops under his command, although I have received no communication from your Lordship on the subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1815.

‘ I enclose you a rough sketch of our numbers, and of the demand upon us for subsidies, in consequence of our deficiencies. I cannot now make this paper official, but I am certain it will be correct within a few men one way or the other.

‘ You will see that, according to this statement, our effort has exceeded our engagement to the amount of nearly a million and a half in money.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s letter of the 7th September, and I concur entirely in the opinions of your Royal Highness regarding the Order of the Bath. It might be convenient, probably, to your Royal Highness’s future arrangements if the list now published were called List of Knights Companions, instead of third class. This measure would enable your Royal Highness to select from that list for the third class, leaving in the fourth, or as Knights Companions, those who should not be deemed deserving of promotion.

‘ Hervey has been very unwell, and I have not been able to get from him the result of his inquiry regarding * * * *
* * * *. I am sorry to inform your Royal Highness, however, that the result of my inquiry regarding ——— is very unfavorable. He quitted his regiment on the morning of the 18th, after the action had begun, saying that it was a bad business; he did not know what business he had there; whether he was in the service or not; that he was unwell, &c. &c.; and he did not return till late in the day.

‘ The inquiries I have made are only private, and I am not certain that all this could be proved upon a trial, but I should think it would be best not to bring him to trial, but to desire him privately to retire from the service. I confess that I feel very strong objections to discuss before a General Court Martial the conduct of any individual in such a battle as that of Waterloo. It generally brings before the public circumstances which might as well not be published; and the effect is equally produced by obliging him who has behaved ill to withdraw from the service.

‘ I expect in a day or two to be able to report to your Royal Highness regarding * * * *.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Reede.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Sept., 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie la réponse que j’ai reçue du Général Mackenzie sur la plainte qui avait été faite de la conduite du Lieut. — à Anvers en mettant aux arrêts un habitant de cette ville.

‘ Vous y verrez que la conduite du Lieut. — avait déjà été sujet de plainte à son Commandant, et que son Commandant l’avait réprimandé, et avait pris des mesures pour empêcher que des irrégularités pareilles arrivassent encore. Ces mesures avaient été prises le 4 Août; et il est étonnant que l’autorité civile à Anvers n’en avait pas prévenu M. le Comte de Thiennes avant le 15 Août.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Comte Reede.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To ———.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 13th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have just received your letter of the 13th, in which you express a desire to return the insignia of the —, which I had sent you by desire of the ———; and, having expressed that desire, it is quite impossible for me to wish that you should retain them.

‘ I think, however, that you and those of your friends you have consulted are mistaken in some of the facts which have induced you to come to this determination. The —— is one of those sent to me to be given to General Officers. The insignia of that class, and of the fourth class of the same Order, are worn by many General Officers in the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian services, to my certain knowledge; and I am not aware that I have been the means of giving any —— Order of a higher rank or estimation to a junior officer.

‘ When I sent you the decoration which you now decline to accept, I certainly intended, as far as was at that moment in my power, to mark the sense which I entertained of your distinguished services. If more had been in my power, or if I could have conveyed to you an honor of a higher description, I should have been happy to avail myself of the opportunity of doing so; but I cannot think that, when a General Officer is selected among many to receive an honor which must be necessarily limited to a few, it can be the intention of his Commander to do otherwise than distinguish him.

‘ I may be wrong, however, in my notions upon this subject, and you and your friends whom you have consulted may be right; and I may not satisfy you with the reasons which I have adduced to induce you to be better satisfied with the Order which has been conferred upon you. In that case I beg you to return the insignia, but to believe that I am fully sensible of your services, and that my intention was to mark a sense of them.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ ————.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To ————.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of this morning, and I am much gratified to find that what I wrote to you yesterday has had the effect of inducing you to alter your mind regarding the Order of ——.

‘ When the Emperor of Austria sent me a number of crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, they were destined

in proportions for General Officers, and for others of inferior ranks ; and I selected those of the several ranks, who, not only in my opinion, but in the general opinion of the army, ought to have been selected. Many more of all ranks deserved this or any other mark of favor and distinction that I could obtain for them, but the number to receive this particular mark was necessarily limited in each rank ; and so it was disposed.

‘ The ——— then sent me a limited number of crosses of his Orders, of which some for General Officers, others for officers of inferior ranks. I should not have done justice to His Majesty, or his intentions, if I had excluded from this distribution those of the several ranks whom I had thought deserving of a mark of distinction from the Emperor of Austria, and they therefore have two Orders, while others have only one, because I had fewer Austrian crosses to give.

‘ In my opinion, the way in which this matter ought to be considered by each individual, without adverting to what Order he gets, is this, “ When my Commander in Chief had six or eight marks of distinction to give to the officers of my rank in the army, he gave me one ; and therefore I may be certain that he thinks me deserving.” If officers will take this view of the case, they will take the fair and true one, as respects both themselves and me. If they do not, they will suffer a good deal in their own feelings ; and the kind intentions of their Imperial Majesties, and other Sovereigns, towards me and the officers of the army, will have placed me in a more invidious situation, and will have done me more mischief, than could have been done me in any other manner.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ ————.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Paris, 15th Sept., 1815.

‘ I received your Highness’s letter of the 13th, regarding the division of the captures made from the enemy subsequently to the battles in the month of June, and in answer to a communication which I had the honor of making to your Highness through the channel of General Müffling.

‘ I am much obliged to your Highness for that letter; and I beg leave to add that I entirely concur with your Highness in excluding from the division all the forts taken by either army from the period of their entry into France.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal Prince Blücher.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H.S.H. the Prince de Condé.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 15 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse du 11 Septembre. Je peux assurer votre Altesse que je n’ai rien à faire avec la marche ou le cantonnement des troupes Prussiennes, ou à la conduite de leurs officiers; et que ce serait une indiscretion de ma part de m’en mêler.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse de faire sa réclamation sur ce sujet au Gouvernement du Roi.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince de Condé.’

To Lieut. General Fagel.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 15th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have seen M. de Talleyrand, who did not object very strongly to what I told him must be done. I said that all I wished was to perform that which was necessary, in the manner the least offensive to the King’s feelings. He said he thought it was best for the King that it should appear to be a measure of force; to which I said I had no objection, but I wished him in the first instance to consult the King’s wishes as to whether force should be used, and the degree and mode of using it; and I said I should be satisfied with an early answer. He said he should speak to the King this night, and he would let me know his wishes to-morrow after the council. I hope, therefore, to have his answer before you will leave town, but all events you may tell his Majesty that the thing is done, and that he will have his pictures.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General Fagel.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 16 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’aurais fait mon voyage à Bruxelles si votre Altesse m’avait donné quelque notice sur les tableaux du Roi des Pays Bas cet après-diner, comme vous me l’aviez promis hier. J’ai fait dire à Sa Majesté que j’espérais lui annoncer demain que j’avais possession de ces tableaux ; et je ne puis pas aller lui faire visite et lui dire que je ne les ai pas, ainsi je ne pars pas.

‘ Il y a long-temps qu’il est question entre votre Altesse et le Général Fagel de ces tableaux ; votre Altesse ne lui a jamais donné une réponse positive ; et j’ai été dans le cas d’annoncer à votre Altesse hier où j’en étais.

‘ Vous m’avez assuré que j’aurais ce soir une réponse de la part du Roi pour me faire savoir de quelle manière il plaisait à Sa Majesté que je remplisse le devoir qui m’était imposé. J’annonce à votre Altesse à present que, si vous ne me faites pas connaître la volonté de Sa Majesté sur ce sujet dans la nuit, je ferai marcher un corps de troupes pour prendre possession des tableaux de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas demain à midi, puisque je ne peux pas manquer de parole au Souverain qui m’a confié ses intérêts.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince de Talleyrand.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 17th Sept., 1815.

‘ I enclose a memorandum which has been given to me on the part of Sir Alexander Campbell, who is desirous that his dignity of a baronet should be limited to his daughters. I know that his sons were killed in action or died of their wounds ; because they were both under my command ; and I beg leave to recommend this application to your Lordship’s favour.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 17th Sept., 1815.

‘ I am very much obliged to you for appointing General Alava an extra Commander of the Bath.

I have long intended to write to you about the medal for Waterloo. I recommend that we should all have the same medal, hung to the same ribband as that now used with the medals.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 17th Sept., 1815.

‘ I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the King of Sardinia, in which His Majesty informs me that he has sent me the decoration of his Order of the Annonciade, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request his Royal Highness’s permission for me to accept the same.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 19th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s official and private letters of the 9th inst. I have every reason to believe that, shortly after you wrote, orders would have been received by the Commander in Chief of the Austrian army in the south of France, directing him to refrain from making any requisitions upon the country for any article excepting food for the troops.

‘ I have written to General Macfarlane at Genoa to desire that he will either come to Marseilles himself, or send a General Officer to take the command of the troops there.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ P.S. Since writing the above, I have had a conversation with Lord Castlereagh, respecting a plan, attributed to Murat, of seizing Corsica, and his Lordship agrees with me

in opinion that our troops ought not to be employed against Murat, without orders from hence. I send instructions accordingly to General Macfarlane.'

To Lieut. General Macfarlane.

' SIR,

' Paris, 19th Sept., 1815.

' I have received your several letters of the 1st and 3d September, two without numbers, and the others numbered 3, 4, 5, 6.

' In answer to your letter of the 3rd (No. 3), in which you enclose a copy of one to Lord Bathurst of the 27th June, I have to answer that you are to consider yourself in command of the whole force on the shores of the Mediterranean and in Sicily : and you will station yourself either at Genoa or Marseilles as you may think proper.

' I think it proper to direct you, however, to take measures for stationing a General Officer with the corps at Marseilles, in case you should absent yourself from it; and not to weaken that corps, or withdraw it from Marseilles, without orders from me.

' It does not appear necessary now to answer you regarding the defence of Genoa.

' I imagine that the Austrian army must be in want of supplies of provisions in the south of France, and you will therefore allow them to have those referred to in your letter, No. 5, of the 3rd September, which were certainly promised to them.

' It is desirable, however, that they should be sent into France for their consumption, rather than that their agents should be allowed to sell them at Genoa or elsewhere.

' In my opinion, you had better refer for orders here before you send any troops into Corsica in pursuit of Murat.

' I have the honor to be, &c.

' *Lieut. General Macfarlane.*

' WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

' MONSEIGNEUR,

' à Paris, ce 19 Sept., 1815.

' J'ai reçu les ordres de Sa Majesté d'envoyer dans les Pays Bas les compagnies de Volontaires attachées au corps de ca-

valerie et d'infanterie formant l'armée mobile. Je prie votre Altesse Royale de faire mettre à exécution cet ordre.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.’

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 19 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 13, et j’écris au Prince Frederic pour que Son Altesse Royale envoie dans les territoires de votre Majesté les compagnies de Volontaires qui sont à présent avec l’armée.

‘ Je ne savais pas que votre Majesté avait encore dans les Pays Bas autant que 15,000 Hanovriens; selon les états d’hier, il paraît qu’il ne s’y trouvent que 8459, qui ont occupé les garnisons que votre Majesté n’a pas pu occuper pendant la guerre.

‘ Les négociations pour la terminaison des affaires ici vont commencer tout de suite, et dans peu de jours nous saurons si nous devons avoir la paix, ou si les hostilités doivent recommencer. Dans le premier cas, les Hanovriens retourneront de suite chez eux; dans le dernier, ils s’avanceront en France. Mais tout mouvement qui se ferait avant la décision de cette crise politique pourrait devenir faux; je prie donc votre Majesté, puisque ces troupes ont été mises dans les garnisons de votre Majesté pour son service, de permettre qu’elles y restent pour encore quelques jours.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 19th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have perused the draft of the proposed treaty.

‘ My opinion is that the principle of our conduct should be not to interfere in the common concerns of the French Government, and that we should not pass our own line with our troops, excepting for the purpose of making war upon the King of France, which is not a very probable event, or for that of assisting him upon his requisition.

‘I do not think that his requisition alone ought to be a sufficient justification for the interference of the allied forces in the internal concerns of France. The Commanding Officer must act according to his discretion, and the best of his judgment, and he must think the case one likely to affect the tranquillity of Europe, unless checked immediately.

‘In my opinion, the Ministers of the four Allied Courts, and probably of the Sovereigns who furnish a quota to the force stationed at Paris, should be a sort of permanent council, and should deliberate upon passing events at Paris, should be in constant correspondence with the Commanding Officer of the allied force, and should make him acquainted with all that occurs, and their opinion upon it. I do not mean this to relieve him from the necessity of judging for himself, and all the responsibility attached to it. But it would have the advantage of making him acquainted with the real facts, and the opinions of those most capable of forming an opinion, most interested in forming a just one, and who are trusted by the Sovereigns whose armies he would command.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Baron Carlshausen.

‘à Paris, ce 20 Sept., 1815.

‘Le Duc de Wellington à l’honneur de faire savoir à M. le Baron de Carlshausen qu’il ne trouvera aucune difficulté de la part de l’Officier Général Anglais qui est à Malmaison, pour prendre les tableaux qui appartiennent à Son Altesse Royale l’Electeur de Hesse.

‘*Le Baron de Carlshausen.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘SIRE,

‘à Paris, ce 20 Sept., 1815.

‘J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 17, et votre Majesté aura appris que j’avais déjà pris des mesures pour avoir possession des tableaux appartenant à votre Majesté; que les commissaires les ont; et on procédera de suite à prendre possession des autres objets sur

lesquels votre Majesté a écrit, appartenant à votre Majesté.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.’

To General Baron Müffling.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 20 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 14, sur la disposition à faire des palissades des ouvrages auprès de Paris; et je consens à ce qu’elles soient considérées comme la propriété du Gouverneur et des Commandans de la place.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Baron Müffling.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Müffling.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 21 Sept., 1815.

‘ Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez me faire savoir si vous avez une garde à la Bibliothèque Royale ou au Jardin des Plantes, parcequ’il s’y trouvent des objets appartenans au Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le General Baron Müffling.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

*To Lieut. General Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B.**

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 23rd Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 21st, regarding the desertion from the Hanoverian army and the situation of the officers. The latter subject had already had a good deal of my attention, and I have been endeavoring to find a remedy. The Hanoverian officers will find, when they come to wind up their affairs, that their Sovereign is not disposed to treat them more hardly than others: they must have a little patience, however.

‘ In regard to the soldiers of the Hanoverian army, I declare that I know of no difference between them and other soldiers, excepting in their favor. Neither is the

* Major General Sir J. Lyon held the rank of Lieutenant General in the Hanoverian service.

desertion among them extraordinarily great, or greater than among other troops, particularly among the Prussians, to whom you compare them, and the King's German Legion. I observe likewise that it is greatest and is almost exclusively among the troops of the line, and I attribute it, therefore, to the bad quality of the men, rather than to their feeling their situation to be worse than that of other troops.

‘ However, if it is bad, I do not see how it can be improved without destruction to the Hanoverian army. It is very easy to talk of the advantages of imitating the French and the Prussian systems, but it is not so easy for a power with a small army to put that imitation in practice. The inevitable effect is the relaxation of discipline and the loss of the military spirit of the army, without which large numbers may still continue to get on tolerably well, and the diminution of numbers, upon all occasions when numbers are wanted, and particularly by *desertion*. I acknowledge, therefore, that I do not see how the situation of the Hanoverian soldier can be improved, excepting by an increase of pay, to which I believe the Hanoverian Government would never consent.

‘ In answer to your letter of the 20th, I have to inform you that Colonel Perry misunderstood me regarding the appointments in the Hanoverian army. I cannot allow the officers of the Legion to be taken without my consent.

‘ I have no objection to the appointment of Colonel Bodecker to command the first brigade of Hanoverian reserve.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B.’

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd Sept., 1815.

‘ There has been a good deal of discussion here lately respecting the measures which I have been under the necessity of adopting in order to get for the King of the Netherlands his pictures, &c., from the museums; and, lest these reports should reach the Prince Regent, I wish to trouble you, for His Royal Highness's information, with the following statement of what has passed.

‘ Shortly after the arrival of the Sovereigns at Paris, the

Minister of the King of the Netherlands claimed the pictures, &c., belonging to his Sovereign equally with those of other powers; and, as far as I could learn, never could get any satisfactory reply from the French Government. After several conversations with me, he addressed your Lordship in an official note, which was laid before the Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns assembled in Conference; and the subject was taken into consideration repeatedly, with a view to discover a mode of doing justice to the claimants of the specimens of the arts in the museums, without hurting the feelings of the King of France. In the mean time the Prussians had obtained from His Majesty not only all the really Prussian pictures, but those belonging to the Prussian territories on the left of the Rhine, and the pictures, &c., belonging to all the allies of His Prussian Majesty; and the subject pressed for an early decision; and your Lordship wrote your note of the 11th instant, in which it was fully discussed.

‘ The Minister of the King of the Netherlands, still having no satisfactory answer from the French Government, appealed to me, as the Commander in Chief of the army of the King of the Netherlands, to know whether I had any objection to employ His Majesty’s troops to obtain possession of what was his undoubted property. I referred this application again to the Ministers of the Allied Courts, and, no objection having been stated, I considered it my duty to take the necessary measures to obtain what was his right.

‘ I accordingly spoke to the Prince de Talleyrand upon the subject, explained to him what had passed in Conference, and the grounds I had for thinking that the King of the Netherlands had a right to the pictures; and begged him to state the case to the King, and to ask His Majesty to do me the favor to point out the mode of effecting the object of the King of the Netherlands which should be least offensive to His Majesty.

‘ The Prince de Talleyrand promised me an answer on the following evening; which not having received, I called upon him at night, and had another discussion with him upon the subject, in which he informed me that the King could give no orders upon it; that I might act as I thought proper; and that I might communicate with M. Denon.

‘ I sent my aide de camp, Lieut. Colonel Fremantle, to M. Denon in the morning, who informed him that he had no orders to give any pictures out of the gallery, and that he could give none without the use of force.

‘ I then sent Colonel Fremantle to the Prince de Talleyrand to inform him of this answer, and to acquaint him that the troops would go the next morning at twelve o’clock to take possession of the King of the Netherlands’ pictures; and to point out that, if any disturbance resulted from this measure, the King’s Ministers, and not I, were responsible. Colonel Fremantle likewise informed M. Denon that the same measure would be adopted.

‘ It was not necessary, however, to send the troops, as a Prussian guard had always remained in possession of the gallery, and the pictures were taken without the necessity of calling for those of the army under my command, excepting as a working party to assist in taking them down and packing them.

‘ It has been stated that, in being the instrument of removing the pictures belonging to the King of the Netherlands from the Gallery of the Tuileries, I had been guilty of a breach of a treaty which I had myself made; and, as there is no mention of the museums in the treaty of the 25th of March, and it now appears that the treaty meant is the military Convention of Paris, it is necessary to show how that Convention affects the museum.

‘ It is not now necessary to discuss the question whether the Allies were or not at war with France. There is no doubt whatever that their armies entered Paris under a military convention concluded with an officer of the Government, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and an officer of the army being a representative of each of the authorities existing at Paris at the moment, and authorized by those authorities to treat and conclude for them.

‘ The article of the Convention which it is supposed has been broken is the eleventh, which relates to public property. I positively deny that this article referred at all to the museums or galleries of pictures.

The French commissioners in the original project proposed an article to provide for the security of this description of property. Prince Blücher would not consent to it,

as he said there were pictures in the gallery which had been taken from Prussia, which His Majesty Louis XVIII. had promised to restore, but which had never been restored. I stated this circumstance to the French commissioners, and they then offered to adopt the article with an exception of the Prussian pictures. To this offer I answered that I stood there as the ally of all the nations in Europe, and anything that was granted to Prussia I must claim for other nations. I added that I had no instructions regarding the museum, nor any grounds on which to form a judgment how the Sovereigns would act; that they certainly would insist upon the King's performing his engagements, and that I recommended that the article should be omitted altogether, and that the question should be reserved for the decision of the Sovereigns when they should arrive.

‘ Thus the question regarding the museum stands under the treaties. The Convention of Paris is silent upon it, and there was a communication upon the subject which reserved the decision for the Sovereigns.

‘ Supposing the silence of the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814, regarding the museum, gave the French Government an undisputed claim to its contents upon all future occasions, it will not be denied that this claim was shaken by this transaction.

‘ Those who acted for the French Government at the time considered that the successful army had a right to, and would, touch the contents of the museum, and they made an attempt to save them by an article in the military Convention. This article was rejected, and the claim of the Allies to their pictures was broadly advanced by the negociators on their part; and this was stated as the ground for rejecting the article. Not only then the military Convention did not in itself guarantee the possession, but the transaction above recited tended to weaken the claim to the possession by the French Government, which is founded upon the silence of the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814.

‘ The Allies then, having the contents of the museum justly in their power, could not do otherwise than restore them to the countries from which, contrary to the practice of civilized warfare, they had been torn during the disastrous period of the French revolution and the tyranny of Buonaparte.

‘ The conduct of the Allies regarding the museum, at the period of the Treaty of Paris, might be fairly attributed to their desire to conciliate the French army, and to consolidate the reconciliation with Europe, which the army at that period manifested a disposition to effect.

‘ But the circumstances are now entirely different. The army disappointed the reasonable expectation of the world, and seized the earliest opportunity of rebelling against their Sovereign, and of giving their services to the common enemy of mankind, with a view to the revival of the disastrous period which had passed, and of the scenes of plunder which the world had made such gigantic efforts to get rid of.

‘ This army having been defeated by the armies of Europe, they have been disbanded by the United Counsel of the Sovereigns, and no reason can exist why the powers of Europe should do injustice to their own subjects with a view to conciliate them again. Neither has it ever appeared to me to be necessary that the Allied Sovereigns should omit this opportunity to do justice and to gratify their own subjects in order to gratify the people of France.

‘ The feeling of the people of France upon this subject must be one of national vanity only. It must be a desire to retain these specimens of the arts, not because Paris is the fittest depository for them, as, upon that subject, artists, connoisseurs, and all who have written upon it, agree that the whole ought to be removed to their ancient seat, but because they were obtained by military concessions, of which they are the trophies.

‘ The same feelings which induce the people of France to wish to retain the pictures and statues of other nations would naturally induce other nations to wish, now that success is on their side, that the property should be returned to their rightful owners, and the Allied Sovereigns must feel a desire to gratify them.

‘ It is, besides, on many accounts, desirable, as well for their own happiness as for that of the world, that the people of France, if they do not already feel that Europe is too strong for them, should be made sensible of it; and that, whatever may be the extent, at any time, of their momentary and partial success against any one, or any number

of individual powers in Europe, the day of retribution must come.

‘Not only, then, would it, in my opinion, be unjust in the Sovereigns to gratify the people of France on this subject, at the expense of their own people, but the sacrifice they would make would be impolitic, as it would deprive them of the opportunity of giving the people of France a great moral lesson.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 24th Sept., 1815.

‘I have the honor to enclose a list of officers, upon whom His Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred decorations of different classes of the Order of Maximilian Joseph, in testimony of His Majesty’s approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness’s permission for them to accept the Order.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 26th Sept., 1815.

‘I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th September.

‘It is quite impossible to follow the subordinate Officers of the Allies through all the eccentricities of their conduct.

‘They first adopt a line of conduct inconsistent with all the principles on which the Allies either engaged to act, or are in general acting in France; then, when this conduct is checked, or they are in any manner set right, they carry into execution what is ordered in a manner and on principles directly the reverse of those which dictated what was ordered.

‘When complaint is made of this conduct, so much time has elapsed, and such changes have taken place, and it is so difficult to agree upon the facts, that little or nothing can be done to effect a remedy.

‘The best thing of all is to come to some settlement, and that we should all withdraw ; which I hope will be done soon.

‘I had already heard of the letter which your Excellency has sent me from the Duc d’Otrante to the *Préfet des Bouches du Rhone*.

‘Whatever a man may have done during a revolution which has lasted for 25 years, he cannot consistently with any principle be arrested and confined in an arbitrary manner, if it is intended to put an end to the revolution, and that the country should be governed with justice and according to law. On these grounds, I cannot disapprove of the letter from the Duc d’Otrante, whatever may have been his motive for writing it. But my omission to disapprove of it is founded on principles which the people of this unfortunate country, and particularly the Royalists, will never understand.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘Admiral

‘WELLINGTON.

Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

To the Officer Commanding the Brigade of Cavalry at Beauvais.

‘SIR,

‘Paris, 27th Sept., 1815.

‘I enclose a letter with its enclosure which I have received from the French Minister at War, from which I am sorry to observe that robberies on the highway still continue in the neighbourhood of Beauvais, committed by the British troops, and, there is every reason to believe, by the — regiment of —.

‘This is a most disgraceful circumstance, and proves that the internal discipline of the regiment must have been so entirely neglected, as that all recollection of it must be effaced. It is impossible that, if the officers and non-commissioned officers attended to and knew the character of their men, and visited their cantonments constantly, these nightly depredations upon the passengers on the high road, and even in the towns and villages in which the troops are cantoned, could be carried on, without some discovery being made of the persons who committed them.

‘I beg now to know whether any report had been made to you of these robberies, and what measures you have taken to discover the robbers, or to prevent these disgraceful proceedings in future.

‘ If nothing else will answer, you must have guards placed and a chain of vedettes in sight of each other, along the high road through the whole length of your cantonments; and the rolls must be called every hour during the day and night, officers and all being present, in order to prevent the soldiers from quitting their cantonments for the purpose of highway robbery.

‘ I must hold you responsible that this practice shall be put a stop to without loss of time, and that the most active measures shall be taken to discover those soldiers who have disgraced the army and their country by being guilty of it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Officer Commanding Brigade
of Cavalry at Beauvais.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Nantouillet.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 26, dans laquelle vous vous plaignez, de la part de Son Altesse Royale le Duc de Berri, de ce que des officiers de l’armée que j’ai l’honneur de commander ont chassé dans le bois de Meudon.

Son Altesse Royale me fait justice en croyant que cette conduite est contraire à mes ordres, que dans les circonstances je ne peux que répéter, et que je vais répéter. Il est malheureux que Son Altesse Royale, ayant ordinairement une garde avec lui à la chasse, n’ait pas fait arrêter ces officiers ou ne les ait pas fait suivre par un des gardes de chasse, afin que j’en puisse faire un exemple en les punissant.

‘ Je vous prie d’observer, M. le Comte, que, comme l’affaire dont il s’agit regarde une branche de la famille Royale et l’armée sous mes ordres, et est donc affaire publique, il eut été à désirer que la plainte me fut parvenue par l’entremise du Ministère de Sa Majesté.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte de Nantouillet.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 26 Sept., 1815.

‘ J’ai reçu votre lettre du 18, à laquelle je vais répondre. En général je n’aime pas les discussions de questions politiques, parceque, puisqu’on ne peut guère s’entendre sur les bases, et même sur les termes, dont on se sert en les discutant, il est très difficile de s’entendre sur les conclusions, et encore plus dans les temps où nous vivons.

‘ Avant mon arrivée à Paris au mois de Juillet, je n’avais jamais vu Fouché, ni eu avec lui communication quelconque, ni avec aucun de ceux qui sont liés avec lui. Je ne pouvais donc avoir aucun intérêt à son sort.

‘ Le fait est, que toutes les Puissances, entre autres l’Angleterre, avaient tâché, pendant le printemps et l’été, de persuader au Roi de prendre Fouché à son service, comme moyen de concilier à Sa Majesté un grand nombre de personnes ; et, malgré que je n’aie jamais vu qu’il avait l’influence qu’on lui donnait, j’ai exécuté ce que les autres ont voulu.

‘ Les crises de la politique en temps de révolution ressemblent beaucoup à celles d’une bataille ; et on est souvent dans la nécessité d’y appliquer des remèdes violens, qui ont peut-être des suites fâcheuses, pour remédier au grand mal existant. Voici l’histoire de la nomination de Fouché. A mon arrivée près de Paris je savais que les Alliés n’étaient pas du tout déterminés en faveur du Roi ; que les — surtout ne voulaient pas la restauration ; que l’armée et les Assemblées ne voulaient pas de lui ; qu’il se trouvait quatre provinces du Royaume en rebellion ouverte, et des autres, y incluse la ville de Paris, très froides ; et il m’était très clair que si je n’intéressais pas Fouché à la restauration du Roi, Sa Majesté aurait été obligé de rester à St. Denis, au moins jusqu’à l’arrivée des Souverains, ce qui aurait en tout cas nui à son autorité et à sa dignité, s’il eut jamais remonté sur son trône.

‘ Donc j’ai conseillé à Sa Majesté de prendre Fouché à son service, afin de pouvoir rentrer avec dignité, et sans effort de la part des Alliés ; et je suis parfaitement certain qu’il doit sa restauration tranquille et dignifiée à ce conseil.

‘ Je crois aussi que les courtisans étaient satisfaits, et ont autant applaudi l’arrangement le jour qu’il a été adopté qu’ils l’ont blâmé aussitôt qu’ils en ont joui des effets.

‘ Ils ont tout de suite commencé à intriguer contre Fouché et contre tout le ministère. J’ai prédit au Roi ce qui arriverait ; mais nous n’en sommes pas encore à toutes les conséquences. Fouché s’est peut-être mal conduit en quelques circonstances, mais pas la moitié si mal qu’on le dit et le croit ; au contraire, je sais que ce sont les courtisans qui ont publié son dernier rapport au Roi ; et enfin vous en voyez le résultat dans le renvoi de tout le ministère formé avec l’approbation de toutes les Puissances de l’Europe, et dans le moment le plus critique de la négociation.

‘ Voilà donc l’histoire de cette transaction. Le Roi, et même Monsieur, par les conseils duquel je parlais au Roi, étaient persuadés que la nomination de Fouché était nécessaire dans le moment.

‘ Je crois que le Roi était content de Fouché. Mais l’arrivée de — —, qui n’avait pas vu la crise qui avait occasionné sa nomination, et les intrigues des courtisans, devenus plus hardis après l’arrivée de — —, ont changé tout.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Rowcroft, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th Sept., 1815.

‘ I am very much obliged to you for your several communications on the subject of the Waterloo fund, the last of which, of the 25th instant, I have received this day.

‘ In my opinion, the cases of General Officers and Colonels would be with advantage each separately considered. Those killed in the British army, viz., Generals — — and — —, have probably left their families in good circumstances ; and they would not require the assistance of such a sum as 500*l*. On the other hand, others that I could mention, Colonel De Lancey, Colonel Ompteda, Colonel Du Plat, must have left their families in great distress ; and the Committee would be pleased to have an opportunity of increasing the provision to be made for them.

‘ In the provision for the wounded, likewise, I strongly recommend that the provision should be confined to those who have lost a limb, or, as soldiers, are entirely disabled from service or from work. Attention to these inquiries will place at the disposal of the Committee a larger fund for

the provision for the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who are the really distressed.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *W. Rowcroft, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel — —.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 26th September. The disposal of the favors of the Crown is not in my hands, and I have nothing to say to it.

‘ I have, as was my duty, brought under the view of the Prince Regent and his Ministers the services and merits of the officers who were under my command, and the Government have rewarded them as they thought proper.

‘ I did not fail to bring under the view of the Government your services ; and I believe that in consequence you got your rank in the army re-established. At all events it is impossible for me to interfere in the disposal of the favors of the Crown.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Colonel — —.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — —.

‘ MY DEAR — —,

‘ Paris, 28th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 26th, and I feel much concerned that the recent appointments of the — — have made any unpleasant impression on your feelings.

‘ I have never had any thing to say to the nominations to the — —, excepting for the Knights Companions, for which I recommended after the late action as I had before done for medals, and under the same regulations. I will, however, take an opportunity of stating what you feel upon the subject. I am inclined to believe that the arrangement was made without adverting to seniority, and from respect to the fifth division, which had been so severely engaged during the two days. I am certain that I never found in any quarter any wish but to do what was most agreeable to you.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ — —.

‘ WELLINGTON,

To Rear Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 30th Sept., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter in which you have informed me of your return to England.

‘ I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the cordial and useful assistance I have invariably received from you in all the situations in which we have been placed together; and to assure you that it will always give me the greatest satisfaction to be placed in a situation to be in communication on service with you.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Rear Admiral*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

MON CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 1 Octobre, 1815. à midi.

‘ Je regrette beaucoup que je sois si fort immercée dans les négociations, et qu’elles soient toujours dans un tel état, qu’il ne m’est pas possible pour moi de quitter Paris aujourd’hui pour assister à votre revue le 3.

‘ Je crains même que je ne pourrais pas aller à celle de Dijon.

‘ Je vous prie donc de m’excuser, et de faire ordonner à mes gens que j’avais envoyés à Chaumont de retourner à Paris avec mes chevaux.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Prince de Wrede.

To the Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 1 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai fait rapport à mes collègues de ce qui s’est passé entre votre Excellence et moi ce matin; et je suis autorisé à vous dire qu’ils sont préparé à faire le traité avec votre Excellence sur les bases qui suivent.

‘ 1. La fixation des frontières de la France, comme dans l’année 1790, avec cession de part et d’autre des enclaves, nommément, Landau, Marienberg, et Philippeville, par la France.

‘ 2. La cession de Sarre Louis par un article patent, avec la ligne telle qu’elle est déterminée par l’Article 2 du projet de traité.

* The Duc de Richelieu had succeeded to Prince de Talleyrand in the new Ministry of Louis XVIII.

‘ 3. L’occupation par 150,000 hommes pour cinq ans, modifié pour trois ans, d’une position militaire, et des places nommées dans le traité, et de Condé, Givet et Charlemont, Mezières, Sedan, et Montmédy, en addition.

‘ Les Ministres croient que cet arrangement peut être adopté en entier, puisqu’ils se désistent de la demande de la cession entière de quatre places, et de leur demande sur Strasbourg.

‘ Cette place et les places non-occupées dans la ligne des Alliés, et celles dans la ligne de neutralité, pourront être occupées par des troupes réglées Françaises, en nombre qui sera réglé pour chaque place.

‘ 4. La contribution à payer par la France sera fixée à 700 millions.

‘ 5. La cession par la France de Versoix, et la rectification de la frontière avec la Suisse.

‘ 6. La cession de l’occupation militaire de au Roi de Sardaigne.

‘ 7. La France doit être à la charge des 150,000 hommes qui occuperont la frontière. Les Ministres s’entendront avec le Ministère Français sur les détails de cet arrangement, qui feront le sujet d’une convention particulière.

‘ 8. Huningue doit être rasé, selon l’Article 3 du traité.

‘ 9. La France payera les frais du maintien des forteresses occupées, du ravitaillement, &c., sur la demande du Commandant en Chef de l’armée alliée.

‘ Les Ministres vous proposent, M. le Duc, de vous réunir à eux demain à trois heures et demie pour que vous signiez avec eux un protocole, dans lequel ce qui est ci-dessus mentionné sera inséré officiellement.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 3rd October, 1815.

‘ Since the conference of yesterday, I have considered the state of the business here, particularly that branch of it in which I am principally concerned; and I am quite certain that I can go to Dijon without any inconvenience.

‘ The principal object specified in the protocol for the consideration of the Military Commission, that which the

Duc de Richelieu presses most strongly upon us, is, that the armies, particularly the Prussian army, should march. This is entirely a political question. As soon as the Allied Courts shall have prevailed upon the King of Prussia to march his army, it can move without any movement by the army under my command, or by any other. Indeed, that under my command must halt till the Prussian army shall have crossed the Seine, and shall have cleared the great road to Cambray.

‘ I will speak to the King of Prussia this morning, regarding the march of his army.

‘ The materials for the decision of the other questions for the Military Commission are not yet ready, and probably will not be ready till to-morrow night; and, at all events, no great inconvenience will result from the delay in deciding upon them till I shall return. In my opinion, the plan proposed in the project is the best; viz., that France should pay a fixed sum, 50 millions of francs, to be divided in five shares, to cover all the expenses for the troops of every description, excepting for provisions, transport for the provisions, fuel, and lodging. The ration should be fixed, and in my opinion should be as follows: either one pound and a half of bread, one pound of meat, and a ration of spirits, or wine, or beer; or, two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, half a pound of vegetables, and a ration of spirits, wine, or beer.

‘ The ration of forage should be 12 pounds of hay, 10 of oats, 5 of straw.

‘ The demand should not exceed 200,000 for men, or 50,000 for horses.

‘ The amount of the sum to be given for the pay and other expenses of the army, and the amount of the ration, and whether to be taken in kind or money, are the principal questions for the consideration of the commission; and you have above my opinion upon them.

‘ Connected with these questions is another, regarding the table money to be given to officers, upon which I have had some conversation with your Lordship, and Prince Metternich, and Prince Schwarzenberg. It would save some money to the French Government, and would place the whole matter upon a better footing, if the table allowance to be given to each officer should be fixed at a sum which

should make his receipts equal to those of the corresponding rank in the British army. The officers of the latter would receive no table allowance; and the officers of all the other armies would receive what has been found sufficient to maintain officers well in this country.

‘I believe there are no other points of difference in the project. We shall have no difficulty in settling the amount of the French garrisons in the fortified places in the allied line.

‘I propose to set out on my return, if possible, on Thursday evening; but certainly on Friday, and shall be here on Saturday.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 8th October, 1815.

‘I have the honor to enclose a list of officers upon whom His Majesty the King of the Low Countries has conferred decorations of different classes of the Order of Wilhelm, in testimony of His Majesty’s approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness’s permission to wear the same.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Earl Bathurst.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘à Paris, ce 8 Octobre, 1815.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’envoyer à votre Excellence une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Capitaine du vaisseau de Sa Majesté Britannique le *Martial*, qui est entré à Havre de Grace avec le convoi des prisonniers pris à Guadaloupe.

‘Votre Excellence aura vu que par la capitulation ces prisonniers sont mis à ma disposition, et je prie votre Excellence de me faire savoir ce que le Roi désire que j’en fasse.

‘J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘*Le Duc de Richelieu.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSIEGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 8 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 2, sur le coup de canon tiré à boulet de la ville de Valenciennes lors du passage de Sa Majesté l’Empereur de Russie.

‘ Il ne me paraît pas qu’on est convenu de part et d’autre s’il y a eu un ou plus de coups tirés; mais, puisqu’il y a lieu de croire qu’on n’a pas eu l’intention d’en tirer à boulet, je prie votre Altesse Royale, selon le désir exprimé par Sa Majesté l’Empereur de Russie, de faire dire à M. le Gouverneur de Valenciennes que je le prie de faire relâcher l’officier qui est tenu aux arrêts pour cette cause.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale
le Prince Frederic d’Orange.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 10 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Je suis prêt à aller chez votre Excellence, ou à vous recevoir, à l’heure que vous nommerez. Il faut que je vous avertisse, cependant, que les présupposés des dépenses des troupes ont occasionné des difficultés que ne sont pas encore vaincues, et que je ne suis pas encore préparé de rien discuter avec votre Excellence.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 11 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 10, sur les prisonniers de guerre fait à la Guadeloupe, arrivés en bâtimens Anglais à Havre.

‘ Je vous envoie une lettre que je vous avais écrit il y a deux jours sur ce même sujet, et que j’avais retenu seulement pour avoir encore des renseignemens sur ces prisonniers avant de les mettre à la disposition de Sa Majesté.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence à présent de me faire savoir ce que Sa Majesté désire que j’en fasse.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD, ‘ Paris, 11th October, 1815.

‘ In answer to your Lordship’s dispatch of the 3rd, regarding the prisoners taken at Guadaloupe, and placed at my disposal, and arrived at Havre de Grace, I have the honor to inform you that, in consideration of the existing relations with the Government of France, and in concurrence with the opinion of Viscount Castlereagh, I have thought it proper to place these prisoners at the disposition of the French Government.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Baron Nagel.

‘ MONSIEUR LE BARON, ‘ à Paris, ce 11 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 7 Octobre, dans laquelle vous m’annoncez les mesures prises par les Etats Généraux du royaume des Pays Bas pour mettre en exécution les sentimens généreux de Sa Majesté envers moi.

‘ Je vous prie, M. le Baron, de faire agréer à Sa Majesté mes remerciemens pour cette marque nouvelle de sa bienveillance, et aux Etats Généraux du royaume ma reconnaissance. Votre Excellence peut les assurer que je ne manquerai jamais une occasion qui pourra s’offrir pour rendre service au royaume des Pays Bas.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Baron Nagel.* ‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

‘ SIR, ‘ Paris, 11th October, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s letter regarding — — —.

‘ The General does not come within any of the rules by which I was guided in recommending officers to the Prince Regent of Portugal to be appointed Knights of the Order of the Tower and Sword; and for that reason, as well as because so much time has elapsed since his services in Por-

tugal were performed, I am obliged to refrain from recommending him now.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Duke of Clarence.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Palmerston.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 11th October, 1815.

‘ Sir George Scovell has communicated to me your Lordship’s letter of the 3rd instant, regarding the formation of the Cavalry Staff Corps with this army.

‘ When first a corps of this description was formed, it was necessary to take for it soldiers of all the nations of which the army is composed; and in order to get good men for it, and to make it their interest to do their duty, I was under the necessity of issuing the enclosed order, by which one franc, or ten pence, per diem, was allowed to each. I do not think I can now lessen this allowance to them; and, if the Staff Corps should be formed according to the establishment stated in your Lordship’s dispatch of the 3rd, it will be necessary that I should discharge those men now in the corps, and get others from the British regiments at the rate of pay fixed in your Lordship’s dispatch.

‘ As, however, it may be hoped that in a short time the corps may be dispensed with altogether, your Lordship may probably be induced to be of opinion that it is as well to continue to let it exist as long as it may be necessary upon the footing fixed by the enclosed General Order.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Viscount Palmerston.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR LORD ANGLESEY,

‘ Paris, 12th October, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter regarding Major Poole of the 2nd dragoon guards. I am sensible of the meritorious conduct of that regiment, and particularly of Major Poole, and I had already recommended one officer, Major Cheney, for promotion, which he has obtained.

‘ It is quite impossible to do what every body deserves, viz., to recommend him for a step of promotion. A line must be drawn somewhere; and I conceived I could not

draw one that was more just towards every body than to take an officer for promotion from each regiment. I might have gone farther; but the General Officers all recommended their staff, some even who, from their standing in the service, could not be promoted; and this circumstance has rendered it necessary to leave unnoticed the claims of many meritorious individuals serving in the line of the army.

‘ I hope that you are quite well. We have had a good deal of trouble here; but I hope we are at last coming to a settlement which will give general satisfaction.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.’

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de recevoir la lettre dont votre Majesté m’a honoré le 6, et j’ai la plus grande satisfaction à trouver que votre Majesté a approuvé les mesures qui j’avais prises pour avoir les tableaux et autres objets appartenans à votre Majesté et à ses sujets qui se trouvaient dans les musées de Paris. On a débité beaucoup d’histoires sur ces transactions; et j’ai cru de mon devoir d’en écrire une lettre à Lord Castlereagh, dont j’envoie copie à votre Majesté, pour que votre Majesté voie que dans cette affaire j’ai agi avec la même modération comme dans d’autres occasions. Je prie votre Majesté de ne pas laisser prendre copie de cette lettre, qui, quoique imprimée, n’a pas été publiée ou ici ou à Londres.

‘ J’ai lu avec la plus grande attention ce que votre Majesté m’a écrit sur la défense permanente de ses Etats, et j’ai très peu à ajouter au mémoire que j’ai écrit et envoyé à votre Majesté l’année passée sur ce sujet.

‘ Des ingénieurs Anglais ont fait des plans et des pré-supposés de dépense fondés sur le même mémoire que j’avais envoyé à votre Majesté; et je prierai Lord Castlereagh de les faire mettre sous les yeux de votre Majesté, enfin que votre Majesté puisse avoir toutes les connaissances sur ce sujet important.

‘ Ce n’est pas nécessaire à présent d’entrer dans le détail

du plan à adopter. Cependant, comme votre Majesté y a adverti, je crois devoir lui faire savoir que dans mon opinion on devrait fortifier Courtrai de préférence à Menin. On pourrait reconstruire la tête de pont au dernier.

‘ Je crois aussi que pour couvrir Bruxelles il serait à propos d’avoir une place en seconde ligne à Charleroi et Namur ; peut-être sur le champ de bataille, même de Waterloo.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les fonds pour la construction des places, j’ai l’honneur de faire savoir à votre Majesté qu’il a été convenu que la somme de 60,000,000 de francs, prise sur les fonds pour la construction générale, serait donnée aux Pays Bas.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les termes de paiement de cette somme, il n’y a rien encore de fixé ; mais, comme il y a raison de croire que toutes les contributions seront payées dans les cinq ans, je suppose que la proportion pour les forteresses sera mise à part sur chaque paiement.

‘ Votre Majesté fera bien de se mettre en communication tout de suite avec le Gouvernement de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, pour tout ce qui regarde la somme que Son Altesse Royale s’est engagée à fournir pour les forteresses des Pays Bas ; et j’en parlerai à Lord Castlereagh.

‘ Votre Majesté peut s’assurer que le zèle du Gouvernement Britannique sur ce sujet, et le désir de voir mettre en exécution les plans pour la sécurité des Etats de votre Majesté, ne se sont nullement ralentis.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté
le Roi des Pays Bas.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th October, 1815.

‘ Some time has elapsed since I have written to your Royal Highness, but I have had nothing to tell you deserving your attention.

‘ I hope that you continue to recover from the effects of your wound.

‘ I wish to mention to your Royal Highness Colonel Hardinge, who was employed by me at the Prussian head quarters. He was severely wounded, and lost his arm in the

affair of Ligny; but I could not give him any of the Crosses of the Order of Wilhelm sent to me to be disposed of, as they were for officers of the British army. I shall therefore be much obliged to your Royal Highness if you will ask the King to give him a Cross of the Order.

‘He acted as a Brigadier General.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘His Royal Highness

the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Paris, 14th October, 1815.

‘I enclose a letter from Mr. Browne to Lord Stewart regarding Lieut. Colonel Sir J. Browne’s claim to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

‘I will not recommend him, as I will not recommend any body excepting for the battle of Waterloo; but I perfectly recollect his good conduct in the battle fought by the Spanish army near Badajoz. It was unsuccessful, and every body behaved ill excepting Browne and Don Carlos de España, who behaved remarkably well.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major General

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘MY DEAR TORRENS,

‘Paris, 14th October, 1815.

‘I enclose a memorandum from Colonel Dalbiac respecting the third class of the Order of the Bath, which, as I expected, is as much looked after now as the second was last year.

‘I do not wish to interfere in recommending him, but I must say that he is a very deserving officer. In regard to the case of Stanhope* and the others, I feel a great disinclination to do any thing, though I think Stanhope in particular deserves the Order. We had better, however, adhere to the rule, as we have it, that none shall have the Order except those who actually commanded.

‘My own opinion is, that the best mode of disposing of these honors is arbitrary; that is to say, without any rule

* Lieut. Colonel the Hon. James Stanhope.

excepting a sense of merit in the persons receiving them. But this principle excludes all rule, neither can you introduce it where there is a rule. I am perfectly aware, however, of the inconveniences, particularly in a country and in an army like ours, of disposing of honors of this description without rule; and I am now suffering them all, from having disposed by selection of the Orders placed at my disposition by the Sovereigns without attending to any rule excepting that of taking those I thought most deserving.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 14th October, 1815.

‘ The time is approaching when it will be necessary that I should receive your Lordship’s detailed instructions upon the following points.

‘ First; the disposal of the British troops and Italian levy at Genoa and Marseilles.

‘ Secondly; the disposal of the British army and German Legion now at and in the neighbourhood of Paris.

‘ Thirdly; the disposal of the troops now in garrison in the Low Countries.

‘ Fourthly; the period of the evacuation of those garrisons, supposing the period to be at my discretion.

‘ Fifthly; the formation of the British subsidiary corps of 30,000 men, supposing it to consist of 27,000 infantry and artillery, and 3000 cavalry; of what Generals and regiments of cavalry and infantry it is to be composed. Upon this last point I beg leave to recommend to you to take this opportunity of removing the German Legion to the service of Hanover. Not only the powers of Germany cannot and will not allow us to recruit it, but they are now demanding the discharge of those of their subjects who are serving in it. The extreme weakness of the corps of infantry in particular, and the large number of officers serving in them in proportion to the number of men, render these troops the most expensive that we have.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lord Langford.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th October, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 12th regarding Lieut. Disney. The rank in the army which it is at all times the most difficult to attain is that of Captain; and I am very much afraid that I shall not have it in my power to give a company or troop to Lieut. Disney of the 23rd Dragoons, or even to promote him by purchase, as the promotion in the army is not in my hands, but is made by the Commander in Chief.

‘ If it should, however, be in my power to be of any service to him, you may depend upon my not forgetting your recommendation.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lord Langford.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 15th October, 1815.

‘ General Müffling was employed by Marshal Blücher at my head quarters during the operations of the war; and there is no doubt that he was mainly instrumental in establishing and maintaining the good understanding and concert with which they were carried on. He was afterwards appointed by me, in concert with Marshal Blücher, to be Governor of Paris, and he has conducted himself in that situation in a very satisfactory and conciliatory manner.

‘ I wish therefore that he could be noticed by conferring upon him the second class of the Order of the Bath.

‘ His situation in the army was very different from that either of Vincent or Pozzo di Borgo. We were engaged in strict co-operation with the Prussian army, and he necessarily carried on a very active and almost hourly correspondence with the Prussian head quarters, particularly after Hardinge was wounded in the battle of Ligny. I think, therefore, he ought to receive this mark of favor, which besides would have a good effect.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Bloomfield.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 16th October, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 9th, with the gracious commands of His Royal Highness regarding the intention of going over to Brighton to pay my duty to His Royal Highness. At the time I had the conversation with Sir William Thornton to which you advert, I had expected that I should have been able to quit Paris at about this time, but I am still detained by the state of the negociations, and I fear I shall not be able to get away for some time. When peace shall be signed, and nothing shall remain in France excepting the army, which is to be under my command, I am apprehensive that I shall find it difficult to get away for some time. But, if it should be possible for me to do so, I shall be too happy to avail myself of an opportunity to pay my duty to His Royal Highness at Brighton.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General Bloomfield.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To M. Fabricius.

‘ MONSIEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 16 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Les troupes de Nassau sont en partie subsidées par le Roi des Pays Bas, et en partie le contingent du Grand Duc.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les troupes subsidées, vous devez demander la contribution pour leur solde et pour leur habillement du Roi des Pays Bas.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les troupes qui forment le contingent du Grand Duc de 3000 hommes, vous devez demander leur quotepart de la contribution pour la solde du Comité des subsistances, et leur quotepart de la contribution pour habillement et l’équipement à M. Dunmore, le Commissaire Général de l’armée Britannique, qui vous la fera payer à fur et à mesure qu’il la recevra du Gouvernement de la France.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *M. Fabricius.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Count Hardenberg.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 16th October, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency’s letter of the 15th instant, regarding the pay and the con-

tribution for clothing the Hanoverian troops; and, having discussed the subject with Lord Castlereagh, I have to give you the following answer.

‘ The troops of Hanover are of two descriptions, the subsidiary corps and the contingent under the treaty of accession to the great alliance of the 25th of March.

‘ All the expenses of the subsidiary corps, including pay, clothing, horses, &c., being under the additional articles of the treaty of the , paid by Great Britain, it appears to Lord Castlereagh and to myself that the Hanoverian Government have no claim for that corps upon the sum received from the French Government on account of the pay of the army for the months of August and September, or on account of clothing and equipments.

‘ You will receive the pay for two months for the contingent, or 10,000 men, from the Commission for the affairs of subsistence; and the contribution for clothing, equipments, &c., for the same number, from Mr. Dunmore, the Commissary General of the British army, at the rate of 120 francs per man, in proportion as it will be received, the contribution on this head having been taken on account of the several armies.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Count Hardenberg.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness Prince Metternich.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 16 Octobre, 1815.

‘ L’officier qui aura l’honneur de vous donner cette lettre est le Général De Caux, envoyé auprès de moi par M. le Duc de Richelieu en conséquence de ce qui s’est passé entre Son Excellence, votre Altesse, et les autres Ministres, à la conférence de hier, pour arranger l’évacuation de la France par les troupes alliées. Je lui ai fait connaître tout ce que je savais sur la marche des troupes Autrichiennes et Prussiennes; et je prie votre Altesse de le mettre en communication avec ceux que votre Altesse nommera pour arranger avec lui l’évacuation finale.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Metternich.’

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 17 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie deux lettres de la part de M. Dunmore, le Commissaire Général de l’armée Anglaise; l’une pour se plaindre de ce que les fournisseurs Français ne lui fournissent pas ce qui est nécessaire pour l’armée, et je vous prie de donner ordre là-dessus; l’autre sur la permanence de quelques troupes de Sa Majesté à Termonde, dans les Pays Bas, qui sont toujours nourries à nos frais.

‘ Je vous prie de donner ordre qu’elles rentrent en France.

‘ J’ai à vous parler de la part de la Conférence sur une question de finance; et je vous prie de me permettre de passer chez vous à cinq heures cet après-midi.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness Prince Hardenberg.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 17 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie la lettre et la note du Ministre de la Guerre Boyer, dont je vous ai parlé aujourd’hui, dans laquelle il demande qu’il soit fixé préalablement que les troupes Prussiennes formant partie du corps Européen occupant une partie de la France occupent Thionville, Longvy, Montmédy, Sedan, et Mézières.

‘ Il pourra convenir très fort aux arrangemens généraux que les troupes Prussiennes occupent ces forteresses; et je serai toujours très heureux d’adopter un arrangement qui puisse convenir à la Prusse.

‘ Mais, si le commandement du corps Européen doit être confié à moi, j’annonce que je ne peux pas consentir à le prendre si les Puissances prennent des arrangemens quelconques, ou en faveur des uns ou des autres, qui peuvent dans leurs effets en diminuer le ressort. Si la Prusse demande à occuper quelques forteresses exclusivement, les autres Puissances en demanderont d’autres; et nous terminerons par avoir notre corps Européen renfermé dans les forteresses, sans que celui qui le commande, et qui en est responsable, puisse le faire marcher où les circonstances l’exigeront.

‘ Je vous prie, mon cher Prince, d’arranger cette affaire et de considérer cette note comme non-avenue.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

le Prince de Hardenberg.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

‘ MEIN LIEBER FÜRST,

‘ Paris, 19th October, 1815.

‘ I have the honor to transmit to your Highness by Captain Harris a sword which has been sent to me by the Lord Mayor of the City of London, presented to your Highness by the City; and the record of their proceedings on this occasion.

‘ I cannot sufficiently express to your Highness the extreme satisfaction I feel at being the channel of conveying to your Highness the expressions of admiration and gratitude of my countrymen for your Highness’s great actions and services in the cause of Europe.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Marshal*

Prince Blücher.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 20 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Le Commissaire en Chef de l’armée sous mon commandement me fait des rapports journaliers que les fournitures de vivres pour l’armée manquent tous les jours de plus en plus, et qu’il est obligé d’en acheter. Je lui ai donné l’ordre de faire connaître le montant de ses achats, et d’en proférer la demande aux Commissaires Français avec lesquels il est en relation; et je prie votre Excellence de donner les ordres pour que ce deficit n’existe plus.

‘ J’ai aussi à faire savoir à votre Excellence que les arrangemens pris avec M. le Baron Louis pour les paiemens pour l’habillement des armées sous mon commandement n’ont pas été remplis, malgré que près de deux mois se sont passés depuis qu’ils ont été faits; et que les départemens du rayon que j’ai occupé ont toujours été intacts. Beaucoup d’inconvénient est le résultat de ce délai, puisque la demande est non seulement pour l’armée proprement

Anglaise, mais aussi pour les étrangers servant sous mon commandement. Je prie donc votre Excellence d'y faire mettre ordre.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To His Highness Prince Hardenberg.

‘ MON CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 22 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Comme l'affaire de l'évacuation du territoire Français m'est confié par le protocole d'aujourd'hui, et qu'il est important de la mettre en train d'être terminée, je prie votre Altesse de faire dire au Général Grollmann que je serai bien aise de le voir demain matin, à dix heures, avec le Général De Caux. Je parlerai au Duc de Richelieu pour faire venir ce dernier.

‘ Il est très important, mon cher Prince, que vous fassiez connaître au Général Grollmann le protocole d'aujourd'hui, et que vous lui donniez des instructions en conséquence.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince de Hardenberg.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 23 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que je suis autorisé à communiquer avec vous sur tout ce qui regarde la formation du corps de troupes alliées destinées à rester en France, et l'évacuation de la France par les armées; et je vous prie de passer ici demain à dix heures.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Prince de Wrede.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd October, 1815.

‘ I have received this morning your letter of the 20th, regarding the formation of the British contingent.

‘ My opinion is, that the best troops we have, probably the best in the world, are the British infantry, particularly the old infantry that has served in Spain. This is what we ought to keep up; and what I wish above all others to retain.

‘ The cavalry, that which is the expensive branch of the cavalry, the horses, may be put down in peace ; and, upon the renewal of war, it is more easy to recruit them, or even horses for the artillery, than it is to get together a good body of infantry. For this reason I would recommend to you not to lose your good infantry, if you can keep it ; and to reform rather the horses of your cavalry and artillery to the utmost, and all the expensive parts of your establishments.

‘ I should wish to have as much British infantry as I can get ; next to them German Legion ; and next to them Hanoverian infantry. But I think you are mistaken in supposing that the Hanoverian Government can let you have as many as 8000 infantry, even if they get the Legion. They have to give a contingent of their own to the amount of 5000 men ; which, with 8000 for us, will be 13,000 that they will have to furnish ; but I do not think that, including the Legion, the whole number of their regular troops will amount to 6000. They cannot retain the Landwehr in time of peace. In regard to the staff of the British contingent, you will either fix it in England, or allow me to fix it as you may think proper. I have no particular desire to have the Life Guards or Blues.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 23rd October, 1815.

‘ I have spoken to Pack and Barnes respecting the offers you made to them of commands in the West Indies. I believe the latter will decline to accept, as he likes the situation which he fills here. The former will accept if the situation is so lucrative as that, compared with the rate of expense at which he will be obliged to live, he can save part of his income. I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what the income of the situation is.

‘ When it shall be decided that one or both of the officers above mentioned do not accept the situation, I will recommend others.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC, ‘ à Paris, ce 24 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai fait connaître aux Ministres en conférence aujourd’hui votre contreprojet de convention militaire; et ils adoptent votre rédaction des 1^{er} et 2nd articles. Pour le 3^{me}, ils proposent, après les mots “Commandant en Chef des troupes alliées,” d’y ajouter les mots “et de la manière à éviter toute espèce de difficulté, et qui satisfasse également aux intérêts des parties respectives.” Ils croient que ces paroles rempliront votre objet; et il sera toujours le temps de fixer la manière à exécuter les réparations.

‘ Les Ministres désirent aussi ajouter au 3^{me} article les paroles omises dans votre rédaction, mais qui se trouvaient dans la mienne, et qui suivent: “Le Gouvernement Français prendra, pour assurer les fonds que les différens services énumérés en Articles 2 et 3 exigeront, les mesures qu’il jugera les plus efficaces, et qui seront reconnues telles par le Général en Chef de l’armée alliée.”

‘ Dans l’Article 4, ils proposent, après le mot “frontières,” d’omettre les mots “Françaises traversant les,” et d’y insérer le mot “des.” Ainsi l’article dira “le long des frontières des Départemens du,” &c.

‘ Ils se réservent à énoncer leur opinion sur les Gouverneurs de Metz, &c., quand ils auront sous les yeux la totalité de votre projet de garnisons.

‘ Ils vous proposent aussi d’adopter ma rédaction au lieu de la vôtre pour ce qui regarde l’armement des places et la disposition des dépôts; ou d’adopter des mots qui montreront moins de jalousie, et expliqueront plus clairement l’objet et de l’occupation et de la clause de l’article.

‘ Ils m’ont prié de vous proposer aussi un moyen d’avoir une connaissance de ce qui se passera dans les places, à laquelle vous n’auriez, je crois, aucune objection, et qui finirait notre affaire.

‘ Je vous prie donc, M. le Duc, de prendre en considération ce que je vous ai proposé dans cette lettre, et de me recevoir, ou de passer ici, demain avant midi, afin que nous puissions terminer avant la conférence de demain.

‘ Je vous prie aussi de me faire connaître votre projet de garnisons.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir J. Byng, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR BYNG,

‘ Paris, 27th October, 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 22nd, for which I am very much obliged to you. I see no reason whatever why you should not accept the command offered you in Essex.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir J. Byng, K.C.B.’

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Octobre, 1815.

‘ Les troupes Prussiennes ayant marché aujourd’hui, et marcheront encore demain, de leurs cantonnemens sur la gauche de la Seine, j’avais l’intention de faire lever de suite mes camps aux environs de Paris, de mettre quelques troupes dans les casernes de la ville sur la droite de la Seine, et de faire cantonner les autres sur la rive gauche, c’est à dire à Versailles, St. Germain, &c., jusqu’à ce que les Prussiens aient évacué entièrement. Je trouve cependant que les troupes Françaises ont occupé toutes les casernes sur la rive droite, et qu’avec 900 hommes elles tiennent les casernes de 4000 ; et je vous envoie une lettre de M. le Duc de Grammont, que je cantonne à St. Germain parcequ’il y tient sa compagnie de 200 hommes, et il me fait res-souvenir des intentions que je lui avais annoncés il y a deux mois sous des circonstances tout à fait différentes, de ne pas placer des troupes à St. Germain. Pour ce qui regarde M. le Duc de Grammont, je lui réponds que mes troupes iront à St. Germain, et qu’il s’arrangera comme il pourra ; mais je prie votre Excellence de prendre en considération ce qu’il faut qu’il se fasse sur les casernes de Paris.

‘ Si Sa Majesté ne désire pas le service des troupes étrangères, nous marcherons tous à nos destinations le moment que nous le pourrons ; et en attendant je cantonnerai mes troupes, car je ne saurais plus long-temps les retenir aux camps ; mais, si Sa Majesté exige notre service à Paris, il faut bien que nous ayons des casernes dans la ville et des cantonnemens dans le voisinage, ce que je prie votre Excellence de faire arranger.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ Je vous envoie copie de la réponse que j’ai envoyé à M. le Duc de Grammont.’

To the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 27th October, 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter which I have received from Colonel Heitland of the Madras service. I can assure your Lordship that, of all the deserving officers I have known in the East Indies, I do not know one more so than Colonel Heitland.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Buckinghamshire.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR MURRAY,

‘ Paris, 27th October, 1815.

‘ I desired your aide de camp to write to you the day before yesterday, and tell you how anxious I was for your early arrival, and, lest he should have omitted to do so, I now write to you to beg you will come without loss of time.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.’

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th October, 1815.

‘ Lord Castlereagh gave me yesterday your letter of the 23rd, and I now enclose the copy of the letter which I have written to the Ministers of the Kings of Sardinia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Denmark, Saxony, and of the Grand Duke of Baden, returning the boxes which they had sent me from their Sovereigns respectively.

‘ I only regret that I was not informed of this rule in any of the conversations I had with you or with Lord Castlereagh upon this subject ; as the transaction as it now stands places me in a situation in which I ought not to be, and in which I will not find myself again.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Minister of the King of Sardinia.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th October, 1815.

‘ Having, in consequence of the receipt of the box presented to me with the portrait of the King your Sovereign, expressed a desire that the usual presents should be transmitted to the Sardinian Chancellerie upon the signature of the treaty of subsidy, I have been informed that it was settled at Vienna, upon the signature by the plenipotentiaries of the several powers of the treaties of accession to the Treaty of Vienna of the 25th of March, that the customary presents should not be made upon that occasion; and it is understood that the same rule extends to the treaties of subsidy, which are considered as a consequence of the treaties of accession to the Treaty of Vienna.

‘ I have, therefore, the honor to return you the box, with the portrait of the King your Sovereign, which was presented to me by His Majesty’s gracious commands; and I only regret that I was not informed at an earlier period of what had been settled upon this subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Minister of
the King of Sardinia.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 29th October, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of the 28th August regarding — — —.

‘ I now enclose the original of a letter from — — — himself, in which he acknowledges that he was in the service of Buonaparte. I have given orders that the questions which the Secretary of State for the Home Department has asked regarding this person may be answered by those to whom it belongs to answer them.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

‘ MADAM,

‘ Paris, 29th October, 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness’s commands of the 19th instant, regarding Lieut.

Colonel Kelly, who is now an Assistant Quarter Master General in this army, and respecting whom your Royal Highness wishes that he should be appointed to be a Captain in the Guards.

‘ I shall always be happy to obey your Royal Highness’s commands, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Kelly upon every occasion; but your Royal Highness has been misinformed. I have nothing to say to the disposal of the companies of the foot guards, none of which are, I believe, now vacant. I will, however, bear in mind your Royal Highness’s commands, and will render every service to Colonel Kelly which may be in my power.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Her Royal Highness*

WELLINGTON.

the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

MEMORANDUM

For the Deputy Quarter Master General, to be communicated to the General Officers Commanding Corps and Divisions.

‘ Paris, 29th October, 1815.

‘ The circumstances attending the present situation of the army render it expedient that Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington should call the attention of the officers under your command to the necessity of the strictest discipline, and most exact regularity of the troops in the cantonments which they are about to occupy; and, in order to insure the uniform conduct of the service, His Grace desires that the following points may be attended to.

‘ Billets are to be made by the Mayors, or persons acting for them. They are to be applied for by officers of the Quarter Master General’s department of divisions; or, if there are no officers of the Quarter Master General’s department, by Staff Officers of divisions or brigades; or, if there are no Staff Officers, by Quarter Masters.

‘ Where there are no Mayors, or persons having authority to issue billets, then billets are to be arranged and portioned by the officers of the Quarter Master General’s department of the divisions; or, if there are no officers of the Quarter Master General’s department, by Staff Officers of divisions

or brigades; or, if there are no Staff Officers, by Quarter Masters.

‘ All billets, when granted, are to be made use of.

‘ If the owner of a house refuses a billet, it is to be made good, if necessary, by force; but this measure must be sanctioned by the officer of the Quarter Master General’s department of divisions; or, if there are no officers of the Quarter Master General’s department, by the Staff Officers of divisions or brigades; or, if there is no Staff Officer, by the Quarter Master authorised to arrange the billets.

‘ If the owner of a house takes away his furniture, or by other means endeavors to deter officers from entering the billet, the Commanding Officer is to place soldiers in the house.

‘ No inhabitant is to be required to accommodate persons who are not entitled to billets; and it is particularly desired that officers will not give grounds for complaint, by taking their wives or families into billets without having the consent of the owners of the house so to do.

‘ Officers are to be warned against shooting over the country, without having permission of the proprietors. The General Orders of the army have already given sufficient caution upon this subject.

‘ The situation of the troops will require that military precaution should be attended to.

‘ Alarm posts are to be established, guards and piquets are to be posted, and sufficient measures taken for the security of the communications, and for the safety and tranquillity of the cantonments.

‘ The most efficient steps are to be taken for the prompt and certain circulation of orders, so that the whole or any part of the troops may be collected at the shortest notice.

‘ Attention must be paid in the billets of soldiers to the ammunition, to its security against accident or robbery: for this the frequent inspection by commanding officers of companies will be a precaution.

‘ The parks of artillery are to be formed where they can be protected. They are never to be without guards; and troops should be sufficiently near to afford them support.

‘ If any *attroupement* or mutinous assembly of the in-

habitants against the military takes place, the troops are to be under arms, and the *attroupement* is to be fired upon.

‘ Any act of violence by the inhabitants against the soldiers is to be immediately noticed, and the offenders are to be secured. The service must be respected. The General Officers are to take care that the discipline and good conduct of the troops merit the respect demanded. The Mayors are to be informed of the measures that will be taken, and are to be desired to warn the inhabitants against taking part in the disturbances that may subject them to military punishment.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 30 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence sur la formation d’un corps de gardes nationales auprès de Paris, à laquelle je vous enverrai une réponse aujourd’hui.

‘ Les Ministres en conférence m’ont chargé de vous prier de leur communiquer vos observations sur les pièces qui vous ont été remises par M. de Gentz, puisqu’ils désirent venir à une conclusion définitive sur elles, afin de pouvoir les communiquer aux Ministres des Puissances Alliées, malgré que rien ne soit encore conclu sur les réclamations.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Frimont.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 30 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’annoncer à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement Français a l’intention de former auprès de Paris un corps de troupes qui doit consister de détachemens des gardes nationales de chaque département du Royaume au nombre de 100 hommes de chaque département.

‘ Comme cette mesure a reçu l’assentiment des Ministres des Cours Alliées assemblés à Paris, je prie votre Excellence de ne pas mettre opposition à la marche de ces troupes vers

cette ville, en cas qu'elles doivent marcher par les pays occupés par les troupes sous le commandement de votre Excellence.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

' *Le Général Comte Frimont.*

' WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

' MON CHER PRINCE,

' à Paris, ce 31 Octobre, 1815.

' Le Gouvernement de France désire former auprès de Paris un corps de gardes nationales tirées des différens départemens du Royaume, à raison de 100 hommes de chaque département. J'ai donné ordre aux troupes sous mon commandement, et j'ai prié les Généraux Frimont et Woronzow de donner ordre pareillement qu'il ne soit porté aucune entrave à la marche de ces détachemens, et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez donner les mêmes ordres aux vôtres.

' Je vous envoie copie de la convention militaire. Je n'ai pas encore le traité principal : aussitôt que je le recevrai je vous l'enverrai officiellement. Je vous prie de me renvoyer la copie du tarif.

' Agrécz, &c.

' *La Maréchal*

' WELLINGTON.

Prince de Wrede.'

To the Duc de Richelieu.

' MONSIEUR LE DUC,

' à Paris, ce 30 Octobre, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 29, sur le désir du Roi de former auprès de la capitale un corps de gardes nationales détachées des différens départemens du Royaume ; et j'ai à faire savoir à votre Excellence que j'ai donné les ordres à M. le Général Comte Woronzow, qui commande le corps Russe, et à M. le Général Comte Frimont, commandant le corps Autrichien en France, et aux Généraux commandans les corps détachés de l'armée alliée sous mon commandement, qu'ils ne mettent aucun empêchement à la marche de ces troupes vers Paris.

' J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

' *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

' WELLINGTON.

To Comte Charles de Damas.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE, ‘ à Paris, ce 31 Octobre, 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre sur l’occupation de votre maison près de Bondy par les Officiers du corps de Brunswick.

‘ Je n’ai rien à dire aux détails des cantonnemens des troupes ; c’est l’affaire des maires des districts ; et je me suis toujours refusé de m’en mêler ; et, malgré la quantité de demandes qui m’en ont été faites, je ne m’en suis jamais mêlé.

‘ En effet, le logement des officiers et des troupes de l’armée est un fardeau à supporter également par tous les propriétaires de maisons ; et, si je me mêlais de faire loger les troupes chez quelques uns ou d’en exempter d’autres, je ferais une injustice manifeste, outre que je me chargerais d’une quantité de détails dans lesquels je ne peux pas entrer sans de graves inconvéniens.

‘ Je vous prie de m’excuser si je me trouve dans la nécessité de me refuser à votre demande. Je vous envoie cependant une lettre pour le Colonel Olferman, qui commande les troupes de Brunswick, pour le prier de préserver la meilleure discipline dans les cantonnemens qu’il occupe, et de donner toute son attention à conserver vos propriétés.

J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Comte Charles de Damas.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 3rd Nov., 1815.

‘ I receive every day applications for the exchange of the ratification of the treaties of subsidy. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send them to me, or, if that formality should be considered too troublesome or expensive, let me know what I shall say to the agents of the several powers still here, that I may send them away.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *W. Hamilton, Esq.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR ET CHER PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 3 Nov., 1815.

‘ Je viens de lire la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m’a donné hier au soir de la part du ———— ; et je

regrette beaucoup d'y voir que l'accusation du Gouvernement Français est vraie en substance au moins, si non en entier.

‘ Je crains que ce ne sont pas les soldats de l'escorte de l'habillement, s'il est vrai qu'il s'en trouvait dans le convoi, mais bien l'officier qui commandait l'escorte, qui a été corrompu pour faire passer des voitures chargées de marchandises de contrebande; et une fausse idée d'honneur national, et le désir de protéger les marchands contrebandiers des Pays Bas, fait passer le crime par le ———.

‘ J'assure à votre Altesse Royale que jusqu'à présent je n'ai rien entendu de si mauvais que cette affaire. Si une fois les officiers de l'armée commencent à se mêler du commerce, et surtout de la contrebande (et observez bien que tout commerce par eux ne peut être que clandestin et de contrebande), adieu la discipline et l'honneur militaire; et il vaudrait mieux pour le Roi votre père, et pour l'Europe, de les licencier tout de suite.

‘ J'ai un grand respect pour le ——— ———, mais il faut absolument qu'il se fasse une enquête sévère dans toute cette affaire.

‘ Il est nécessaire d'abord de constater s'il y a eu de l'habillement dans le convoi ou non, et combien de voitures chargées d'habillemens s'y trouvaient; ensuite si un officier commandait le convoi. L'honneur de l'armée exige que cet officier, s'il y en avait un, si non, le sous officier qui le commandait, soit mis en conseil de guerre et puni; et que toutes les mesures soient prises pour savoir ce que sont devenues les voitures chargées de contrebande, pour les rendre à la douane Française.

‘ Le ——— ——— a très mal jugé cette affaire, et il en souffrira diablement de réputation; et en tout cas il faut le réprimander. ‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Le Prince Frederic d'Orange.

To General Brune.

MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 3 Nov., 1815.

‘ J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 2 Novembre.

‘ Le nommé Sodré Pereira m'avait été attaché comme

interprète Portugais pendant la guerre en Portugal et en Espagne ; mais il ne l'a plus été depuis la paix de Paris.

‘ Il a été à Paris dernièrement ; et je l'ai vu deux ou trois fois, principalement sur ses propres affaires ; parceque, comme je vous l'ai dit, je n'ai eu rien à traiter avec lui depuis le mois de Juin, 1814.

‘ Il est marié, et je crois que sa femme vit encore.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Brune.*’ ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS,’ ‘ Paris, 4th Nov., 1815.

‘ I received last night your letter of October 28th, and that of His Royal Highness of the 27th. I did not understand from Lord Bathurst that Government objected to give more than 20,000 British troops for the army of occupation, but that His Royal Highness could not give more. What I imagine is, that Government think they can get foreign troops cheaper than they can British ; and they prefer to employ them, forgetting the number of years required to form the army they have got, and that, if they disband it, they will destroy the military profession in England. My opinion upon the whole transaction is, that, now that we have toiled like slaves here to make the arrangement which has been made, Government do not like it because some newspaper writer or some friend in Parliament dislikes it, and they will not carry it into execution.

‘ All I beg is, to have positive orders what troops to keep, and what troops to send home. The former will be carried to account as the British force for the army of occupation. But I beg it may be understood that they will be carried to account only as what they really are, and not as what they will be ; for instance, the 3rd battalion of the Royals has 512 men, including sick and command, instead of 1000 ; and, excepting the Guards, 43rd and 88th regiments, there is not a battalion in the army that has 1000 men, even including sick and command. The consequence, then, of the arrangement proposed by His Royal Highness will be, that I shall, in the first and most interesting moment of the occupation, have about 8000 British infantry out of the 14,600 which he eventually destines for me ; and, as the

Hanoverian Government are not prepared to give 10,000 Hanoverian troops, unless they keep up their Landwehr, the British Government will be entitled to receive not much more than half their subsidy.

‘ If Government mean to carry the measure fairly into execution, they should allot 30,000 *real* men for the service from the British army now here. Let them afterwards change the corps, recall some and reinforce others, or substitute Hanoverians for them if they like; but let us in the first instance really perform our treaty to our allies and the French Government.

‘ In answer to that part of your letter which relates to the Staff, and the command of the corps, and to His Royal Highness’s memorandum, I answer that I have understood, and it has been understood here, that I was to command the British corps; and that the staff of the British corps was to assist me, as it has in all the other allied armies which I have commanded, and accordingly no provision has been made for a General Staff. If it is decided that it shall be otherwise I have no objection; but we must know your decision before the treaty is signed, as it will alter all the arrangements made here for the distribution of the subsidy.

‘ There is really no time to be lost upon all these points, any more than upon the other questions I sent some time ago to Lord Bathurst, as we must evacuate France in twenty one days after the treaty shall be signed.

‘ Where do you propose the troops should embark?

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Major General

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ P.S. I do not trouble His Royal Highness till I shall hear from you again.’

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 5 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir hier la lettre de votre Altesse du 3; et, ayant consulté les Ministres des quatre Cours Alliées en conférence sur son contenu, ils m’ont prié de vous faire savoir que vous trouverez dans la convention militaire, que vous avez déjà, et dans les pièces que M. le Comte de Richberg doit avoir eu hier, toutes les informa-

tions que vous désirez sur l'objet de l'occupation militaire en France, et sur le mode de payer et de faire subsister les troupes.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde la position des troupes Bavaroises, en cas que Sa Majesté juge à propos d'en laisser en France, elle peut s'assurer que je les placerai de la manière la plus convenable pour leur communication avec leur pays. Mais je ne peux rien arranger préalablement sur l'occupation des forteresses Françaises dans la ligne militaire.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

Prince de Wrede.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

On the Twenty five millions of francs as Prize Money.

‘ Paris, 6th Nov., 1815.

‘ My opinion is, that Government ought to give this sum to the army, to be distributed amongst them in the shape of prize money.

‘ It should be given to the officers and troops present in the battles of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, or present with their regiments or at their posts with the army at any period from that time till the 7th of July, when the army entered Paris.

‘ According to this scheme, the officers and troops of the armies of the King of the Netherlands, the King of Hanover, with the exception of those corps in garrison in the Netherlands, the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the Duke of Brunswick, would be included with the British troops, with the exception of those of the latter in garrisons in the Netherlands; and the consent of the King of the Netherlands, the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the Duke of Brunswick, must be obtained. If this plan should not be adopted, the sum of 25,000,000 *francs* would be to be divided between the several powers whose troops formed the army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, according to the numbers which each power was bound to furnish for the common cause. Thus, then, Great Britain would receive for 150,000 men, the Netherlands for 50,000, Hanover for 10,000, Brunswick

and Nassau each for 3000. But the regiments and battalions composing the Hanoverian and Brunswick subsidiary corps, the former consisting of 16,400 men, and the latter of 4100 men, would share with the British troops, supposing, as I imagine, that the British Government would allot its share to be divided in prize money to the army.

‘It is obvious that, supposing all the powers should agree each to give what should come to them on this account to their troops who were present in the battles and on the occasions mentioned, there would be a great difference in the amount received by the officers and soldiers of each rank in the several services; and therefore it would probably be the best mode to allow the whole sum to be divided according to the plan first proposed, as one mass among the officers and soldiers of the whole army.

‘*Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 8th Nov., 1815.

‘I had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of the 11th by Captain Harris, together with the swords for the Field Marshals Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince Blücher, and Prince Barclay de Tolly, and for the Hetman Platoff; and I sent that to Prince Schwarzenberg, together with your Lordship’s letter, by General Langeron, of the Austrian Staff, who was proceeding from hence to Vienna, and the Prince will undoubtedly make his acknowledgments direct to your Lordship.

‘I sent that for Prince Blücher by Captain Harris, and I transmitted to your Lordship Prince Blücher’s acknowledgments; and I propose to send those for Prince Barclay de Tolly and the Hetman by one of the gentlemen of the Russian legation, which is still at Paris.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*The Right Hon.*

‘WELLINGTON.

the Lord Mayor of London.’

To Colonel Olferman.

‘MY DEAR SIR,

‘Paris, 9th Nov., 1815.

‘I received last night your letter of the 7th, regarding the contribution levied on France for the allied armies.

‘ That part of it which will be repaid to the Brunswick corps of 4100 men will come from the British commissioner, and it will be expedient that the Regency should authorise some person to communicate with Lord Castle-reagh upon the subject.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Colonel Olferman.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Thomas Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 10th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 6th, in which you have enclosed one of the 4th from M. le Comte de Corvette, on the subject of the payments from the French of the sums due for the indemnity for clothing and other articles.

‘ I beg that you will inform the Comte de Corvette that these sums, when paid, belong to the powers whose troops form the army under my command; and that I have no authority either from those powers or from the British Government to consent to delay a payment which the French Government agreed to make after long consideration and repeated discussion with me; which payment was intended and did actually relieve the Government and country from demands for clothing, horses, and equipments for the armies for which the Sovereign Powers have disbursed large sums of money.

‘ I confess, likewise, that I feel no inclination to recommend to the Powers whose armies I command to consent that these payments should be suspended, because it appears to me that, if the French Government, instead of making separate bargains with each of the Allies for the payment of these same demands, and the demands for pay, had adhered to the arrangement made by the late Minister of Finance with me on the part of all the Allies, there would have been ample means of satisfying all demands at the period engaged for.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *T. Dunmore, Esq.,*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Commissary General.

To General Comte de Vaubois.

‘ MONSIEUR, ‘ à Paris, ce 10 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 8 Novembre, et je regrette beaucoup que vous ayez à vous plaindre des troupes des Pays Bas sous mon commandement.

‘ J’ai fait remettre votre lettre à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Frederic des Pays Bas, qui commande ces troupes ; et je le prie de faire examiner votre plainte, et d’y faire droit autant qu’il sera en son pouvoir.

‘ Vous, cependant, M. le Général, qui avez servi, devez bien sentir qu’il n’est pas possible de donner compensation pour le montant de tous les dommages qu’une armée peut faire dans un pays, ou par les irrégularités des soldats, ou par les suites inévitables d’une occupation militaire. Il est vrai que je suis dans l’habitude de faire payer les dommages que font les troupes par leurs irrégularités chez les habitans, surtout les troupes Anglaises. Mais c’est plutôt un moyen de discipline que de dédommagement entier à l’habitant ; et je ne peux pas adopter dans tous les cas les mêmes moyens avec les troupes étrangères, qui ne sont ni si bien, ni si régulièrement, payées.

‘ Le fait est, M. le Général, que la France, en portant ses armes chez l’étranger, y a porté le malheur, la dévastation et la ruine : j’ai moi-même été témoin de la destruction des propriétés de provinces entières, qui n’ont pas voulu se soumettre au joug du tyran, et qu’on avait été obligé d’abandonner en conséquence des opérations de la guerre.

‘ Malgré que la vengeance particulière ne doit jamais être le mobile de l’homme, et qu’elle ne l’est sûrement pas des Souverains Alliés, on ne peut guère s’attendre que des soldats, des hommes de la classe la plus pauvre et laborieuse de la société, ayant vu bruler, saccager, et détruire leurs propriétés, ou celles de leurs parens, par les Français, auront grand égard pour les propriétés des Français, quand par suite des événemens de la guerre, ils se trouvent en France.

‘ C’est notre devoir, c’est l’intérêt de nous tous, même je crois plus que ce n’est le devoir du Gouvernement Français, d’empêcher ces actes de dévastation ; et je crois qu’il ne se trouve personne qui ait tâché autant que moi de remplir ce

devoir. Mais, M. le Général, vous connaissez les armées, et j'en appelle à votre jugement s'il est possible de les empêcher entièrement dans une armée telle que celle que je commande; surtout quand le soldat y est excité par le souvenir des maux que lui et sa famille ont soufferts de la part des armées Françaises.

‘ J’ai pris la peine de vous écrire plus longuement sur ce sujet que les circonstances exigeaient peut-être, parceque je désire vous montrer que je ne suis pas insensible aux maux que vous avez soufferts, malgré qu’il ne soit pas en mon pouvoir d’y remédier.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général*

Comte de Vaubois.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR ET CHER PRINCE, ‘ à Paris, ce 10 Nov., 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie une lettre que je reçois du Général Comte Vaubois sur les dommages faits chez lui par des soldats des Pays Bas.

‘ Vous y verrez qu’ils y ont été bivouaqués sans officiers.

‘ Je prie votre Altesse Royale d’observer que les dommages qu’ils y ont faits montent à 30,000 francs, qui est peut-être dix fois plus que le Général aura à payer comme sa part de la contribution des Alliés en cinq années. Ceci montre combien il est important même pour les Alliés d’empêcher ces irrégularités.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR TORRENS, ‘ Paris, 10th Nov., 1815.

‘ I enclose a letter given to me by Captain Miller, who wishes to be employed in our 60th regiment. I told him I did not think he had much chance; but I send you his paper, as he is strongly recommended by General Müffling.

‘ I have received your letter regarding Stanhope and Reeves, which I have sent to them; as likewise that of the 7th, regarding the promotion of the subsidiary corps, with which I am perfectly satisfied.

‘ I will arrange with the French Government to embark our troops at Calais and Boulogne.

‘ I conclude that, if we are detained beyond the period of departure specified in the treaty, there will be no objection to pay for our food, &c., for every thing beyond the 30,000 men.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Major General

Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Colonel —.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of this day’s date. It was by mistake that the word “third” was inserted instead of “fourth” in my letter to you of the 24th September, as I was not authorised to offer you any but the fourth class of Wilhelm’s Order.

‘ I am much concerned to learn that your feelings have been hurt upon this occasion, as it was intended to gratify you, by marking the sense entertained of your conduct; but, however concerned the King will be to be informed that you have not received this mark of his favor as he wished, I entertain no doubt he will take back his Order, if you think proper to resign it.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ Colonel —.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Nov., 1815.

‘ I enclose a note which I have received from the Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden, in answer to mine with which I returned the box with the Grand Duke’s picture; and I send likewise the Grand Duke’s picture, which I beg may be disposed of as Government may think proper.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ W. Hamilton, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — —.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 12th Nov., 1815.

‘ The Adjutant General has communicated to me your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the complaints

which had been made to me of your conduct by Major —— of the Lubeck regiment.

‘ When I recommended you to the Hanse Towns to command their troops, I certainly expected that you would have carried on the duties in a conciliating manner; and I am sorry to observe, from the whole of this correspondence, that this expectation has been disappointed.

‘ I do not recollect to have given any particular orders that the officers and troops of the Hanse Towns should not be allowed to come to Paris, nor do I now see any reason why that measure should have been so strictly adopted. It is necessary that a sufficient number of officers should remain with their regiments at all times to perform the duties, and to maintain order; but in a moment of suspended hostilities, without a prospect of their renewal, there was no reason for preventing the officers and soldiers of the Hanse Towns from visiting Paris, as well as others.

‘ When, however, you thought proper to give orders that no leave of absence should be given, when you were yourself absent from your brigade, there is no doubt that Major * * * * was wrong in granting leave to one officer, and Major —— was wrong, but in a less degree, in applying for it. It should be observed, however, that the commanding officer, Major * * * *, was the only person responsible to you, and that you had no right to blame Major —— for more than making an application of which he knew you disapproved.

‘ Then, the mode in which you conveyed your disapprobation, and in which you carried on your communications on this trivial subject, and the nature of your censure, were very unusual, and, in respect to an officer of rank, unmilitary, and quite inconsistent with the principles on which I expected that you would have carried on your duties when I recommended you to the Hanse Towns.

‘ However, I wish the matter should here end. I send a copy of this letter to Major ——; and I hope to hear no more upon the subject.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ —— —.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Prince de Hardenberg.

‘ MON PRINCE,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre dont votre Altesse m’a honoré, datée du 12.

‘ Je n’ai jusqu’à présent reçu aucune communication de la part du Général Ziethen pour se mettre sous mon commandement; et je n’ai aucune connaissance de la force, de la composition, ou de la position occupée par les troupes sous son commandement, ni même où le Général se trouve en personne.

‘ Ce n’est donc pas possible pour moi de prendre des arrangemens quelconques à l’égard de ces troupes, jusqu’à ce que j’aie cette connaissance.

‘ Je parlerai au Duc de Richelieu sur ce qui regarde Thionville.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Prince de Hardenberg.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 13 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de vous envoyer deux plaintes qui m’ont été faites par des officiers Anglais, qui à ce qu’il paraît ont été très indignement traités par des Gardes Nationaux de Paris.

‘ Je ne crois pas que ce soit l’habitude même en France de mettre des officiers en uniforme dans un corps de garde; mais en tout cas les Gardes Nationaux n’avaient aucun droit, ni dans un cas ni dans l’autre, d’arrêter, beaucoup moins de mettre ces officiers dans la garde.

‘ Je connais surtout le Capitaine Hesketh, et je suis sûr qu’il n’a rien fait qui pût mériter cette insulte.

‘ Je prie votre Excellence de demander au Roi qu’il fasse justice de ces plaintes; et je désire qu’elle soit éclatante, parceque j’en vois plusieurs exemples, depuis que le nombre des troupes étrangères à Paris a été diminué.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 14 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai parlé hier à la conférence sur la marche des troupes Prussiennes, et le — nous a promis que leur marche

continuerait. Votre Excellence sait cependant qu'il n'a pas tout le pouvoir qu'il devrait avoir.

‘ Il se plaint de ce qu'on ôte le canon de Thionville pour le mettre à Metz. Cette mesure occasionne de la jalousie de deux manières ; parcequ'elle prive une place, qui doit être occupée par les Alliés, de son canon ; et parcequ'elle le met dans une place de laquelle tout le superflu doit être ôté. Je n'y crois pas ; cependant, je prie votre Excellence d'y donner son attention.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 14th Nov., 1815.

‘ I received this day your Royal Highness's letter of the 7th instant, and I regret much that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you before you set out for St. Petersburg.

‘ There is no occasion for your making any final resignation of your command. When the army shall be broken up, which it will be as soon as the peace shall be agreed upon, your command will cease of course.

‘ I am highly gratified by your Royal Highness's expressions of your recollection of past years and events. I assure your Royal Highness that you made an impression upon all those who had the satisfaction to be near you at that period which will not easily be effaced, and that you have the most anxious wishes of us all for your prosperity and happiness. As for my part, I shall always look to the interesting career which you have to run with an anxiety which can be more easily felt than described, which has for its object not only your own individual happiness, but the security and happiness of the civilized world.

‘ I hope that your Royal Highness will let me hear of your arrival at St. Petersburg, and how you shall have borne your journey.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *His Royal Highness
the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir George Nugent, G.C.B.

‘ MY DEAR SIR GEORGE,

‘ Paris, 14th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 7th regarding ———, together with one from him, and his memorial to the Horse Guards, regarding his conduct in the battle of Waterloo, upon which subject I can do nothing without orders from the Horse Guards, as ——— ——— has applied in that quarter.

‘ In general I am very averse to bringing forward instances of misconduct, after such a battle as that of Waterloo. Many a brave man, and I believe even some very great men, have been found a little terrified by such a battle as that, and have behaved afterwards remarkably well. If, therefore, the case had come before me in the first instance, or if I had heard of it at all, I should have taken measures to put a stop to it: as it is, I must act as I shall be ordered.

‘ From what I have heard of the case since I received your letter, it appears that, ——— ——— having left the field as wounded, the surgeon of the regiment could not return him in the list of wounded. It will turn, first, upon whether the surgeon was right or wrong; and, secondly, whether he was not so stunned as to be obliged to quit the field, although not in such a state afterwards as that the surgeon ought to have returned him as wounded.

‘ I shall be most happy to see you again.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lieut. General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir George Nugent, G.C.B.’

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 14th Nov., 1815.

‘ Torrens has given me the letters to peruse which you intrusted to him, and I have nothing to remark in them, excepting the ignorance and folly of the writer.

‘ In respect to what he says about my guard, it is true that, when the camp was removed from under my garden, in the *Champs Elysées*, a Captain’s guard was mounted on the spot on which the camp had been, but no cannon there or any where else.

‘ It is also true that I ordered the Generals commanding divisions to inform the *Maires* that, in case of any *attroupe-*

ment of the people, they had my directions to assemble their troops, and to fire in case it was necessary. I did this in consequence of a riot at Dieppe.

‘ I know that you learn the state of affairs here from other quarters, and therefore I do not trouble you. My own opinion is, that the King and his Government are in a better situation now than they were this time last year, because there is no head against them; because there is no confidence in any body, nor is there any body who has talents to become a head; because the real danger, the disaffection of the army, is felt and acknowledged; and because measures are taking to form a loyal army if possible. There is plenty of discontent, and talk, and reports, and opinions, but nothing that shows any thing like a serious conspiracy; and my own opinion is, that the King will hold his ground if the courtiers and his family do not force him to take some step which will give serious alarm to the holders of national property. Believe me, &c.

‘ *The Earl of Liverpool, K.G.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — —.

‘ MY DEAR —,

‘ Paris, 15th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 10th respecting — —’s getting the Order of Maria Theresa.

‘ If the Sovereigns who did me the honor of sending me their Orders to give away in this army intended to do me an injury, they have certainly succeeded, as, notwithstanding that I did the best I could under the circumstances, nobody is pleased.

‘ If I had all the Orders before me at the same moment, or had known that I should have them, I should probably have made a different distribution of them; but, from what I have seen, I think it probable not one that would have given more satisfaction, as the taste for Orders is like that for colors, it is impossible to know what will suit every individual.

‘ You have the second class of — —, and the Commander’s Order of — —. The former is in general given to officers commanding corps and divisions in the Russian army, and the latter to officers commanding divisions; and I can only assure you that, although you

may have preferred the Order of Maria Theresa, I certainly considered your claim as preferable to that of ———, who had the third class of ———, and the Knight's Cross of ———.

‘ At all events, nothing can be done upon the subject at present. ‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ ———. ‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Comte Reede.

‘ MONSIEUR LE COMTE, ‘ à Paris, ce 15 Nov., 1815.

‘ Si vous voulez m'envoyer un projet de convention à adopter par les quatre puissances avec Sa Majesté sur le passage des troupes étrangères par les Pays Bas, je le proposerai demain à la conférence.

‘ Je vous conseille de proposer qu'on paye ou une somme fixée pour homme et cheval par jour, qui payera tous les frais; ou que la puissance qui fera passer des troupes avec la permission de Sa Majesté pourvoira un commissaire chargé de payer tous les frais de passage. Envoyez moi le projet avant midi.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Major Général* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *Comte Reede.*

To General Comte Maison.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ‘ à Paris, ce 18 Nov., 1815.

‘ J'ai raison de croire que les conventions pour régler les matières en discussion avec Sa Majesté seront signées Lundi au soir; et l'état d'occupation militaire de Paris doit nécessairement cesser au même moment. Il reste à régler, de quelle manière votre Excellence désire, qu'elle se fasse ici par les troupes étrangères qui pourraient rester pendant quelque temps à Paris sous mon commandement; et je vous envoie le Colonel Barnard pour que vous lui fassiez connaître vos intentions.

‘ Si cela vous convenait je désirerais continuer d'occuper les barrières de Passy, de l'Etoile, et celles qui aboutissent à Montmartre, où mes troupes sont cantonnées; mais je l'arrangerai comme vous le désirez.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Général* ‘ WELLINGTON.
‘ *Comte Maison*

Memorandum respecting Maréchal Ney.

‘ Paris, 19th Nov., 1815.

‘ It is extraordinary that Madame la Maréchale Ney should have thought proper to publish in print parts of a conversation which she is supposed to have had with the Duke of Wellington; and that she has omitted to publish that which is a much better record of the Duke’s opinion on the subject to which the conversation related; viz., the Duke’s letter to the Maréchal Prince de la Moskwa, in answer to the Maréchal’s note to His Grace. That letter was as follows*:

‘ “ I have had the honor of receiving the note which you addressed to me on the 13th November, relating to the operation of the capitulation of Paris on your case. The capitulation of Paris of the 3rd July was made between the Commanders in Chief of the Allied British and Prussian armies on the one part, and the Prince d’Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French army, on the other; and related exclusively to the military occupation of Paris.

‘ “ The object of the 12th article was to prevent the adoption of any measures of severity, under the military authority of those who made it, towards any persons in Paris on account of the offices which they had filled, or their conduct, or their political opinions. But it was never intended, and could not be intended, to prevent either the existing French Government, under whose authority the French Commander in Chief must have acted, or any French Government which should succeed to it, from acting in this respect as it might deem fit.”

‘ It is obvious from this letter that the Duke of Wellington, one of the parties to the capitulation of Paris, considers that that instrument contains nothing which can prevent the King from bringing Marshal Ney to trial in such manner as His Majesty may think proper†.

‘ The contents of the capitulation fully confirm the justice of the Duke’s opinion. It is made between the Commanders in Chief of the contending armies respectively; and the first nine articles relate solely to the mode and time of the evacuation of Paris by the French army, and of the occupation by the British and Prussian armies.

* This letter, to the Prince de la Moskwa, dated the 14th November, was not inserted according to date, it being repeated in this paper.

† See the Proclamation of Louis XVIII. to the French people, dated Cambrai, the 28th June, 1815.

‘ The 10th article provides that the existing authorities shall be respected by the two Commanders in Chief of the Allies ; the 11th that public property shall be respected, and that the Allies shall not interfere “ en aucune manière dans leur administration, et dans leur gestion ; ” and the 12th article states “ seront pareillement respectées les personnes et les propriétés particulières ; les habitans, et en général tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, continueront à jouir de leur droits et libertés sans pouvoir être inquiétés ou recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu’ils occupent ou auraient occupées, à leur conduite, et à leurs opinions politiques.”

‘ By whom were these private properties and persons to be respected ? By the Allied Generals and their troops mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles ; and not by other parties to whom the convention did not relate in any manner.

‘ The 13th article provides that “ les troupes étrangères ” shall not obstruct the carriage of provisions by land or water to the capital.

‘ Thus it appears that every article in the convention relates exclusively to the operations of the different armies, or to the conduct of the Allies and that of their Generals, when they should enter Paris ; and, as the Duke of Wellington states in his dispatch of the 4th of July, with which he transmitted the convention to England, it “ decided all the military points then existing at Paris, and touched nothing political*.”

‘ But it appears clearly that, not only was this the Duke’s opinion of the convention at the time it was signed, but likewise the opinion of Carnot, of Marshal Ney, and of every other person who had an interest in considering the subject.

‘ Carnot says, in the *Exposé de la conduite politique de M. Carnot* (page 43), “ Il fut résolu d’envoyer aux Généraux Anglais et Prussiens une Commission spéciale chargée de leur proposer une convention purement militaire, pour la remise de la ville de Paris entre leurs mains, en écartant toute question politique, puisqu’on ne pouvait préjuger quelles seraient les intentions des Alliés, lorsqu’ils seraient réunis.”

‘ It appears that Marshal Ney fled from Paris in disguise,

* ‘ See Lord Bathurst’s Dispatch of the 7th July, and the Duke’s answer of the 13th, p. 557.’

with a passport given to him by the Duc d'Otrante, under a feigned name, on the 6th of July. He could not be supposed to be ignorant of the tenor of the 12th article of the convention; and he must then have known whether it was the intention of the parties who made it that it should protect him from the measures which the King, then at St. Denis, should think proper to adopt against him.

‘ But if Marshal Ney could be supposed ignorant of the intention of the 12th article, the Duc d'Otrante could not, as he was at the head of the Provisional Government, under whose authority the Prince d'Eckmuhl must have acted when he signed the convention*.

‘ Would the Duc d'Otrante have given a passport under a feigned name to Marshal Ney, if he had understood the 12th article as giving the Marshal any protection, excepting against measures of severity by the two Commanders in Chief?

‘ Another proof of what was the opinion of the Duc d'Otrante, of the King's Ministers, and of all the persons most interested in establishing the meaning now attempted to be given to the 12th article of the convention of the 3rd July, is the King's proclamation of the 24th July, by which nineteen persons are ordered for trial, and thirty eight persons are ordered to quit Paris, and to reside in particular parts of France, under the observation and superintendence of the police, till the Chambers should decide upon their fate†.

‘ Did the Duc d'Otrante, did any of the persons who are the objects of this proclamation, did any person on their behalf, ever then, or now, claim for them the protection of the 12th article of the convention? Certainly the convention was then understood, as it ought to be understood now, viz., that it was exclusively military, and was never intended to bind the then existing Government of France, or any Government which should succeed it.

‘ WELLINGTON.’

* ‘ See the Duke of Wellington's Dispatch to Lord Bathurst of the 8th July (p. 549), detailing a conversation which took place with the Duc d'Otrante at Neuilly, on the night of the 5th July; the whole of which turned upon a recommendation given by the Duc d'Otrante, that the King should give a “ General Amnesty.”’

† ‘ As well as the Duke of Wellington recollects, there is in the War Department a letter from the Prince d'Eckmuhl to Maréchal St. Cyr on this subject, in which he urges every argument against the Proclamation of the 28th July, excepting the 12th article of the Convention of Paris.’

To Lieut. General Baron Prochaska.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 19 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 18 Nov., et je vous prie de prévenir M. le Général Baron Frimont qu’il est absolument nécessaire de réduire son corps d’armée, afin de n’avoir une demande que pour 40,000 rations pour hommes et 10,000 pour chevaux. Il n’est pas possible d’en avoir plus en aucun cas.

‘ Les approvisionnemens resteront sous l’administration des employés Français. Le détail de la distribution aux troupes doit nécessairement se faire par les employés de la nation qui les reçoivent.

‘ Le tarif annexé au traité fait provision pour les hôpitaux; et j’espère qu’il n’y aura pas de difficulté ou de différend sur rien.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les villes de Weissenburg et de Lauterburg, c’est dommage que nous n’avons pas connu plutôt les désirs sur la dernière du Général Baron de Frimont; puisqu’il est convenu dans le traité qu’elles seront occupées par les Français.

‘ Mais il ne se trouvera aucune difficulté sur le passage par les villes ainsi occupées.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Lieut. Général*
Baron Prochaska.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 22 Nov., 1815.

‘ La paix étant signée, j’ai ordonné le départ des troupes Hanovriennes pour le Hanovre. Elles se rassembleront à Anvers, et de là marcheront par la route et au nombre que le Ministre de la Guerre de votre Majesté ordonnera.

‘ J’ai aussi prié le Prince Frederic d’ordonner le retour du corps du Général Stedman dans les Pays Bas tout de suite, laissant le bataillon qui est au Quesnoi jusqu’à ce qu’il soit relevé; et d’envoyer un bataillon à Ath, un à Ypres, et un à Nieuport, afin de relever les Hanovriens qui quittent ces places.

‘ J’ai ordonné aux troupes Anglaises à Ostende et à Anvers de s’embarquer pour l’Angleterre aussitôt que les vaisseaux arriveront pour les transporter, laissant à chacune de ces

places un bataillon afin de garder les magasins Anglais qui y sont jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse les transporter. J'ai ordonné aux troupes Anglaises à Bruxelles de marcher sur Anvers pour s'embarquer, laissant un bataillon à Bruxelles jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse évacuer les hôpitaux.

' Comme le port d'Ostende est très dangereux l'hiver, il se peut que le Gouvernement Britannique envoie les vaisseaux de transport à Anvers pour toutes les troupes; et en ce cas là les troupes Anglaises à Ostende marcheront à Anvers pour s'embarquer.

' Comme il faudra du temps pour l'arrivée des vaisseaux de transport de l'Angleterre, je n'ai pas donné ordre au Prince Frederic pour les garnisons d'Ostende ou d'Anvers, et je prie votre Majesté de les donner.

' Aussitôt que les colonnes Prussiennes seront un peu dégagées je mettrai en mouvement les autres troupes de votre Majesté, et j'aurai l'honneur d'adresser encore votre Majesté.

' J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

' *Sa Majesté
le Roi des Pays Bays.*

' WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Judge Advocate General.

' SIR,

' Paris, 22nd Nov., 1815.

' I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of Captain —, of the —th regiment, and a letter from the President, which I beg you will lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

' As few proceedings of Courts Martial have come under my view less founded upon public views than those which I now transmit, I consider it my duty to beg you to draw the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in a particular manner to them.

' It appears that Lieut. —, an officer of the —th regiment, had requested and obtained leave to retire upon half pay, in order to avoid being brought to a General Court Martial at Bermuda, by Major General Sir Manly Power, on charges brought against him by Captain —; and that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief had confirmed this arrangement, and that afterwards the officers of the —th regiment, with — —, the Lieut.

Colonel, at their head, assumed a power not belonging to them, and admitted Lieut. — again into the regiment.

‘ Captain — remonstrated in a letter to Major General Sir Manly Power upon this transaction, and he was immediately banished from the society of the officers of the regiment, and harshly treated by his Commanding Officer; and he then complained to his General, Lieut General Sir L. Cole. For this conduct these charges were brought forward, the matter of which had already been known to Colonel — for some time, and had passed unnoticed; and you will see the manner, the temper, and the language in which they have been prosecuted.

‘ The Court had not before them the order from me of the breach of which the prisoner is convicted; and I enclose it. ‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Right Hon.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

the Judge Advocate General.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

‘ MONSEIGNEUR,

‘ à Paris, ce 22 Nov., 1815.

‘ Comme la paix est signée, il est à désirer que le corps de troupes des Pays Bas sous le commandement du Général Stedman se retire dans les Pays Bas aussitôt que possible. Je prie votre Altesse Royale en conséquence de lui en donner les ordres. J’ai déjà donné les ordres pour la marche des troupes Hanovriennes qui sont dans les garnisons des Pays Bas; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de donner ordre au Général Stedman de diriger un bataillon sur Ypres, un sur Ath, et un sur Nieuport, afin de relever les Hanovriens.

‘ Vous laisserez toujours le bataillon au Quesnoi jusqu’à ce qu’il soit relevé par des troupes alliées.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Son Altesse Royale*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Prince Frederic d’Orange.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 22nd Nov., 1815.

‘ I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders to the troops in the Netherlands, *i.e.*, at Antwerp, Ostend, and Bruxelles, to embark for England as soon as vessels

shall arrive to transport them ; leaving at each of the two former places a battalion to take care of the magazines and stores belonging to the army, till they shall be disposed of ; and at the latter one to take care of the hospital.

‘ As in this season of the year it may be deemed expedient to make use of the port of Antwerp exclusively, I have directed the troops at Bruxelles to march to Antwerp to embark, and those at Ostend to march thither likewise, if they should be so directed from England.

‘ I have also to inform your Lordship that the battering train is at Antwerp, and in want of vessels to take it to England.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Phillips, or Officer Commanding the British Troops at Marseilles.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 22nd Nov., 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th instant.

‘ The treaties or conventions by which we settled the future relations between France and the Allies, were signed on the night before last ; and I beg that you will evacuate Marseilles and embark the troops under your command without loss of time.

‘ The British troops are to proceed to Malta, and the Italian troops to Genoa.

‘ I enclose a letter under flying seal for General Macfarlane, which I beg may be forwarded without delay.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General Phillips.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Macfarlane.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 22nd Nov., 1815.

‘ The treaties having been signed which are to regulate the future relations between the Allied Powers and France, I have sent orders (of which I enclose a copy) to Major General Phillips to evacuate Marseilles, and to send the English troops to Malta, and Italian troops to Genoa.

‘ On the arrival of the latter at Genoa, you will discharge them from His Majesty’s service, and disband them, unless it should be the wish of the King of Sardinia, or of the

Grand Duke of Tuscany, to take them into the service of either power; in which case, and with the consent of the officers and troops, you will transfer the corps to the service of either of the two powers which may wish to have them.

‘The British troops at Genoa, and the flotilla, are likewise to go to Malta; and the troops of the German Legion are to be sent to England; and all the British military establishments on the continent of Italy are to be discontinued.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Lieut. General Macfarlane.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

‘MY LORD,

‘Paris, 22nd Nov., 1815.

‘I have the honor to inform you that the treaties and conventions by which the future relations between the Allied Powers and France are to be regulated were signed the night before last; and, in communication with the French Government, I have sent orders to General Phillips to evacuate Marseilles, and embark the troops under his command.

‘I enclose copies of the letters which I have written to him and General Macfarlane; in which your Excellency will see how the troops are to be disposed of, and I beg you to afford those officers such assistance as may be in your power to carry into execution those orders.

‘I have the honor to be, &c.

‘*Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.*’

‘WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM

For Lieut. General Sir G. Murray, Quarter Master General.

‘Paris, 23rd Nov., 1815.

‘The Hanoverian troops at Ypres, Ath, Nieuport, and Ostend, to receive orders to march to Antwerp; those at Ypres, Ath, and Nieuport, leaving a battalion at each place till relieved by the Belgian troops, when they will follow.

‘The Hanoverian troops at Antwerp, and those above mentioned, are to continue their march from thence by into the Hanoverian dominions.

‘The Quarter Master General at Bruxelles to communicate upon these orders with the Minister at War, to settle the route by which the troops are to march, and the number at a time.

‘ Orders to be given to the British troops at Ostend and Antwerp to embark for England as soon as transports shall be sent for them; leaving one battalion to be fixed upon at each place, to take charge of our stores there.

‘ In case the Government should send the transports for the troops to Antwerp, instead of to Ostend, the troops to march to Antwerp upon receiving intimation from hence.

‘ The British troops at Bruxelles to march into Antwerp, leaving one battalion at Bruxelles in charge of the hospitals.

‘ The battering train to march upon Bruxelles, and proceed to Antwerp. The battering train to be embarked and sent to England as soon as vessels shall be provided to receive it.

‘ *Lieut. General*

Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 24th Nov., 1815.

‘ I beg leave to draw your Lordship’s attention to the situation of the officers of the British army serving in France under the late treaties.

‘ According to the custom of His Majesty’s service, they would be entitled to their pay, a ration the same as a soldier’s, and, as they would be considered an army in the field, the allowance called *bât* and forage, with the amount of which for the several ranks your Lordship is acquainted.

‘ By reference to the *tarif* annexed to the military convention, your Lordship will see that it has been settled that the subaltern officers are to receive a ration of a different description, and larger than that given to the soldiers, and these rations are increased in number according to the rank of the officers; and it is recommended that they should be commuted for an allowance in money. The valuation of the ration of an officer has been stated at one franc seventy centimes, or about one shilling and five pence sterling; which sum, accordingly, would be to be added to the pay and allowances of the subaltern officers of the army, double to the Captains, and in proportion to the several ranks, in addition to their several present pay and allowances, subtracting therefrom the value of one soldier’s ration for each.

‘ The officers of the British army deserve to be well paid, and it is desirable they should be well paid in every situation; but there does not appear any particular reason for increasing their receipts in France, and many reasons exist for which there should be a limit to the sums which they receive, and to the expenses of the army.

‘ I wish, then, to receive at an early period your Lordship’s orders regarding these allowances.

‘ My own opinion is, that, supposing the Government do not intend that they should have the allowance fixed by the tarif, instead of the soldier’s ration, and in addition to all their other allowances, the best measure to adopt would be to allow the officers serving in France to draw the sum fixed by the tarif, instead of a soldier’s ration, and of the allowance called *bât* and forage; that the soldier’s ration should be valued at sixpence a day; and that, in those ranks where the allowance fixed by the tarif should exceed that sum, and the amount of the allowance called *bât* and forage, the officer should have the advantage of the excess; and in those ranks where it should not be equal to the value of a soldier’s ration, and the allowance of *bât* and forage money, the difference should be made up to the officer by the public.

‘ According to this mode of proceeding, the officers serving in France will receive nearly exactly what they do now; and the public will save nearly the whole expense of the *bât* and forage money.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 23 Nov., 1815.

‘ Il est très à désirer que vous m’envoyiez les ordres pour la possession des forteresses, et que vous me fassiez dire les noms des commissaires pour constater leur état au moment de la mise en possession. Ce travail tendra à accélérer l’évacuation.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — —.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 24th Nov., 1815

‘ My name is frequently mentioned in your newspaper, and, as it is a sort of privilege of modern Englishmen to read in the daily newspapers lies respecting those who serve them, and I have been so long accustomed to be so treated, I should not have thought it necessary to trouble you on the subject, if you had not thought proper to contradict, as from authority, in a late paper, certain reports which you had before published respecting differences between the Duc de Berri and me.

‘ This formal contradiction of certain reports tends to give the appearance of truth to certain others which remain uncontradicted, which have still less foundation in fact than those which you have been authorised to contradict. I mean, for instance, those reports which you have more than once published respecting a supposed intercourse between a certain Madame Hamelin and me. I should be justified in calling upon you to name the person who gave you the information upon this subject; nay, I believe nobody could blame me if I were to go farther: but I feel no resentment upon the subject, nor any desire to injure you. All I beg is, that you will contradict these reports; and your own desire to publish only what is true respecting an individual will probably induce you in future to be more cautious in selecting the channel of your intelligence respecting me, when I assure you that not only I never had any intercourse or even acquaintance with Madame Hamelin, but that I never even saw her.

Other circumstances respecting me have been published in your paper, which are equally false with those to which I have above referred; but I will not trouble you upon them; nor should I have written to you at all, as I am really quite indifferent respecting what is read of me in the newspapers, if you had not given an appearance of truth to some reports by the formal contradiction which you have published of others.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ — —.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 25 Nov., 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie une lettre que j’ai reçu de Lord Grenville, sur le désir qu’il a de présenter à sa Majesté une belle édition des ouvrages d’Homère, qu’il m’a envoyée.

‘ Je vous prie de mettre cette lettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté, et de la prier de me permettre de l’approcher pour lui présenter ces livres.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc de Reggio.

‘ MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 25 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 17 ; et je vous envoie à présent le rapport du Capitaine Hesketh, en réponse à l’enquête sur ce qui s’est passé dans la Rue du Fauxbourg St. Honoré.

‘ Il me paraît, M. le Maréchal, qu’il ne faut pas permettre aux Gardes Nationaux, et aux sous officiers des Gardes Nationaux, de mettre à la garde des officiers en uniforme, et de les relâcher à leur volonté ; surtout quand ces officiers n’ont commis aucune faute quelconque.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Maréchal*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Duc de Reggio.’*To the Duc de Richelieu.*

‘ MONSIEUR LE DUC,

‘ à Paris, ce 25 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir aujourd’hui la lettre de votre Excellence du 25, avec la liste des commissaires nommés par votre Excellence, pour constater l’état de quelques forteresses qui doivent rester en possession des troupes sous mon commandement, et pour nous donner possession d’autres ; et je nommerai de suite des commissaires pour les y rencontrer.

‘ Je n’ai, jusqu’à présent, aucune nouvelle du Maréchal Prince Blücher sur les commissaires nommés par lui.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Duc de Richelieu.*’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — — —.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 25th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th instant, and I have to inform you that I have received another complaint against you from Major ——— of the battalion of Lubeck, from which, and your own letter, it appears that, because Mr. ———, the commissary, complained of the conduct of three officers belonging to that battalion, you thought proper to pass in general orders a most severe, and, in my opinion, unjustifiable, censure against the whole corps of officers and the regiment.

‘ That which you should have done should have been to inquire into the circumstances which occasioned the complaint; and then censure those and those only who were in the wrong; but I am sorry to be obliged to say that your conduct has proved to me that I ought not to have recommended you to the Hanse Towns to command their troops.

‘ As the army is on the point of breaking up, it is impossible for me to take any other measure upon this subject at present than to send Major ——— a copy of this letter.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ — — —.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 27th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have perused the minutes of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Private ———, of the corps of sappers and miners; and, having referred them for the consideration of the Judge Advocate General, I enclose his report.

‘ I entertain no doubt about the case; and I conclude the General Court Martial must have been convinced of its nature from the evidence when they found the man guilty of murder; but I think it proper to refer the enclosed report to the Court, in order that they may peruse it, and alter their sentence afterwards if they see cause.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ Major General

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.’

To General Dumouriez.

‘ MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 26 Nov., 1815.

‘ Je reçois votre lettre du 15 sur le Général ———.

‘ Quand j’étais ici comme Ambassadeur, et depuis, j’ai eu beaucoup de communication avec le Général ———, qui me paraît avoir des talens, et est digne de confiance. Mais depuis que je le connais, il ne m’a j’amaï appris un *seul fait* sur lequel je pouvais fonder une mesure quelconque. Il m’a donné beaucoup d’opinions, &c. &c., avec lesquelles en général je n’ai pas pu convenir, mais pas un seul fait. Ce n’est donc pas possible pour moi de recommander qu’il soit employé.

‘ Agréez, &c.

‘ *Le Général Dumouriez.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Ziethen.

MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai l’honneur de vous prévenir que le Roi de France a nommé le Colonel d’Artillerie Maison, qui se trouve à Metz, le Lieut. Colonel de Génie Blanc, et le Commissaire des Guerres Lousteau, qui se trouvent à Sarre Louis, pour mettre à exécution cette partie de l’Article 1 du traité principal du 20 Novembre, et cette partie de l’Article 9 de la même date, qui regarde Sarre Louis; et je vous prie, M. le Général, de nommer des commissaires pour mettre à exécution les mêmes articles et fixer le jour d’en prendre possession.

‘ Vous aurez la bonté après de faire prendre possession de Sarre Louis par les troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, qui y sont destinées.

‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Ziethen.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Ziethen.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 27 Nov., 1815.

‘ Je vous envoie une lettre pour vous prier de donner des ordres pour prendre possession de Sarre Louis.

‘ Le Prince de Hardenberg m’a fait savoir que c’était vous que Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse avait nommé pour commander ses troupes en France, et je me rejouis des rapports où cet arrangement va me mettre avec vous. Toutes les

mesures sont prises et les ordres donnés par le Gouvernement Français pour la remise des places; mais je ne peux rien faire jusqu'à ce que je reçoive de vos nouvelles, et que je sache que vous avez reçu les ordres de Sa Majesté de vous mettre en rapport avec moi.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Ziethen.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lord Grenville.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, 27th Nov., 1815.

‘ I received a few days ago your Lordship's letter of October 28th, and since the edition of Homer which the messenger had left behind him, and, having requested the King to give me an audience, I have this day presented it to him.

‘ The King was much gratified by your present, and expressed in strong terms his recollection of, and gratitude for, the kindness with which he had been treated by your Lordship's family in England.

‘ I assure you that I have had the greatest pleasure in obeying your commands upon this occasion.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Lord Grenville.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 27th Nov., 1815.

‘ Having this day waited upon the King of France by appointment, His Majesty presented me with the Order of the St. Esprit; and I beg your Lordship to obtain for me the permission of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to accept this mark of His Majesty's favor.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Paris, 28th Nov., 1815.

‘ I enclose a list of regiments of cavalry which it is intended should remain in this country under the treaties recently signed by the Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Allies, and the Plenipotentiary on the part of the King of

France, with a return of their present strength, and of the strength to which they will be increased by recruits sent from England.

‘ I have to desire that you will complete the corps in the included list to 420 horses each, having five dismounted men in each troop, by the transfer of horses from the other regiments of cavalry of the army, not including the German Legion.

‘ The cavalry have been ordered to be collected at and in the neighbourhood of _____ for this purpose.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To Major General Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have received and perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. —, of the —rd regiment, and their recommendation of him.

‘ I beg to inform the Court that before Lieut. — was brought to trial he had been reprimanded by Major General Sir John Keane for the offence of which the Court have found him guilty, and that he was brought to trial upon the same charges upon his own demand repeatedly and pertinaciously made, and in complaint of the terms of the reprimand of his General Officer, the propriety of which the Court have confirmed by their sentence.

‘ Observing likewise the nature and tenor of Lieut. —’s defence, I am desirous that the Court should reconsider the expediency of recommending Lieut. —. If, however, they still desire to recommend him, the recommendation shall be forwarded to be laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Major General*

‘ WELLINGTON.

Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.

To Messrs. — and —.

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ Paris, 28th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th instant, and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it.

‘ I have every reason to believe that the public, and the Society of which you are the Secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the South of France.

‘ It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion; and, that the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs; and, at a moment of peculiar political interest and of weakness in the Government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous and preponderating party.

‘ But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my residence at this court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the Government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the South of France, and to protect all His Majesty’s subjects, in conformity with His Majesty’s promise in His Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions.

‘ In a recent instance, an officer, General La Garde, was sent down to Nismes specially by Government to inquire into the state of affairs in that country; and upon his first report he had orders to open the Protestant churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded while in the execution of these orders, and I have been informed by good authority that His Royal Highness the Duc d’Angoulême has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution by General La Garde of the orders of the Government.

‘ I enclose a copy of the King’s ordonnance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shows the views and intentions of the Government.

‘ I had forgotten to inform you that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.

‘ I trust that what I have above stated will convince the

Society of which you are the Secretaries that the King of France's Government at least are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *Messrs. — and —.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To — —, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR SIR,

‘ Paris, 28th Nov., 1815.

‘ I received your letter of this morning, with the Abbé Morellet's complaints. The French were the first to introduce the system of forcing the inhabitants of the country to feed the officers and troops cantoned in their houses. They practised it in the Low Countries and all over Europe; and, however much I disapprove of such a system, and although I do not allow of it at all in the British army, and discourage it as much as is in my power throughout the army under my command, and have even paid money to prevent it, I have not been able entirely to succeed. The answer to any remonstrance on my part, that he who has disobeyed my orders has, with his family, been ruined by the same practice by the French troops in his country, whom he had fed for months, is too forcible for me to be able to say much against it. All that I can do for the Abbé Morellet is to send away all the troops as soon as I can; they begin their march to morrow.

‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ — —, Esq.’

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the King of the Netherlands.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, ce 28 Nov., 1815.

‘ J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Majesté que le corps de ses troupes qui reste toujours auprès de Paris se mettra en marche demain pour les Pays Bas selon les routes incluses.

‘ Votre Majesté verra sur la même feuille la route de la marche des troupes Hanséatiques, qui retournent dans leur pays; et je prie votre Majesté d'ordonner au Ministre de la Guerre de leur faire savoir la volonté de votre Majesté sur leur route ultérieure.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

le Roi des Pays Bas.

To the Secretary of the Board of Claims.

‘ SIR,

‘ Paris, 29th Nov., 1815.

‘ I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the Board of Claims, returns of non-commissioned officers and privates who lost their necessaries in the battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June.

‘ I wish to call the particular attention of the Board to the number of charges made for the necessaries of wounded men.

‘ Having retained possession of the field of battle the whole of the day, there appears to me no reason that the packs of the wounded men should not have been saved, and I have before had occasion to remark, especially in foreign regiments, the unwarrantable latitude they have allowed themselves in making these claims on similar occasions.

‘ I have the honor to be, &c.

‘ *The Secretary of
the Board of Claims.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To General Ziethen.

‘ MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

‘ à Paris, ce 30 Nov., 1815.

‘ J’ai eu l’honneur de recevoir votre lettre du .

‘ Le corps Prussien sous votre commandement doit occuper le Département de la Meuse, cette partie du Département de la Moselle à la gauche de la Moselle, et les districts de Sedan et de Mezières dans le département des Ardennes, y incluses les forteresses de Thionville, Longwy, Montmédy, Sedan, et Mezières; et je vous prie d’y placer les troupes de la manière la plus convenable.

‘ J’ai nommé le Colonel Chevalier Frazer de l’artillerie, et le Colonel Burgoyne du génie, pour être commissaires pour constater l’état de la place de Thionville, et pour y rencontrer MM. ———, Commissaires nommés pour le même objet par le Gouvernement Français. Le Colonel Chevalier Frazer aura l’honneur de vous prévenir du jour qu’il y arrivera, et du jour que la garnison Française sortira de la place; et vous prendrez des mesures pour l’occuper le même jour.

‘ Je vous prie aussi de nommer le Gouverneur et les Officiers qui doivent composer l’Etat Major, et de les envoyer à Thionville aussitôt que le Colonel Chevalier

Frazer vous fera dire qu'il y arrivera ; afin d'être présent quand l'Etat de la place sera constaté.

‘ Vous aurez la bonté de me faire connaître les noms des Officiers que vous choisirez pour ces postes, afin que je les mette dans l'ordre du jour.

‘ Je vous envoie les instructions que je vous prie de donner au Gouverneur et aux Officiers de l'Etat Major de la place, et la copie de l'instruction que je donne aux Commissaires.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde les places de Longwy, Montmédy, Sedan, et Mézières, je prendrai des mesures pour en constater l'Etat, selon ce qui en est dit dans l'Article 9 de la convention militaire, aussitôt que j'aurai des nouvelles que le Maréchal Prince Blücher les a nommé. En attendant vous êtes en possession de ces places.

‘ Je vous envoie copie de l'ordre de ce jour.

‘ J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

‘ *Le Général Ziethen.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To the Emperor of Russia.

‘ SIRE,

‘ à Paris, Dec., 1815.

‘ Comme votre Majesté a daigné me permettre de lui écrire, et que le Général Pozzo di Borgo va dépêcher un courier, je prends la liberté de l'adresser pour lui faire connaître l'état des choses ici au moment actuel.

‘ L'armée Prussienne et le corps Autrichien qui restait dans la vallée du Rhin ayant peu près évacué la France, les corps de l'armée d'occupation vont se mettre en mouvement pour occuper leurs positions respectives. Ils seront formés comme il suit : le corps Autrichien sur la gauche dans les Départemens du Haut et du Bas Rhin, avec exception du district de Weissenbourg du dernier, et occupant le Fort Louis du Rhin ; la division Wurtembergeoise dans le district de Weissenbourg ; le corps Bavaois quand j'en prendrai le commandement, dans les districts du Département de la Moselle, sur la droite de la Moselle, et occupant Bitche ; le corps Prussien dans les districts du Département de la Moselle, sur la gauche de la Moselle, dans le Département de la Meuse, et dans les districts de Sedan et Mézières, du Département des Ardennes, et occupant les forteresses de Thionville, Longwy, Montmédy, Sedan, et Mézières ; le corps Russe dans le Département

des Ardennes, avec exception des districts de Sedan et Mézières, et dans les districts du Département du Nord, qui se trouvent à la droite de l'Escaut, et occupant Givet, et Charlemont, Rocroy, Avesnes, Maubeuge, et Landrecy ; la division Hanovrienne à Condé ; la division Saxonne au Quesnoi ; la division Danoise à Bouchain, et ces trois divisions occupant le voisinage de ces forteresses respectives sur la gauche de l'Escaut ; le corps Anglais dans le restant du Département du Nord, et le Département du Pas de Calais, et occupant Valenciennes et Cambray ; le Quartier général sera dans ce dernier lieu.

‘ Je tâche d'arranger avec le Ministère Français que la communication du corps Russe passe en ligne directe de Manheim, où elle traverse le Rhin, par les provinces Françaises, et je crois qu'on n'y mettra aucune difficulté. Si on en fait, cependant, nous établirons la communication Russe le long du Rhin jusqu'à Cologne ; et de là à la Meuse, et le long de la Meuse à Givet.

‘ Le Général Pozzo di Borgo enverra à votre Majesté les copies des pièces de la correspondance que je viens d'avoir avec le Prince de Wrede, sur le corps Bavaois ; et je souhaite que votre Majesté approuve les principes que j'y ai posé, et l'intention que j'y ai énoncé de ne pas prendre le commandement du corps Bavaois jusqu'à ce que les instructions de Sa Majesté soient plus conformes à celles des autres Souverains.

‘ Pour ce qui regarde l'état intérieur de ce pays-ci, le Ministre de votre Majesté à la Cour de France est plus capable que moi d'en donner à votre Majesté des renseignements. Pour moi, je crois que nous réussirions à établir le gouvernement du Roi en France ; et je suis sûr que, si nous ne réussissons pas, ce sera faute de sagesse, non du Roi, mais de sa famille, et de ceux qui l'entourent.

‘ Votre Majesté apprendra que le Maréchal Ney, ayant été jugé et condamné, a été exécuté hier matin, sans que cela ait fait impression quelconque sur le public. Je souhaite que cette mesure mettra fin à celles de cette espèce ; et M. le Duc de Richelieu m'a dit hier au soir qu'il allait proposer au Roi de faire aujourd'hui aux Chambres une proposition d'amnestie générale, avec exception seulement de ceux dont les noms se trouvent dans l'ordonnance du 24 Juillet.

‘ Le Duc de Richelieu désire très fortement que les troupes étrangères quittent Paris, et je partage ce désir ; et je suis de la même opinion que lui, que le temps est venu quand cette mesure peut être adoptée sans inconvénient. Le corps Anglais donc, qui est toujours ici, commencera son mouvement le 16 Decembre ; lequel est le premier jour que les routes ne seront plus occupées. Je hâterai ou je retarderai le mouvement selon les désirs du Gouvernement Français, et ce que je verrai de leur force, et de leur capacité de se protéger eux-mêmes ; et je crois que, vers la fin du mois, il ne se trouvera plus de troupes étrangères à Paris. ‘ J’ai l’honneur d’être, &c.

‘ *Sa Majesté*

‘ WELLINGTON.

l’Empereur de Russe.

To E. Cooke, Esq.

‘ MY DEAR COOKE,

‘ Paris, Dec., 1815.

‘ I have received your letter of the 12th. I desired Sir Charles Stuart to send to England the only account we have of the state of affairs at Nismes, and the copy of the letter of the Secretaries of the Protestant Society to me ; and of my answer. The truth is, that the Protestants at, and about Nismes (for observe there is no disturbance elsewhere), are, and have been from the commencement of the revolution, Jacobins and Buonapartists. They commenced the war against the Royalists and Romanists at the period of the return of Buonaparte ; and the latter have since carried it on with superior success.

‘ It is not true that the Government or the Royal Family have encouraged this war, or have not done every thing in their power to suppress it, and to protect the Protestants. But the Catholicism of Monsieur, Madame, and the Duc d’Angoulême, has given a pretext for this report. So stands this matter, which will only be made worse by our interference. I was in hope that my letter to the Secretaries of the Protestant Society might have done some good ; and it may yet stop some moderate people. But I see the flame is still raging, and I think it not improbable that it may be directed against me—*mais n’importe !!*

‘ Things are going on tolerably here. I do not like the club of the Rue St. Honoré. It is founded on Jacobinism,

and if its strength should ever be consolidated, it will become dangerous.

‘ The tail of the opposition are very busy here ; and the correspondence with ——— and ——— active on both sides of the water. The two latter are most violent about Ney ; and we shall have that question agitated in Parliament. ———, in a letter which I have seen, accuses me in pretty plain terms, of allowing that “accomplished soldier to be judicially murdered, because I could not beat him in the field.” If the letter had not been shown to me confidentially, I would have prosecuted his Lordship for a libel. ‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *E. Cooke, Esq.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

To *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ Paris, Dec., 1815.

‘ There is a copy of the memorandum, which Apsley saw on the protocol of the conferences, and Lord Castlereagh sent one home to Lord Liverpool. I entertain no doubt that Ney’s case will be a principal *cheval de bataille* in the next session of parliament. ‘ Believe me, &c.

‘ *Earl Bathurst.*

‘ WELLINGTON.

‘ GENERAL ORDER.

‘ Paris, 30th Nov., 1815.

‘ 48. Upon breaking up the army which the Field Marshal has had the honor of commanding, he begs leave again to return thanks to the General Officers, and the Officers and troops, for their uniform good conduct.

‘ 49. In the late short but memorable campaign they have given proofs to the world that they possess, in an eminent degree, all the good qualities of soldiers ; and the Field Marshal is happy to be able to applaud their regular good conduct in their camps and cantonments, not less than when engaged with the enemy in the field.

‘ 50. Whatever may be the future destination of those brave troops, of which the Field Marshal now takes his leave, he trusts that every individual will believe that he will ever feel the deepest interest in their honor and welfare, and will always be happy to promote either.’

THE END OF THE DISPATCHES.

CONCLUSION.

It has been thought advisable here to conclude this work, and not to insert in it, as was proposed in the Introduction, the Dispatches of the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, the period of the occupation of France by the Allied Army under the Duke of Wellington. The publication of these papers, even at this distance of time, would, for many reasons, be inconvenient, notwithstanding the change of circumstances.

At the conclusion, Lieut. Colonel Gurwood is desirous of expressing his sincere thanks to those, without whose assistance that conclusion could never have been so satisfactorily attained.

The present Compilation would have displayed large and lamentable deficiencies on subjects of considerable interest, had not access been obtained to the original letters in the possession of those to whom they were addressed, or of their heirs or representatives. The Duke of Richmond, Lords Bathurst, Clarendon, Liverpool, Combermere, Lynedoch, Hill, Cowley, Stuart de Rothesay, Sir Lowry Cole, Sir G. Berkeley, and many others, have laid open their collections in the most unreserved manner; while the archives of the Foreign and War Departments, by the permission of the Secretaries of State, Lords Palmerston and Glenelg, have been examined for the public Dispatches. Lieut. Colonel Gurwood, therefore, takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligation to these distinguished individuals, by whose assistance he has been enabled to make many important additions to the work.

1st November, 1838.



ERRATA IN VOL. XI.

- At p. 475, line 8 from bottom, for "L'Empereur de l'Austrie," *read* "L'Empereur d'Autriche."
i p. 644, line 3, for "Mon cher Maréchal," *read* "Monsieur le Maréchal."

ERRATA IN VOL. XII.,

On revision, after the sheets were worked off.

- At p. 163, lines 12, 13, and 14 from bottom—in each line, for "la" *read* "le;"
and at line 11 from bottom, for "elle" *read* "il."
p. 229, line 2 from bottom, for "take" *read* "be made."
p. 269, line 9 from bottom, for "sera" *read* "fera."
p. 270, line 9, for "completter" *read* "completer."
p. 281, line 14, for "she" *read* "we."
p. 337, line 18, for "and" *read* "to."
p. 352, line 4, for "specified" *read* "specific."
line 12, for "if even" *read* "even if."
p. 388, line 9, for "Offerman" *read* "Olferman."

*** The INDEX to the twelve volumes is in the press, and will be published very shortly.

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